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Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

—OF THE—

Maryland State Board of Labor and Statistics

1920

COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman

A. T. ROBINSON

LOUIS SETLEN

MACK HERZOG, Assistant



N. W. Cor. St. Paul and Saratoga Streets
Baltimore, Md.

DAILY RECORD COMPANY
BALTIMORE, D.

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Maryland, COMMISSIONER OF Labor and Statistics

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and Statistics**

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Maryland

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1920

PRESS OF
DAILY RECORD COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,

Albert C. Ritchie,
Governor of Maryland.

Baltimore, May 1st, 1921.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statutes creating this Bureau, we have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, for the year 1920.

Most respectfully,

Commission	{	CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman;
		AQUILA T. ROBINSON,
		LOUIS SETLEN.

STAFF OF THE STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1920

NAME	TITLE
Charles J. Fox, Orangeville, Baltimore, Md.,	Chairman Commission
Aquila T. Robinson, Brandywine, Md.,	Advisory Member Commission
Louis Setlen, 419 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.,	Advisory Member Commission
Dr. Samuel A. Keene, 914 N. Fulton Ave.,	Medical Examiner
Dr. Anna S. Abererombie, 1316 N. Charles St.,	Medical Examiner
Dr. Francis L. Dunham, 1111 N. Eutaw St.	Psychiatrist
Mary M. Wootten, 1511 Linden Ave.....	Inspector
Mack Herzog, 2772 Tivoli Ave.....	Assistant Officer
Monica McCarthy, 2017 Maryland Ave..	Permit Officer
Kathryne Phelan, The Albany Apartments,	Filing Clerk
Harry A. LeBrun, Towson, Md.,	Inspector of Street Trades
William D. Bloom, Catonsville, Md.....	Inspector
August W. Miller, Mt. Winans, Md.....	Inspector
Mary A. Richardson, 1322 W. Lexington St..	Inspector
James E. Magill, 2111 Boone St.....	Inspector
Benjamin C. Green, Towson, Md.....	Inspector
William H. Hohn, Port Deposit, Md,	Inspector for Eastern Shore

NAME	TITLE
Margaret R. Welsh, 6½ S. Liberty St., Cumberland, Md.....	Inspector for Western Maryland
Ruth Smith, Cumberland, Md,	Assistant to Inspector, Western Maryland
Catherine Hughes, 1002 Central Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.....	Ten Hour Law Clerk
Selma B. Cone, 914 N. Fulton Ave.....	Stenographer
Bessie R. Fallon, 1138 Homewood Ave...	Stenographer
William A. McSweeney, 723 East 21st St,	Boiler Inspector
Henry Helmrich, 2625 Woodbrook Ave.,	Boiler Inspector
Frank T. Powers, Frostburg, Md.....	Mine Inspector

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INTRODUCTION

This, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, is the Fifth Annual Report published since the Bureau was placed under the direction of a Commission and is for the calendar year 1920.

This bureau acts in an executive capacity in the enforcement of the Child Labor Laws, Hours of Employment for Females, Factory Inspection Law, Steam Boiler Inspection Law, the construction and installation of all new boilers throughout the State under the "Board of Boiler Rules" (Chapter 676, Acts of 1920), and the Mining Inspection Law.

In the enforcement of these labor laws and other matters coming under its jurisdiction, this department of the State has endeavored to be just and fair to all parties interested, at the same time insists upon the observance of the law.

CHILD LABOR LAW

The chapter devoted to the Child Labor Law containing abstracts from a table prepared by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor which shows by states and the District of Columbia the minimum age at which children may be employed; the conditions under which they may be employed; the hours they are permitted to work; the hours between which work is prohibited; the physical and educational requirements and the minimum age required for boys in mines and quarries. Also a comparison of the increase in the number of child employees in the United States, with the increase in the total population in the past eight years, as made by the United States Department of Labor, is shown.

The results of the activities of youthful newspaper merchants in a number of cities, as shown by the De-

partment of Education and summarized by the New York Herald, for the purpose of finding out the effect of the work upon their morals, conduct and habits, as well as their earnings and home life, is given.

Reference is made to the importance of the state and especially of the school authorities in considering the problem of the dullard, the child of subnormal intellect; and his inability to grasp the conventional school curriculum.

Governor Ritchie has appointed a committee to be directed by Dr. Thomas H. Haines to make a mental Hygienic Survey of Maryland, as a step in that direction.

Comparison is made by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Chairman of the National Committee (who has recently made a survey of Maryland) with other areas, and said "this city and state represent islands in a sea of neglect of mental diseases" and that there are few such hospital systems as in Baltimore and Maryland where mental diseases are treated and handled with proper intelligence and appreciation of their importance.

The reports of the medical examiners, Dr. Samuel A. Keene and Dr. Anna S. Abercrombie, are most interesting and are accompanied by tables showing the physical defects and stage of maturity of the boys and girls examined by them who have applied for permits.

The report of Dr. Francis L. Dunham, Psychiatrist, on Vocational Probation for backward pupils is of especial interest, as it is accompanied with tables treating the number coming before him in various ways.

Under the Permit and Inspection Departments the number and names of children who were refused permits in Baltimore City were sent to the School Attendance Department for investigation. The results of the investigation are given. The names of children whose permits are returned to the Bureau by the different industries are also sent to that department and the results of their investigation stated.

For the purpose of relieving the employer of any responsibility, statements of age are issued to children

who reached their sixteenth birthday during the year; 467 such statements were issued during the year in Baltimore City and 746 children who had previously registered at the Bureau reached their sixteenth birthday during the year 1920.

There were 17,894 applications made for permits at the Baltimore office during the year 1920, which exceeds the year 1919 by 2,897. The months in which the applications were made is shown as well as the results.

The place of birth and nationality of the children applying for permits is shown; the grades completed at school; the proof of age submitted; status of family; the reasons given for going to work; the average weekly wage by industries, and comparisons made with the preceding year; the height and weight of the males and females; the number of children who have received from one to twelve or more permits; the occupation of the parents of the children receiving original general permits; the number of children found at work by the inspectors; the number refused permits and the reasons for refusing; and the number of permits revoked.

The same information furnished for Baltimore City is followed by the counties, with the number of violations, prosecutions and results.

TEN HOUR LAW

Under the chapter devoted to the enforcement of this law will be found the number of inspections made during the year, the number of females found employed in the different establishments; the time of beginning and ending work; hours worked per day and Saturdays and time allowed for lunch.

The law applies to females employed in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking and laundering establishments and separate tables have been prepared for the different industries.

While there were a number of violations found for failing to have schedules posted, there was only one prosecution under this law during the year.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW

There were 1,426 inspections made in Baltimore City under this law during the year 1920, where 27,002 persons were found employed, compared with 1,533 inspections in 1919 employing 23,670 persons. These figures show a decrease of 107 in the number of inspections and an increase in the number employed of 3,332.

The greatest number was found employed in the manufacturing of clothing and the manufacturing of cigars and cigarettes came next. Our inspectors reported that 107 establishments had gone out of business.

There were 28 establishments inspected in the counties during the year employing 877 persons, compared with 17 inspections made in 1919, employing 288 persons.

Six of the establishments inspected were found not to have adequate fire escapes, one of which was closed and five had this fault corrected.

Three establishments were reported as being in an unsanitary condition; all of which were corrected.

Our inspectors report a marked improvement in the increased number of restrooms, cafeterias and lunchrooms furnished by the employers of the establishments inspected.

There were no violations of this law during the year.

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING PHYSICIANS

A special inquiry was made as to the medical and surgical attention given employees in industry; also as to those who had cafeterias and lunchrooms. Letters requesting this information on return postal cards were sent to 700 firms employing fifty or more people.

The results of this inquiry will be found under this chapter.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

The results of the enforcement of the Steam Boiler Inspection Law, which applies to Baltimore City only, show that there were 58 boilers inspected by the two boiler inspectors during the year 1920, compared with 71 in 1919 and 40 in 1918. This does not include boilers

carrying insurance. The total receipts from inspections and insurance companies, during the year ending September 30, 1920, as shown by the tables under this chapter, was \$1,693, which amount was paid into the State Treasury.

The inspectors found no violations of the law during the year.

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

Under the provisions of Chapter 676, Acts of 1920, additional duties were imposed upon this bureau and the two boiler inspectors, by the creation of the "Board of Boiler Rules," requiring that all new boilers installed within the state, after January 1st, 1921, must be constructed and installed according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code. A copy of the act with the rules as formulated by the Board will be found under this chapter.

STATE MINING INSPECTOR

The Forty-fourth Annual Report of the State Mining Inspector for the fiscal year ending May 1st, 1920, contains valuable information pertaining to the mines in Maryland, such as the total tonnage of coal mined and comparisons made with previous years, the number employed; the average tonnage of coal produced per miner; the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents, scale of wages, name and location of each mine; date of inspection, names of general manager, superintendent and foreman and other valuable information. The mining inspection report is published in pamphlet form, a summary of which can be found in this report and a copy of the report will be sent upon application.

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION.

Under the law requiring the registration of all factories, manufacturing and mechanical establishments, etc., employing five or more persons in Baltimore City, 430 establishments registered at this bureau during 1920, involving 68,589 employees, compared with 384

establishments in 1919, employing 49,919 persons. The number employed by these establishments is shown in the tables under this heading, and are divided as to sex and age and also show the number employed in the different kinds of industries and the months in which registrations were made. Three of these establishments reported, employed more than 5,000 each.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Federal and State Free Employment Service was in operation from January 20, 1920, to July 1st, when because of Congress failing to make further appropriations, it was discontinued. The chapter under this heading gives a detailed report of the work while in operation.

INFORMATION REQUESTED

There were 185 written requests made to this bureau for various kinds of information during the year, compared with 181 similar requests made in 1919. Besides the written requests, considerable information was given over the phone and by personal interviews. A list of the written requests will be found under this heading.

STRIKES

A detailed account of all strikes throughout the State, which occurred during the year 1920 is given, with a tabulation showing the name of the company and location of plant in which the strike occurred; date of beginning and ending; duration; number involved; working days lost; estimated loss in wages and loss to the firms; whether organized or unorganized; results and causes given. There were 21 strikes throughout the State during the year, compared with 22 in 1919 and 37 in 1918. The summary shows that 5 of the 21 strikes were successful; 3 partly successful; 11 were unsuccessful and 2 were still pending at the close of the year. The total number of days lost for the 21 strikes was 197,630; estimated loss in wages \$1,560,957 and the total approximate loss to the firms was \$4,514,284.

With the exception of the strike at the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company's plant at foot of Fort Avenue, involving about 6,000 men, and the two railroad strikes, none of the strikes were of a very serious nature. This bureau acted as mediator in one strike during the year.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

The report gives considerable space to this chapter, which contains information of interest to the laboring classes, including reports of the National and State conventions; Federal and State legislation; court decisions affecting labor and other changes which have taken place during the year.

It contains a list of the Baltimore Locals, with the name and address of the secretary; the maximum rate of wage and hours constituting a day's work for the different crafts. A special report made during the month of November, setting forth the rate of pay per month, hours per day, days per week and pay received for overtime, Sundays and holidays, is also given for an additional number of crafts.

BALTIMORE CITY

In this chapter reference is made to the wonderful foresight displayed by the pioneers who picked the site of Baltimore on the upper tidewater of the great Chesapeake Bay, as indicated by the great momentum with which this city has forged ahead, particularly since the latter half of 1919, and which will ultimately make it one of the greatest eastern terminals. Here the elements of real happiness are so successfully interwoven with the activities of industrial and commercial life as to make it a most desirable location for all classes.

Its physical layout; its beautiful chain of parks; its widespread reputation as a medical and educational centre; its most complete sewerage system; its miles of improved streets; its shipping and harbor facilities; the number of steamship lines and the cheap turn around of steamers; its wonderful dry docks; its nearness to the

centre of population of the United States; its growth in foreign trade, as indicated by its imports and exports; the almost limitless supply of electric power; its birth and death rate; its taxable basis; value of building operation and the vast expenditures contemplated for future improvements, all go to show its importance.

Under this chapter extracts from the report of the Police Department are given, showing the number of arrests made, and comparisons with previous years, also the Census of Children between 6 and 18 years, as taken by that department and tabulated by age, sex, color and police districts.

A list of foreign consuls located in Baltimore, as prepared by R. J. Baker is given; a report of the Free Public Bath Commission; a list of divorces for 1919 and 1920 and the amount of park tax paid by the United Railways for the year, by quarters.

Tables are presented showing the imports and exports at the Port of Baltimore as furnished by the collector of the port; current prices of grain, as prepared by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; receipts and shipment of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, supplied by its secretary; immigration and emigration and extracts from the report of the Motor Vehicle Commission.

AGRICULTURE

The farmers of America produced in 1920 in the face of enormous difficulties the largest harvest in the history of American agriculture, with a single exception. The combined yield of the 10 principal crops was 13 per cent above the average for the five years preceding the war. The quantity and value of these crops are shown as well as the obstacles confronting the farmer; the acreage planted in the various crops; the decrease in value as compared with 1919 and the small profits realized by the farmers.

MARYLAND

An article written by General Felix Agnus on Maryland crops is published. A description of the climate

and soils is given; population of the State; number of farms by counties for 1910 and 1920, with the increase in farm values and the number of farms reported to be in debt. The percentage of farmers that grow the principal crops; what proportion of land is devoted to these crops and the kinds of fruit that are best adapted to the State.

From the figures given out by the Census Bureau, the value of farm property on the Eastern Shore has shown a marked increase during the past ten years. The opportunities offered by Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore are stated and the advantages of the western, northern and central portions of the state are also presented, with prices at which farm land can be bought in these different sections. Maryland's highway system is referred to with its mileage of improved roads by counties; the growth of some of the county towns; farm wages; the production of oleomargarine and the quantities of distilled spirits and fermented liquors produced.

Tables furnished by the National Cannery Association show the last five annual statistical reports of the canning of tomatoes; corn and peas by States. From these reports it will be seen that Maryland ranked first in the canning of tomatoes and third in the canning of both corn and peas. Maryland's percentage of the pack for the entire United States in 1920 was 29.44 for tomatoes; 14.75 for corn and 5.65 for peas. Wool raised in Maryland is being sent to mills to be made in blankets by some farmers, instead of being sold in its raw state.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at Salisbury, the farmers favored standardization laws. The Federal Census shows that there are 331 farms located within the boundaries of Baltimore City. An article written by General Felix Agnus on "Our Wonderful Bay" is published; the State's taxable basis is given by counties and their respective tax rates. What the Volstead act cost Maryland and Governmental cost of the State is shown. Reference is also made to the income tax returns, banking, state needs, state offices and employees.

PRISON CONTROL

The population of the Maryland Penitentiary and the House of Correction at the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1920, as shown by the reports of these institutions, is given, divided by sex and color, with comparisons made with the preceding year.

The reports show the number of inmates that were employed during the year, the kind of work done, the earnings and expenses of the institutions, the wages paid the prisoners and the amount they earned for themselves.

COST OF LIVING

The information contained in this chapter is gathered from the most reliable sources from which it is obtainable and while they show a decided increase over the prices of 1914, they show a downward tendency as compared with the prices of 1919.

STATISTICS

This chapter contains considerable statistical information on the following, viz: Census of 1920; growth of our great cities; how the states rank; births and deaths; the foreign influx; colored race going ahead and the cost of the census.

Statistics relating to the world's war include the cost of the war in money and lives; Europe's debt and our duty; United States' killed and wounded; membership of the League of Nations and America's war record. Further statistics refer to the reduction in pensions; foreign trade 1914-20; exports and imports; gross debt reduced; last year's levy; figures for Maryland; per capita cash; railroad administration deficit; failures during 1920 and how they mark the end of war-time prosperity; automobile density by States; persons killed by automobiles in one year by cities; killed by accident; vessels passing through the Panama Canal and a "generation of wonders."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial statement of the bureau for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1920, shows the amount appropriated and expended under the budget law, the unexpended balance which reverted to the State, the collections made by the bureau and paid into the State Treasury and the net cost of maintaining this State department.

In conclusion the Commission wishes to acknowledge and express its thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by the entire office force, the several charitable organizations, the Police Department, the Juvenile Court, the School Attendance Department and those connected with the Attorney-General's office, who have willingly given their valuable assistance on numerous occasions.

CHILD LABOR LAW

STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS

The following abstracts were taken from a table compiled by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and show by states and the District of Columbia the minimum age at which children can be employed in factories, stores, etc., the conditions under which they can be employed; the hours they are permitted to work; and the hours between which work is prohibited; the physical and educational requirements and the minimum age required for boys employed in mines and quarries.

Of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, 2 have a 16 year age standard at which children can be employed in factories, stores, etc.; 6 have a 15 year standard; 39 have a 14 year standard; one has a standard of 12 for boys and 14 for girls and 2 have made no provisions.

The hours at which children are permitted to work by states are as follows: Thirty-one states have adopted an 8 hour day; 5, 9 hours; 7, 10 hours; 1, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2, 11 hours and 3 have made no provision as to the hours.

In all states that have made provisions for the employment of children, night work is prohibited. Of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, physicians' certificate of physical fitness is mandatory in 15; optional with the issuing officer in 13 and in 21 no provision is made.

Of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, the educational test required by 4 is the 8th grade; 2 the 7th grade; 7 the 6th grade; 7 the 5th grade; 2 the 4th grade; 3 the completion of the elementary school course; 13 no grade (proficiency in certain subjects); 1, attendance for 12 weeks during preceding year and in 10 no requirements are made. The ages at which children are permitted to work in mines or quarries is fixed at 18 by two states; 17 by one; 16 by two; 15 by two; 14 by nine and nine states have no restrictions.

INCREASE OF CHILD LABOR COMPARED WITH GROWTH
OF POPULATION

The increase in the number of child employees in the United States has been almost exactly proportionate to the increase in total population in the last eight years, according to the United States Department of Labor. Statistics compiled by the Children's Bureau show that 76,194 minors took out permits in 12 representative cities to go to work in 1920. This compared with 67,169 in 1913 is an increase of 13 per cent. The population of the 12 cities increased 14 per cent in the same period, the bureau estimated. More children received permits to work in 1920 than in any year since 1913, except 1918, when war production was at its height. The increase in 1920 is ascribed to the rise in the cost of living, to labor shortage and the attractive wages paid.

The number of children receiving regular employment certificates for the first time in Baltimore City during the calendar year 1920 was 4,373, being an increase over 1919 of 14.4 per cent, a decrease of 6.1 per cent from 1918 and an increase of 18.3 per cent over 1916.

NEWSBOYS STAND A GOVERNMENT TEST

The Department of Education desiring to find out something about the newsboys' home life, their earnings and the effect of the work upon their morals, conduct and habits, made a pretty thorough study of youthful newspaper merchants in a number of cities during the latter part of 1920.

The report, as summarized by the New York Herald, shows that:—

In the last school-year considered in the report, 1917-18, the number of newsboy permits issued was 2,947, which was about 1,500 fewer than in the preceding school-year and almost 2,000 fewer than in 1915-16. The Attendance Bureau officers took 1,000 boys, whose names they obtained from district registers of permits, and made them the basis of the investigation. Eighty per cent of the boys were of foreign parentage, Italian being first and Russian second. Of the entire group of

1,000 only 193 were native-born. Fifty per cent were between twelve and thirteen years, and more than three-fourths were less than thirteen and one-half. Commenting on this the report says: "We cannot successfully propose legislation for raising the age to fourteen years at which boys would be permitted to sell newspapers when by so doing 90 per cent of those now engaged in the work would be eliminated."

The reason for procuring a newsboy permit, as stated by the parents, in 654 cases was either "to augment the family income" or "to provide necessities for the boy"; in the remaining cases the reason was to keep the boy employed or to provide him with money. In most of the 654 cases the family consisted of from five to ten persons and the income was less than \$20 weekly; in the other cases the family income was more than this amount. The earnings of many of the boys were less than 24 cents a day, but at least 179 made between 50 and 74 cents daily. This gain of \$3 or \$3.50 from six afternoons in a week made an addition to a family income of less than \$20 "by no means to be despised."

Only in nineteen cases of the group of 1,000 was it admitted that the boys were more difficult to handle after working as newsboys than they were before. The question of the moral effect of the work was one of the most puzzling to solve. An investigation made by a representative of the New York Child Labor Committee, referred to in the report, indicated a result somewhat different from that of the Attendance Bureau officers, who based their reports upon the statements of the boys' parents. This testimony was overwhelmingly that the effect of his trade upon the newsboy does not make him more difficult to control, that he does not acquire bad habits or bad companions or extravagant tastes.

THE SUB-NORMAL CHILD

It is evident that the state and especially the school authorities should be considering a problem that was prominently brought out by the great war. It is the

problem of the dullard, the child of subnormal intellect; and his inability to grasp the conventional school curriculum.

Experts say that it is a problem so serious that it may ultimately mean the complete revision of the American system of education.

The subject is being studied and digested by the National Mental Hygiene Committee and recently Governor Ritchie has appointed a committee to pursue a similar investigation.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Chairman of the National Committee, has made a survey of Baltimore and the State of Maryland and reports: "Mental Hygiene, the new study which as yet is only in its infancy, is by comparison with other areas well cared for in this region. This city and state, he said, represent "islands in a sea of neglect of mental disease." There are few such hospital systems as in Baltimore and Maryland, where mental diseases are treated and handled with proper intelligence and appreciation of their importance.

For several years this Bureau has seen the lack of proper care and instruction for mentally defective children and because of this great need was instrumental in having the Legislature pass a law adding a Psychiatrist to its force to determine the best adjustment for such children and place them in industries under observation.

Two years' experience, and results show how beneficial it has been.

REPORT OF SAMUEL A. KEENE, M. D.

The general public perhaps does not realize nor can it thoroughly appreciate the great work being done by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics for the community at large, more especially for those merging from childhood to begin the experiences of industrial life.

It cannot be too persistently stated that between the ages of 12 and 16 years is the most crucial period of juvenile life; physical development is maturing; mental and social conceptions being sharpened; character is being formed. It is a change in human life where watchfulness and guardianship must be on the alert. The human passions are aroused; self willfulness is being asserted; all previous ideas and impressions of discipline are wavering; parental appeals are resented; minds filled with fancies and whims tending to likes and dislikes. In fact, a chaotic bedlam prevails.

Some may think it but a small matter to solve juvenile problems in private theoretical discussions and arrange standards for physical and mental efficiency and social perfection and expect a general compliance. It is a fallacious idea. It can be done only by individual contact; observing and studying peculiar traits and personal characteristics; taking, as it were, an inventory of the child's physical assets and liabilities.

It is this that is being done by the State Board of Labor and Statistics. There are two rather opposite classes of applicants to be dealt with. One composed of those who conform to the better requirements of early childhood, yielding their own fickle emotions to the guidance and control of their parents, have acquired habits of obedience to discipline; seem imbued with the consciousness that they must harmonize their own with the interests of others; readily comply with school requirements, and after finishing the higher grades decide to enter industrial life with a determined and resolute purpose.

The other class, filled with discordant desires and varied fancies; rejecting restraint; uncontrolled by parental appeals; unwilling to comply with school discipline; yield readily to truancy and eagerly await the time to avail themselves of the school law leniency.

Just as soon as they finish the fifth grade and pass their 14th birthday they put up a plea of some kind to obtain a permit, indifferent as to the kind of work, and readily change their jobs for the slightest pretext, with no ambition to advance themselves; with no other real interest than to gratify some freakish impulse. Here begins the real work, and the Bureau's responsibility.

All applicants for work must pass a gauntlet—they are made to realize that they are being tested. They first pass the scrutiny of the permit clerk and, if successful, are sent to the medical examiner; are measured and weighed; the vision distance is taken, if not in accord with the initial test, they are sent to a specialist for a thorough examination and treatment; they are given only a temporary permit until the specialist reports his findings. The teeth, nose, throat, glands, chest, lungs, heart, abdomen, especially for hernia, are investigated; all deformities are noted and if correctible are sent for special treatment.

Some may say "This is quite enough." But no! simply a beginning, a mere record for future examinations, when differences are collated—defects adjusted and improvement noted. The adaptability to the special work is determined; the general disposition and temperament is looked into—whether submissive to discipline, if defiant and incorrigible. Why? A very pertinent question. The Bureau has assumed the task of not only looking after the physical condition, but should act as a censor and detect moral and social defects. It should have a grasp upon the future of the young worker by insisting upon faithfulness to work, honesty to co-laborers and justice to employers.

It is only when possessed of all of these findings that anything like an accurate estimate can be made of healthful and serviceable applicants for work.

With this prelude I will give a summary of what has been done with boys applying for work at this office. There were 4,373 originals and 6,086 subsequent and vocational permits. Of the 4,373 original examinations 497 were found defective. The accompanying table will show the different kinds of defects, the means applied for correction, and the results.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOUND IN BOYS

	Num- ber	Treat- ment	Opera- tions	Re- frac- tions	Obser- vation	Results
Eyes—						
Defective Vision	326	32	....	294	....	Lenses
Faulty Refraction	4	....	....	4	....	"
Eye Diseases						
Iritis	1	1	....	....	....	Improved
Central Retina Atro- phy	1	....	....	....	....	No help
Traumatic amblyopia .	3	3	....	....	....	"
Loss of one eye.....	2	....	....	....	....	"
Ears—						
Chronic otitis media...	2	2	....	....	....	Benefited
Partial deafness	5	5	....	....	....	"
Nose—						
Adnoids	17	....	11	....	....	"
Post nasal catarrh.....	5	5	....	....	....	"
Old fracture of vomer.	1	1	....	....	....	"
Throat—						
Tonsils, Hypertrophy of	27	....	....	....	27	
" Cryptic	5	....	5	....	....	Improved
" Occluding	4	....	4	....	....	"
" Infected	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Cleft palate, partially repaired	1	....	....	....	....	.....
Chest—						
Heart, organic disease of	10	10	....	....	10	.....
Heart, enlarged	1	1	....	....	1	.....
Lungs—						
Tubercular Diathesis..	6	....	....	....	6	.....
Skin—						
Eczema	2	2	....	....	....	Cured
Ring Worm	3	3	....	....	....	"
Infection of hair folli- cles of hair and neck	5	5	....	....	....	"
Pediculosis Capetis ...	2	2	....	....	....	"
Nerves—						
Chorea	1	1	....	....	1	.....
Epilepsy	1	1	....	....	1	.....
Defective Speech	5	5	....	....	....	Improved
Hernia—						
Congenital inguinal ...	2	2	....	....	2	.....
Acquired "	3	3	....	....	3	.....
Acquired Scrotal.....	2	2	....	....	2	.....
Varicocele	4	4	....	....	....	Improved
Deformities—						
Scoliosis	2	....	....	....	2	.....
Atrophy of leg muscles	1	....	....	....	1	.....
Rachitis	2	....	....	....	2	.....
Malnutrition	40	40	....	....	40	.....
Total	497	130	21	298	98	.....

STAGE OF MATURITY OF MALE APPLICANT FOR GENERAL
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AT THE BALTIMORE
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920

14 Years of Age	White	Colored	Total	Per Cent
Pubescent	1701	34	1735	85.4
Prepubescent	89	..	89	4.4
Post pubescent	203	3	206	10.1
Not stated	1	..	1	.1
Total	1994	37	2031	100.0
15 Years of Age	White	Colored	Total	Per Cent
Pubescent	584	14	598	90.7
Prepubescent	29	..	29	4.4
Post pubescent	24	..	24	3.7
Not stated	8	..	8	1.2
Total	645	14	659	100.0
Grand Total	2639	51	2690	100.00

REPORT OF ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE, M. D.

In reviewing the conditions found in girl applicants for labor permits, one is struck by the number of defects of vision, these defects as will be seen by the table, have been in the majority of cases corrected. Many cases have been difficult to handle, but by patience and persuasion one is able to accomplish much, as is clearly demonstrated by the results. Health, one is led to believe, is a matter of education. So one goes on day by day with these children, pointing out, advising and encouraging the care of the body and the correction and treatment of its defects. Before anything can be accomplished the child must realize that a bond of sympathy exists between the applicant and the examiner and a mutual regard of rights.

When the eyes have been skillfully refracted and the child relieved of strain or see clearly what has not been discovered before, happiness and co-operation follow.

All cases were sent to Dispensaries nearest the home, so no time was lost in going and coming, and corrections made. Treatments were given at a nominal cost. There was no pressure brought about having adenoids or diseased tonsils removed, simply advised to have it done and the child kept under observation.

Organic heart conditions with good compensations were allowed to enter light occupation in a desirable industry; the applicant, however, was cautioned about hurrying and heavy lifting.

All cases of tuberculosis were sent to tuberculosis clinics and through their social agencies the children sent to the country.

Special interest was taken in cases of simple goitre, closely observing these girls when they returned for subsequent permits. Occupation the girls were allowed to enter had no effect upon the goitre and the occupation and goitre together had no retarding effect upon normal growth.

The case of exophthalmic goitre was kept under observation, returning at stated intervals for re-examination she showed no increase in her symptoms.

The cretan refused to go to dispensary or anywhere else for treatment.

The history of the lateral curvature revealed that many books had been constantly carried to and from school in addition to looking after younger members of the family.

The tubercular hips were under treatment.

It was interesting to note how readily the cases of anaemia and malnutrition consented to change their diet when they were found "not normal" and were refused coveted permits; in every case the child added milk to its diet.

The cases of rachitis were found in colored girls.

The case of psycho-neurosis and malnutrition went willingly to a nervous clinic and returned improved.

Lues, chorea, alveolar abscess were under treatment.

Cases of pediculosis capitis were refused permits, instructed how to correct the condition and returned clean.

The cases of non-vaccinated were reported to the Board of Health and looked after by its officers. In all cases they had migrated from other states.

Occupational diseases are rarely seen, as so many industries are prohibited to children under 16 years.

Special stress is being laid upon the care of the teeth; in many cases of extensive dental caries hypertrophied tonsils are found. This condition is seen so frequently that there is certainly some intimate relation between the tonsils and drainage from decayed teeth.

The importance of posture and its relation to physical well being is pointed out. Often only by appealing to a sense of pride can one accomplish anything. Whatever the means, the results are worth every effort and the impression made upon this moving army each year shows itself in the response given to advice, instruction and counsel. One feels, however, that it would be well for many of the children if they could remain under observation longer, say until 18 years instead of 16 years. The break comes too soon and too suddenly. But whichever way, one must be optimistic over the results if the effort put forth has been skillful

and sincere; the prolonged care of poorly organized children would lead to important constructive work.

The matter of determining physiological age enters largely into the work of the medical examiners. To do this intelligently one must have an understanding of the child, its changes from time to time, its growth at various stages and its racial characteristics. The ages one is called upon most frequently to determine are ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years.

We have made as a standard the height and weight of a normal child of that age together with the eruption of the teeth, the change of expression and pubescence. Pubescence is determined by the body development, the presence of pubic hair and in establishment of the menstrual epoch.

In analysing the table of pubescence in girls, one readily sees that the average age is 13 years. The extremely young gave family history of early menstruation and were all Americans. At the time of re-examination when questioning the girls as to dysmenorrhea, etc., there was practically no unusual discomfort. This is not in keeping with our finding during the early part of the enforcement of the Child Labor Law when girls of 14 years were allowed to operate power machines. One is forced to draw from this but one conclusion—that constant exercise of this kind is injurious to an undeveloped girl.

In re-examining, one has less opportunity with girls than with boys. As a rule, the girl has some definite idea as to what she wants to do and she changes her job less frequently. When she does change it is usually for illness of herself or her mother, whose place she must fill, or she is taken on during seasons, or for special sales, thus making the position temporary.

During the summer a large number of permits were issued to high school students and girls about to enter the high school. Their object being to earn money for clothes or to enable them to get a high school education.

The following table shows the number and kind of physical defects found in girls, between the ages of 14

and 16 years, who applied at the Baltimore office for permits during the year 1920 and the results.

Of the total of 548 who had physical defects, 341 were corrected before the permit was issued; 74 were placed under observation and showed improvement; 2 cases of active tuberculosis were sent to the country for treatment and 3 were required to be vaccinated.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOUND IN GIRLS

	Number	Treatment	Operations	Refractions	Observations	Results
Eyes—						
Defective Vision	340	.....	.....	305	.....	Lenses
Faulty refraction	21	.....	.....	21	.....	Lenses
Diseases	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Loss of eye	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ears—						
Partial Deafness	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Total Deafness	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nose and Throat—						
Adenoids	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adenoids and Tonsils	7	.....	7	.....	.....	Improved
Hyp. and Cryptic Tonsils	13	.....	6	.....	.....	“
Fibroid Tonsils	2	.....	2	.....	.....	“
Post-nasal Catarrh	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Chr. Laryngitis	1	1	.....	.....	1	Improved
Cleft Palate	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chest—						
Organic Heart Disease	7	.....	.....	.....	7	Improved
T. B. arrested	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
T. B. active	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Sent to country
Glands—						
Adenitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Simple Goitre	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cretanism	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Deformities—						
Lateral Curvature	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Improved
T. B. Hip	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anemia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Improved
Malnutrition	43	.....	.....	.....	43	all impro'd
Rachitis	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psycho-neurosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malnutrition)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Improved
Chorea	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Cong. Lues	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alveolar Abscess	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Cured
Pediculosis Capitis	14	14	.....	.....	.....	Corrected
Aene Vulgaris	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Improved
Obesity	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never Vaccinated	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vaccinat'd
Total	548	43	16	326	55	.....

Occupational conditions—

Denuded fingers from buttoning garments in factory	1
Headache and nausea from obnoxious odors	3

AGE OF MATURITY OF FEMALE APPLICANTS FOR GENERAL
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AT THE BALTIMORE
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920

Age of Maturity	Matured		Not Matured		Total	Per Cent
	White	Col'd	White	Col'd		
10 years	4	....	....	....	4	.2
11 years	31	2	....	....	33	1.9
12 years	134	3	....	....	137	8.1
12 years 6 months	9	1	....	....	10	.5
13 years	444	4	....	....	448	26.5
13 years 6 months	70	....	....	....	70	4.1
14 years	369	....	461	....	830	49.9
14 years 6 months	26	....	22	....	48	2.8
15 years	38	....	62	....	100	5.9
15 years 6 months .....	....	....	3	....	3	.1
Total	1125	10	548	....	1683	100.00

VOCATIONAL PROBATION FOR BACKWARD PUPILS

Report of Francis L. Dunham, Psychiatrist.

As a catchphrase **child labor** has successfully drawn attention to a social problem of fundamental importance—the conservation of physical development. An analysis of the situation, however, shows that the question thus formulated is not a topic to place in the hands of professional agitators, since the strong appeal of the word **child** to popular sympathy tends towards a superficial and sentimental consideration of the larger division of the subject—**juvenile** industrial activities. So ready is the community to accept without question traditional modes of education that a single standard usually is considered adequate for all individuals. We have not come to a general realization that equality of educational opportunity is not yet brought about in this country; that education of the right sort is not available for those who need it most. What becomes of the large number of backward and incorrigible school children whose exit is awaited so eagerly by our departments of education? School surveys clearly show that we have a group of individuals whom our system of education does not reach, a population many of whom on leaving school speedily go to swell the ranks of the discouraged and poor, the dependent and the dangerous. Among these individuals are some whose precocious physical development gives them an adult appearance, although their mental equipment may correspond to that of a young child. They are incapable of interest in an educational program designed for usual children. The teacher unequipped scientifically to analyze the child's disabilities or to investigate his special aptitudes generally is helpless to prevent character disorganization and waste of vocational energy that might be turned to account in hastening the boy's apprenticeship.

Slowly we are coming to realize that many of these school laggards are young people, not children; that

many of them have distinct, individual attainments; that it is better for them to be industrially employed, and that we must provide for their vocational adjustment as well as for the right kind of education for them while they are in industry. We must try to recognize and meet appropriately their interests, needs and opportunities through the establishment of continuation schools. This part time instruction is intended for employed minors over 14 years of age. "It may be a trade extension course which is merely supplemental to the trade or industry pursuit in which the minor is employed; it may be a preparation for a trade entirely different from the one in which he is earning a living; or it may be of a general character suited to the development of the civic and vocational intelligence of the young worker." Twenty-five states now have provided for part-time schools, whose respective plans differ with the varying conditions of the states relative to population, education and industry. That the movement is a success is indicated by the increase from 8 to 25 in the number of states adopting this provision in the past three years.

Maryland's attempt to meet the needs of backward school children in so far as these needs concern the utilization of industry as a first step towards vocational efficiency was discussed in the last report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics. Without going over the plan there outlined it now may be stated that this program has been followed with additions and improvements both administrative and legislative. The total number of individuals analyzed in this study of adolescence and industry now exceeds a thousand boys and girls. As soon as the data are complete it is hoped to present an accurate statistical analysis of the results. Meantime the following generalizations touch upon a number of personal and community aspects of juvenile labor.

NUMBER OF VOCATIONAL PROBATIONERS

Distribution of cases studied during the year 1920.

New cases—

Boys, total	407
Attained age 16 during 1920.....	66
Girls, total	90
Attained age 16 during 1920.....	8
Married during 1920.....	1

Old cases—

Boys held from 1919, total.....	362
Attained age 16 during 1920.....	222
Carried over to 1921.....	140
Total number of cases under social supervision during 1920	859
Total number of cases carried on for supervision in 1921	562

Boys

White	352
Black	55
	— 407

Girls

White	87
Black	3
	— 90

Boys

American	85
German	73
Negro	55
Pole	33
Hebrew	20
Irish	14
Italian	14
German-Irish	61
Various	52
	— 407

Girls

German	18
American	13
Pole	13
Italian	5
Negro	3
Hebrew	3
Irish	3
German-Irish	18
Various	14
	— 90

Boys

Parents, both foreign born.....	90	
Parents, one foreign born.....	22	
Parents, American born.....	391	
	<hr/>	407
Children, foreign born.....	18	
Children, American born.....	389	
	<hr/>	407

Girls

Parents, both foreign born.....	28	
Parents, one foreign born.....	2	
Parents, American born.....	60	
	<hr/>	90
Children, foreign born.....	6	
Children, American born.....	84	
	<hr/>	90

Intelligence

Estimates of the individual mental capacity of each probationer, subjected to the standard technic adopted last year, gave the following results:

Boys

Number.	Intelligence Coefficient.	Social Classification.	Distribution Per Cent.
41	.17 to .50	Dependent	10.2
197	.51 to .70	Semi-dependent	48.5
129	.71 to .90	Backward	31.5
40	.91 to 1.10	Usual or normal	9.8
<hr/> 407			<hr/> 100.00

Girls

15	.17 to .50	Dependent	16.6
49	.51 to .70	Semi-dependent	54.5
22	.71 to .90	Backward	24.5
4	.91 to 1.10	Usual or normal	4.4
<hr/> 90			<hr/> 100.0

Public School Grading

The teacher's estimate of the pupil's classroom ability appears in the following table:

Boys

School Grade attained on application for work permit.	Percentage distribution in group of 407 new cases.
Ungraded .....	.98
First	1.3
Second	4.9
Third	16.2
Fourth	43.0
Fifth	31.92
Sixth	1.7
	— 100.00

Girls

	90 cases.
Ungraded	2.2
First	1.1
Second	4.4
Third	16.6
Fourth	51.2
Fifth	23.4
Sixth	1.1
	— 100.00

School Attendance and Conduct

A group of 127 boys (see p.) whose vocational adjustment was unsatisfactory brought with them the following school record:

School conduct good.....	in 34 cases
“ “ fair	“ 29 “
“ “ poor	“ 63 “
“ “ no report.....	“ 1 “
	— 127

Incorrigible individuals generally bring with them into industry a poorly organized character. During their school attendance this group had the following court record:

No record	in 47 cases
Larceny	“ 30 “
Disorderly conduct	“ 22 “
Truancy	“ 17 “
Robbery	“ 4 “
Sex offence	“ 3 “
Arson	“ 2 “
Incorrigibility	“ 1 “
Destroying property	“ 1 “
	— 127
School conduct good, without court record yet showing poor vocational adjust- ment	18 cases

Regularity of Attendance According to School Record of 1920 Group

Total number	407
Habitual truants (personal admission).....	184
Irregular attendance (school record).....	110
Regular attendance	113

Delinquency and Poor School Attainment

Poorly organized conduct and backwardness in school are seen to be related when the boy's legal history is investigated.

Percentage distribution of boys who had been before the juvenile or police courts prior to vocational probation, 44.5.

Utilization of Juvenile Court in Vocational Adjustment

From the entire group of 859 individuals 127 were so unsatisfactory in their reactions toward the rules of the Labor Bureau or toward industrial employment that the aid of the Juvenile Court had to be evoked as a corrective measure. Only as a last resort was this agency employed and in more than three-fourths of the cases the individual was not brought before the court but was adjusted on the basis of probation.

Summonses and warrants issued.....	127
Boys	125
Girls	2
From 2 to 3 repetitions.....	58
Over 3 repetitions.....	11
Fugitives	3
Old offenders (1919 group) resummoned....	7

Institutions Utilized as Adjustive Agents

When all community agents failed it became necessary to place a number of boys in industrial schools or homes for special training. A few were committed for short terms of discipline, several for longer terms, but

all were visited frequently and observed with a view to as early release as was practicable.

Committed to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.....	12 cases
" " Maryland Training School for Boys.....	5 "
" " Cheltenham (School for Colored Boys).....	1 "
" " Rosewood (School for Mental Defectives).....	1 "
" " St. James Home (Cath. working boys).....	1 "
" " Boys' Home (home for working boys).....	1 "
" " Parental School	1 "
" " On complaint of other agencies.....	9 "

Work Permit Refused and Return to School Directed

Following examination and analysis, as a step in vocational adjustment, as a means of improving health or for other reason a number of individuals were turned back to the Department of Education for further instruction.

Boys, percentage distribution in 1920 group.....	9.6
Girls	4.5

Motive inducing refusal to issue work permit:

Superior intelligence sufficient to reach sixth grade.....	47.
Previous lack of effort to secure training.....	9.
Poor physical condition (nephritis, tuberculosis, malnutrition, etc.).....	18.
Indifferent toward industry.....	24.
Under age (malingerers).....	2.

Girls in Industry

The suggestion made in last year's report on Juvenile Labor that the privilege of the special permit be extended to girls as well as to boys was adopted by the last legislature and has been administered during the year 1920. Although it was thought that fewer girls than boys would avail themselves of this opportunity still ninety applications seemed disproportionately small. The apparent disparity between the sexes in respect of school attainment did not flatter the male applicants, four hundred and seven in number.

The chief reason for this situation is suggested by the compulsory attendance law of Baltimore. While the educational standards of the state have been improved in recent years the compulsory attendance law for Baltimore City does not specify any requirement for con-

tinued school attendance except that of age. As no permit is required by the labor law to work at domestic service children past 14 years of age legally may withdraw from school to help with housework at home or to work at domestic service elsewhere. Such cases are handled solely by the school attendance officers who recognize as sufficient excuse for discontinuance: "Mother's ill-health; death of mother; large family of children; economic conditions."

Only a partial report of such cases was presented to the State Board of Labor and Statistics during the past year from March 12 to September 10. Of the total number thus excused there were 377 girls and 19 boys all under sixteen years of age. Grade was reported in 156 cases only. About one-third of these were still in the second, third and fourth grades.

Apparently the home exigencies frequently become speedily supplied from other sources for many of these girls and essentially all the boys drift into industry. Some of the more delinquent girls are now serving sentences for prostitution and other social offences. They rarely comply voluntarily with labor laws.

The situation here hinted at emphasizes the want of scientific organization existing in school attendance departments the country over. The Juvenile Court, the Labor Bureau, every agency engaged in public welfare work is obliged at present to assume charge of activities properly the function of the Department of Education. The want of legal and ethical stability shown in the administrative results of school attendance departments does not appear to be due so much to inactivity as to inadequate training, inefficient organization and an insufficient number of attendance officers. At the base of this state of affairs is the traditional method of forcing a standardized program upon unwilling children periodically threatened with punishment seldom imposed. What alternative has the attendance officer but to admit defeat at the hands of unco-operative parents and incorrigible truants when inadequate legal and administrative means of redress are supplied by the Board of School Commissioners.

Educational Needs

A group of over 850 vocational probationers under intensive observation for from one to two years, each individual history showing poor school attainment, offers a suitable opportunity for studying juvenile welfare with a view to improving its educational relationships. Clearly one of the most obvious community needs is the wider utilization throughout the state of vocational opportunities for backward school children. Yet with nothing more constructive than supervised industrial opportunity such a scheme falls short of success. However, it may become truly effectual through the adoption of Continuation Schools and the abolition of inadequate Night Schools. Industrial guidance, more prolonged yet less formal cultural training, and health supervision should be combined in formulating a broadly constructive program for handicapped youth. State departments of education and labor bureaus thus may co-operate in meeting the needs of young persons who leave school at an early age and who now drift into industry without sufficient preparation and insight to develop self-sustaining citizenship.

Grade Requirements

Our observations indicate that three-fourths of all poorly endowed school children of working age possess sufficient intelligence to master formal fifth grade requirements in reading, writing and numbers. Sympathetically and rationally taught, with less emphasis upon grade and more emphasis upon practical application, a half-and-half cultural vocational program corresponding to the present fifth grade demands can readily be applied to this group of individuals, a majority of whom have the mental capacity of the usual eight to twelve year old person. Our observations show that 175 out of 197 semi-dependent boys were able to reach the fourth grade under present conditions and that 129 backward boys made the fifth grade. This state of affairs clearly points to the need of requiring

the usual child, whose mental capacity is "normal," to accomplish more than five grades before leaving school.

Juvenile Delinquency

Reference to the tables dealing with conduct shows the striking fact that 44.5 per cent of boys applying in 1920 for release from school brought with them court records. About the same number were habitual school truants. In our report for 1919 about 51. per cent showed a similar history. Under vocational probation only 15. per cent of the total group showed delinquent tendencies and less than 4. per cent of these proved unmanageable. Analysis of our results clearly indicates the close relationship between poor school attainment and delinquency and suggests the utilization of industrial opportunities to combat further disorganization of character. Moreover, it is increasingly evident that this welfare program should include legal supervision until 18 instead of 16, the present legal limit of control. Many delinquent and dependent young persons scarcely settle down to organized industrial activity before they are released from directing influences.

Case Analysis

Of the 497 backward pupils whom the Department of Education referred to the Labor Bureau for examination about 10 per cent were found ineligible for vocational adjustment. Among this number were several individuals suffering from tuberculosis, nephritis and inadequate physique. Provision was made so far as possible to place such children in open-air classes. Most of those returned to school were children whose intelligence appeared superior to that required of usual fifth grade pupils. Children showing an Intelligence Coefficient above .90 certainly should be given the opportunity to do work of the Junior High School.

Extension of Program

The aim of vocational probation should be to assist the individual in making a satisfactory organization of character; to prevent delinquency and casualization of labor, and to induce a higher degree of economic efficiency. Analysis shows that many of these problem children heretofore have been held to be institutional cases, committable until the age of 21. In order to increase the efficiency of our program we hope to arrange a plan whereby individuals of the dependent type may continue under supervision until 18 years of age.

PERMIT DEPARTMENT AND INSPECTIONS

The names of children who were refused permits at the Bureau were sent to the School Attendance Department for investigation under the School Attendance Law.

In Table No. 1 is shown the result of this investigation. Of the 152 children reported in 1920, 10 had gone to the country; 6 were out on physician's certificate; 21 were helping at home; 17 were subsequently given permits; 3 received temporary permits through psychiatrist; 90 had returned to school and 5 cases were unfinished at the end of the year.

The names of children whose permits are returned to the Bureau by the different industries, as required by law, are also sent to the School Attendance Department each month for investigation.

In order to comply with the law the employer must return the child's working permit within 24 hours after termination of such employment, at the request of the child, otherwise within 15 days. A list of these children is sent from the Bureau to the School Attendance Department every month for their investigation with the following result: Of the 281 cases referred 174 were males and 107 females. Of this number 39 or 13.9 per cent were working without permits; 33 or 11.8 per cent secured subsequent permits before officer called at the home of the child; 53 or 18.5 per cent returned to school; 25 could not be located; 45 went into domestic service; for 19 no information could be obtained; 52 moved from city; 7 were ill; 2 were committed to corrective institutions; 1 enlisted; 2 were married and 3 died.

During 1920, as shown by Table 3, 467 statements of age were issued to children who reached their sixteenth birthday during the year. These statements are issued so as to prevent children from misrepresenting their ages to employers, which they are often tempted to do in order to secure a better paying job. These statements are held by the employer while the child is working there and relieves the employer of responsibility in case of inspection.

It is shown in Table 4 that 7,461 children, who previously were registered at the Bureau, reached their 16th birthday in 1920.

Table 5 shows the number of children applying for all kinds of permits at the Baltimore office, arranged according to months. Of the 17,894 applications made 9,501 were for general, 2,013 for vacation permits. There were 1,179 Temporary General and Vacation permits issued; also 2,562 Vocational permits. These latter permits are issued to mentally retarded children, who had not passed the fifth grade at school; they include both original and subsequent permits. The Bureau issued 1,533 newsboys' and street traders' badges. There were also 128 applications made for permits without result. Permits and badges were refused to 511 children; 484 for permits and 27 for badges. Statements of ages were issued to 467 children. The greatest number of cases handled, 2,649, was in June and the least in December, these being 640. In 1920, 2,897 more cases were handled than in the previous year, the total for 1919 being 14,997, as against 17,894 in 1920, or an increase of 19.3 per cent.

In Table 6 is shown that 5,454 of the 7,500 children, or 72.7 per cent of the children securing original, vacation and newsboys' permits were born in Baltimore City; 981 or 13.1 per cent in Maryland outside of Baltimore City; 694 or 9.3 per cent in United States exclusive of Maryland and 371 or 5 per cent outside of the United States.

Table 7 shows that 4,654 or 62.1 per cent of these children were American white; 723 or 9.6 per cent were Hebrews; 464 or 6.2 per cent Germans; 428 or 5.7 per cent were negroes; 409 or 5.5 per cent were Polish and 822 or 10.9 per cent were of other nationalities.

Of the 4,373 children securing original general permits, as shown by Table 8, 1,402 or 32.1 per cent had completed the fifth grade at school; 1,240 or 28.3 per cent the sixth; 800 or 18.3 per cent in the seventh; 795 or 18.2 per cent had finished the eighth grade and 136 or 3.1 per cent were in higher than eighth grade.

In Table 9 it is shown that 7,410 of the 7,500 children granted original general and vacation permits resided in Baltimore City; 75 in Baltimore county; 7 in Anne Arundel and 8 in Howard county.

Of the 7,500 children granted original general, vacation and newsboys' permits, as shown by Table 10, 5,972 or 79.6 per cent produced documentary evidence of age and 1,528 secured their permits by affidavits.

Table 11 shows status of family.

As shown by Table 12 in 4,374 of the 5,906 cases of children securing original general and newsboys' permits, the reason given for going to work was economic pressure, this being about 75 per cent.

The average weekly wage of children securing original general permits, as shown by Table 13, was \$8.63, as against \$7.43 in 1919, which is an increase of about 16.2 per cent. The largest weekly average wage is shown in the Textile industry, this being \$12.16; next to which comes the glass industry, which shows an average weekly wage of \$11.73. Transportation shows an average of \$11.63. The average of the other industries range from \$5.75 to \$11.00.

Table 14 shows the average height and weight of the 2,690 males between 14 and 16 years of age to be 61.6 inches and 101.7 pounds, and the average height and weight of females between these ages 61.5 inches and 103 pounds. The average weight and height of American boys 14 years old is 99.6 pounds and 61.1 inches; of 15 years 110.3 pounds, 63.5 inches; of American girls 14 years, 102.7 pounds and 61.5 inches, and of 15 year old 106.9 pounds and 62 inches.

Of the 5,128 children securing subsequent general permits, as shown by Table 15, 1,649 held 1 permit previously; 1,352 had 2 permits; 827 had three; 504 held 4; 327 had 5; 220 held 6; 113 had 7; 61 had 8; 29 had 9; 24 had 10; 9 had 11; 3 had 12 and 10 had over 12 permits.

Table 16 shows occupation of parents of children securing original general permits during 1920. Of the 4,373 fathers, 1,472 or 33.6 per cent were mechanics and 1,389 or 31.8 per cent were laborers. Of the balance

507 were merchants, 43 were professional, 3 were manufacturers, 56 were unemployed, the occupation of 183 could not be ascertained and 720 were deceased.

Of the 4,373 mothers 3,556 or 81.3 per cent were housewives, 255 did laboring work, 88 were engaged in mechanical work, 89 in mercantile, 12 were professional, 1 did manufacturing work, 2 were unemployed, the occupation of 31 was unknown and 339 were deceased.

Table 17 shows that 11,514 permits were issued by the Baltimore office in 1920, compared with 9,981 issued in 1919. Of this number 5,967 were original general and vacation permits and 5,547 were subsequent general and vacation permits. Of the 11,514 permits issued, 7,586 were for boys and 3,928 for girls.

In Table 18 it is shown that 3,621 children were found at work by the inspectors of the Baltimore office and 5,547 permits were returned to the Baltimore office, of which 3,878 were for boys and 1,669 for girls.

Refused Cases

During the year 1920, 513 children were refused permits at the Baltimore office of the Bureau. Of this number 366 were refused general permits, 120 vacation permits and 27 were refused newsboys' badges.

Of the 513 children refused, as shown by Table 19 498 or 97.0 per cent were residents of Baltimore, and the others were divided between Baltimore, Howard and Anne Arundel counties.

In Table 20 are given the reasons for refusing to issue permits to the 513 children applying. The greatest number of these, 173 or 33.7 per cent, were refused because of coming below the physical standard; 146 or 28.5 per cent were below legal age and 121 or 23.6 per cent had not passed the required school grade; 59 wanted to work at forbidden occupations or during forbidden hours and 14 could not pass the educational test.

As shown by Table 21, 269 male white and 37 male colored and 199 female white and 8 female colored were refused permits.

Table 22 shows the ages of the children refused permits.

In Table 23 are shown the industries in which children who were refused permits wished to work on forbidden occupations. Twelve of this number were refused because the work was on machines worked by other than hand or foot power and 8 were in the ship-building industry. Seventeen children were to be employed during forbidden hours.

During the year 1920 there were 10 permits revoked because the parents had sworn falsely to the children's ages.

TABLE 1.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DEPARTMENT ON
CHILDREN REFUSED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT
CERTIFICATES IN 1920.

Number of children in country.....	10
Number of children out on doctor's certificates.....	6
Number of children helping at home.....	21
Number of children with permits.....	17
Number of children with temporary permits (Dr. Dunham's)..	3
Number of children attending school.....	90
Number of cases unfinished.....	5
<hr/>	
Total	152

TABLE 2.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS' REPORT
CONCERNING CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND
WHOSE PERMITS WERE RETURNED TO
THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Specific Report Concerning Child.	Male.	Female.	Total
Working without permit.....	28	11	39
Could not be located.....	14	11	25
Working at home or in domestic service.....	10	35	45
Returned to school.....	37	16	53
No information obtainable.....	9	10	19
Subsequent permit secured before officer called	25	8	33
Moved away from city.....	40	12	52
Ill	6	1	7
Committed to corrective institutions.....	1	1	2
Enlisted	1	..	1
Married .....	..	2	2
Deceased	3	..	3
<hr/>			
Total	174	107	281

TABLE 3.
TABLE SHOWING STATEMENT OF AGE ISSUED TO CHILDREN 16 YEARS AND OVER DURING 1920.

Month	Male										Female										Grand Total
	16					17					18					19					
	W		C		Total Male	W		C		Over 20	W		C		Total Female	W		C		Total W C	
	W	C	W	C		W	C	W	C		W	C	W	C		W	C				
January	6	..	1	..	14	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	..	..	..	19	..
February	8	1	4	..	41	..	1	20	1	..	..	..	1	9	47	..	..	..	50	..
March	40	1	31	..	119	..	2	30	2	..	..	..	..	12	125	..	1	..	131	..
April	8	1	9	..	41	..	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	3	40	..	..	..	44	..
May	11	1	4	1	22	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	23	..	..	..	26	..
June	18	1	5	..	26	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	31	..	..	..	33	..
July	16	4	4	..	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	9	29	..	2	..	34	..
August	14	2	6	..	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	32	..	..	..	35	..
September	10	1	4	2	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	22	..
October	12	4	5	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	..	..	..	26	..
November	13	5	3	1	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	20	..	..	..	26	..
December	5	..	3	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	21	..	..	..	21	..
Total....	161	21	79	5	386	82	8	25	1	4	..	3	..	81	425	42	..	..	467	..

TABLE 4.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN REGISTERED AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE WHO REACHED THEIR SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY IN 1920.

Month	Kind of Permit Held			Street Traders	Temporary Permits			Refused		Made Application did not return		Had Permit, Over 16 Statement issued		Total	
	General		Vacation		General		Vacation	Refused		Made Application did not return		Had Permit, Over 16 Statement issued			
	Male	Female			Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
January	210	147	75	51	88	19	4	7	28	25	15	3	10	3	682
February	201	144	69	40	63	20	1	5	47	25	10	3	20	5	657
March	217	176	77	40	90	21	6	3	40	26	8	8	46	9	768
April	191	122	72	36	66	12	2	5	29	19	9	3	37	5	610
May	185	117	56	35	81	1	1	7	20	20	6	3	52	4	592
June	189	135	81	34	81	14	1	6	31	18	9	3	35	1	641
July	187	153	61	43	86	17	2	4	17	17	5	8	57	5	670
August	212	125	55	27	98	14	2	1	20	14	8	3	40	4	622
September	214	111	46	23	98	7	2	3	15	16	3	3	43	5	588
October	192	125	38	22	81	9	1	1	32	21	1	1	36	4	565
November	172	121	38	17	80	8	1	3	22	9	6	3	22	3	505
December	216	136	32	22	85	11	...	...	19	9	3	3	23	2	561
Total	2386	1612	700	390	994	153	21	45	320	219	83	41	421	50	7461

TABLE 5.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN EACH MONTH DURING 1920.

Month	General Permits Issued			Vacation Permits Issued			Street Traders and Newsboys' Badges Issued	Temporary General and Vacation Permits Issued	Vocational Gen. Temp. P'mts. Issued to Children who had Not Passed the 5th Grade*	Applications Without Results	Permits and Badges Refused				Over 16 Statements	Grand Total
	Orig.	Sub.	Total	Orig.	Sub.	Total					Gen.	Vac.	News-boys	Total		
January	285	394	679	9	8	17	160	65	266	13	20	3	7	30	19	1249
February	344	378	722	10	11	21	126	67	278	5	25	5	4	34	50	1303
March	315	469	784	25	8	33	171	60	276	12	40	2	2	44	131	1511
April	309	484	793	33	16	49	108	77	224	7	54	4	2	60	44	1362
May	288	460	748	36	3	39	118	102	211	14	46	1	2	49	26	1307
June	834	498	1332	469	71	540	125	273	242	30	45	26	3	74	33	2649
July	302	395	697	693	153	846	150	177	202	13	13	28	1	42	34	2161
August	150	412	562	256	117	373	83	104	200	6	17	44	2	63	35	1426
September	787	552	1339	22	18	40	98	106	132	7	36	3	....	39	22	1783
October	426	537	963	14	9	23	159	69	174	6	30	1	2	33	26	1453
November	236	366	602	14	3	17	137	50	183	9	23	2	1	26	26	1050
December	97	183	280	13	2	15	98	29	174	6	15	1	1	17	21	640
Total.....	4373	5128	9501	1584	419	2013	1533	1179	2562	128	364	120	27	511	467	17894

* This number includes both original and subsequent permits.

TABLE 6.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN GRANTED
GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS, AND OF CHILDREN
GRANTED STREET TRADERS' PERMITS BY THE
BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Birthplace.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.
Baltimore City	3264	1085	1105	5454
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City.....	574	247	160	981
United States, exclusive of Maryland.....	345	169	180	694
Outside of United States.....	190	93	88	371
Total	4373	1594	1533	7500

TABLE 7.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED
ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF
CHILDREN GRANTED NEWSBOYS' AND STREET
TRADERS' BADGES BY THE BALTIMORE
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Nationality.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys and Street Traders.	Total	
				Number.	Per Cent.
American White	2919	1026	709	4654	62.1
Hebrew	321	153	249	723	9.6
German	326	79	59	464	6.2
Polish	279	98	32	409	5.5
Negro	78	45	305	428	5.7
Italian	113	66	86	265	3.5
Bohemian	100	24	13	137	1.8
Irish	45	22	16	83	1.1
Lithuanian	36	23	25	84	1.1
English	46	14	11	71	1.
Hungarian	33	15	5	53	.7
All Others	70	27	23	120	1.6
Unknown	7	2	....	9	.1
Total	4373	1594	1533	7500	100.00

TABLE 8.

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY CHILDREN
GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS BY THE
BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Grade Completed	Number	Per Cent.
Fifth	1402	32.1
Sixth	1240	28.3
Seventh	800	18.3
Eighth	795	18.2
Over Eighth.....	136	3.1
	—	—
Total.....	4373	100.00

TABLE 9.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADERS' AND NEWSBOYS' BADGES IN 1920.

Residence	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.
Baltimore City	4333	1544	1533	7410
Baltimore County	34	41	....	75
Anne Arundel County.....	5	2	....	7
Howard County	1	7	....	8
	—	—	—	—
Total	4373	1594	1533	7500

TABLE 10.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADERS' BADGES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920, WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND THE NUMBER OF PER CENT WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS.

Proof of Age.	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total
1. Official Public Birth Records:				
Baltimore City Records.....	1380	429	413	2222
Maryland State Records.....	183	92	66	341
Other State Records.....	46	20	31	97
Foreign Records	35	15	17	67
2. Religious Records:				
Baptismal Certificates	1942	674	554	3170
*Bible Records	16	11	8	35
3. Other Documents:				
Passport	16	10	14	40
Total of Children presenting various classes of documentary evidence:				
Number	3618	1251	1103	5972
Per Cent	82.7	78.5	71.9	79.6
4. Affidavits:				
Number	755	343	430	1528
Per Cent	17.3	21.5	28.1	20.4
Grand Total:	—	—	—	—
Number	4373	1594	1533	7500
Per Cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Issued on Records prior to amendment of law in 1918.

TABLE 11.

TABLE SHOWING FAMILY STATUS OF CHILDREN GRANTED
GENERAL PERMITS, AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED
NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' BADGES
BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF
THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Family Status.	General	Newsboys and Street Traders	Total	Per Cent.
1. Two Parents in Family:				
Both own Parents.....	3223	1188	4411	74.7
Stepfather	163	37	200	3.4
Stepmother	46	15	61	1.
Both Stepparents .....	....	1	1	....
2. One Parent in Family:				
Father away	119	40	159	2.7
Mother away	11	6	17	.3
Father dead	494	169	663	11.2
Mother dead	194	44	238	4.
Stepfather away	2	....	2	.1
Stepfather dead	3	....	3	.1
3. Child lives with relatives or friends:				
Both Parents dead.....	79	25	104	1.8
Father dead	5	2	7	.1
Both Parents living.....	6	....	6	.1
Mother dead	18	2	20	.3
Father away	4	....	4	.1
Mother away	1	....	1	....
4. Unknown	5	4	9	.2
Total	4373	1533	5906	100.00

TABLE 12.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK ASSIGNED
BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PER-
MITS AND BY CHILDREN GRANTED STREET
TRADERS' AND NEWSBOYS' BADGES
BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF
THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Reasons for Child Going to Work.	General	Newsboys and Street Traders	Total
Economic Pressure	3097	1277	4374
Self Support	56	18	74
Unsatisfactory school conditions.....	135	....	135
Graduated	366	....	366
To pay for further education.....	....	3	3
Wants to go to work.....	713	....	713
To keep occupied.....	4	67	71
To save money.....	....	122	122
For spending money.....	....	27	27
For War Stamps.....	....	19	19
Miscellaneous	2	....	2
Total.....	373	1533	5906

TABLE 13.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WAGE EXPECTED BY CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS IN 1920,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Industry	No. of Children Employed in Es- tablishments	No. of Children Reporting Wages Earned	No. of Children Not Reporting	No. of Children P'd by Piece Wk.	No. of Children Paid by Time	No. of Child'n Not Receiving Wages	Average Wage
Dept., 5 & 10c. stores	618	525	92	....	....	1	\$7.23
Small retail stores.	396	304	73	1	2	16	7.63
Wholesale mercan- tile establishments	189	163	25	1	....	....	7.64
Offices	337	304	33	....	....	....	8.39
Messenger service..	123	30	29	63	1	....	9.11
Clothing	566	366	196	2	1	1	8.00
Artificial flowers...	4	3	1	....	....	....	7.17
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys ....|....	113	73	28	7	3	....	8.12
Bread, biscuits and bakery products..	43	25	15	....	....	3	8.07
Boots & shoes, cut stock & findings..	25	20	5	....	....	....	8.50
Bottle stoppers.....	110	71	39	....	....	....	8.92
Boxes, bags, paper and fancy.....	99	74	24	1	....	....	8.22
Brooms, brushes & hairwork	88	62	23	....	3	....	7.97
Buttons, buckles & badges	29	23	6	....	....	....	6.78
Canning and oyster shucking	41	4	18	9	10	....	11.00
Cigar boxes	21	18	3	....	....	....	8.20
Confectionery	136	84	49	1	1	1	8.04
Copper, tin & sheet iron products....	434	163	224	22	24	1	9.24
Food preparation & packing	38	25	13	....	....	....	9.62
Foundry & machine shop products....	77	52	20	4	1	....	9.49
Gas & electric ma- chinery	15	10	5	....	....	....	9.01
Glass (glass deco- rating) & mirrors	46	20	24	....	2	....	11.73
Harness & leather goods, trunks, etc.	9	9	....	....	....	....	6.49
Iron, steel work & rolling mills.....	28	19	8	....	1	....	11.18
Jewelry, silver and plated ware.....	14	11	3	....	....	....	6.61

TABLE 13—Continued.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WAGE EXPECTED BY CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS IN 1920,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Industry	No. of Children Employed in Es- tablishments	No. of Children Reporting Wages Earned	No. of Children Not Reporting	No. of Children P'd by Piece Wk.	No. of Children Paid by Time	No. of Child'n Not Receiving Wages	Average Wage
Lumber products & millwork	22	14	5	2	1	....	8.69
Manufacturing chemist	92	77	15	....	....	....	8.63
Mattresses & spring beds	5	2	2	....	1	....	7.75
Optical goods	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Pianos and musical instruments	18	15	2	....	1	....	9.28
Picture frames, fur- niture, etc.....	45	30	14	1	....	....	8.58
Pottery	25	10	15	....	....	....	8.08
Printing, engraving, etc.	185	145	40	....	....	....	7.93
Signs & advertising novelties	3	2	1	....	....	....	5.75
Straw hats	59	50	9	....	....	....	8.65
Umbrellas & canes.	30	26	4	....	....	....	7.52
Textile	72	44	23	2	3	....	12.16
Wooden boxes	11	6	5	....	....	....	9.05
Auto, motor cycle, repairs, garage...	27	19	6	1	....	1	7.71
Barber shop	7	4	2	....	....	1	7.83
Building, carpenter and contractor...	16	10	3	....	3	....	9.62
Cleaning, pressing & dyeing	4	2	2	....	....	....	11.90
Electrical contract- ing	13	10	3	....	....	....	7.88
Laundry	18	13	4	....	....	1	7.87
Plumbing	12	8	2	....	....	2	8.21
Restaurant, tea and lunch rooms	23	16	6	....	1	....	7.82
Transportation	39	19	15	2	3	....	11.63
Place of amusement	1	1	....	....	....	....	19.00
Miscellaneous	46	35	10	....	....	1	10.03
Total	4373	3016	1145	119	64	29	\$8.63

TABLE 14.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1920.

Nationality	Male—14 Years			Male 15—Years			Female—14 Years			Female—15 Years		
	Number	Average Height In Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height In Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height In Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height In Inches	Average Weight
American Wh....	1337	61.1	99.6	435	62.5	110.3	910	61.5	102.7	237	62.	106.9
Hebrew	146	61.9	106.3	70	62.3	112.8	77	60.1	105.2	28	60.6	103.8
German	160	61.3	96.4	46	64.2	112.8	95	61.9	102.1	25	61.9	104.3
Polish	121	60.2	94.8	31	60.5	94.9	108	60.5	98.8	19	60.7	98.3
Negro	49	61.4	107.2	18	60.3	89.8	9	62.1	125.3	2	59.3	115.
Italian	45	61.1	102.9	26	60.3	101.6	31	59.5	98.3	11	59.4	97.4
Bohemian	48	60.8	99	13	62.8	110.3	38	60.6	101.	1	63.	121.
Irish	20	61.	92.8	6	60.4	92.	12	61.	102.7	7	64.6	111.9
Lithuanian	13	60.1	93.3	4	62.7	109.5	16	60.5	98.5	3	61.8	105.
Canadian	6	63.4	104.5	....	....	....	1	63.	100.	....	....	....
English	19	60.7	95.9	6	64.2	108.4	9	61.7	99.2	5	61.9	92.9
Hungarian	21	61.6	104.4	1	58.	82.	9	62.4	105.8	2	61.5	101.
Austrian	8	61.5	99.5	4	62.	102.	4	60.1	91.5	1	63.	87.
French .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	62.6	109.8	....	....	....
All Others	27	61.3	100.4	6	62.1	102.3	14	63.3	105.	3	61.8	96.3
Unknown	2	65.5	119.5	2	60.7	102.5	3	60.7	99.3	....	....	....
Total	2022	61.5	101.1	668	61.7	102.2	1339	61.3	102.8	344	61.6	103.1

Total Male 2690; 61.6; 101.7.

Total Female 1683; 61.5; 103.

TABLE 15.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING SUBSEQUENT PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE
OF THE BUREAU DURING 1920 AND THE NUMBER OF PERMITS PREVIOUSLY HELD
BY THESE CHILDREN.

Industries Left	Number of Permits Previously Held												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Over 12	
Department, 5 and 10 cent stores.....	188	118	89	36	25	22	11	8	2	1	1	1	502
Small retail stores.....	128	86	65	45	23	21	11	1	4	1	..	..	382
Wholesale stores.....	68	54	28	19	11	6	3	3	..	2	..	1	195
Office	95	79	50	30	14	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	284
Messenger service.....	62	93	67	34	33	12	11	6	4	4	..	2	328
Clothing	254	216	96	56	31	17	14	4	4	4	..	..	696
Artificial flowers.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys.....	54	39	28	7	14	5	5	3	1	..	1	..	157
Bread and Bakery products.....	12	8	7	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	38
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings...	9	11	8	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	42
Bottle stoppers	57	40	27	14	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	147
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy	40	32	18	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Brooms, brushes and hairwork.....	28	28	30	9	8	6	5	3	..	2	..	..	119
Buttons, buckles and badges.....	14	10	4	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	36
Canning and oyster shucking.....	25	21	12	9	8	10	2	2	1	2	..	..	92
Cigar boxes	8	8	5	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	35
Confectionery	62	42	17	9	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	138
Copper, tin and sheet iron products.....	190	182	90	102	55	50	24	11	5	3	2	2	719
Food preparation and packing.....	15	12	7	4	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	49
Foundry and machine shop products.....	16	15	9	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	47
Gas and electric machinery.....	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Glass and mirrors.....	16	10	18	7	12	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	67
Harness and leather goods.....	4	2	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	14
Iron, steel and rolling mills.....	5	3	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

TABLE 16.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS AT THE BAL-
TIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1920.

	Father's Occupation.	
Laborer	1389	
Manufacturer	3	
Mechanic	1472	
Merchant	507	
Professional	43	
Unemployed	56	
Unknown	183	
Deceased	720	
Total	4373	
	Mother's Occupation.	
Housewife	3556	
Laboring work.....	255	
Manufacturing work	1	
Mechanical	88	
Mercantile	89	
Professional	12	
Unemployed	2	
Unknown	31	
Deceased	339	
Total	4373	

TABLE 17.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1920.

Character of Industry.	General Permits						Vacation Permits						Total General and Vacation Permits				
	Original			Subsequent			Grand Total	Original			Subsequent			Grand Total	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Department, 5 and 10c stores.....	263	355	618	363	390	752	1120	54	86	140	21	11	32	172	641	651	1292
Small retail stores.....	329	47	376	334	48	382	778	110	12	121	26	5	31	162	808	132	940
Wholesale mercantile stores.....	163	26	189	173	22	195	384	50	7	57	13	1	14	71	399	56	455
Others.....	280	57	337	239	45	284	621	90	7	97	10	1	11	108	619	110	729
Messenger service.....	122	1	123	328	....	328	451	50	....	50	53	....	53	112	562	1	563
Clothing.....	144	422	566	270	446	696	1262	41	134	175	26	20	46	221	461	1022	1483
Artificial flowers and feathers.....	....	4	4	1	3	4	8	....	2	2	....	2	....	4	1	11	12
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys.....	83	30	113	121	36	157	270	31	16	47	9	5	14	61	244	87	331
Bread, biscuits and bakery products.....	30	13	43	28	10	38	81	4	3	7	1	1	2	9	63	27	90
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings.....	15	10	25	29	13	42	67	7	1	8	1	1	2	10	52	25	77
Bottle stoppers and corks.....	32	78	110	32	115	147	257	10	60	70	2	8	10	80	76	261	337
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy.....	35	64	99	40	64	104	203	14	22	36	4	1	5	41	93	151	241
Brooms, brushes and hairwork.....	69	19	88	106	13	119	207	20	5	25	6	3	9	34	201	40	241
Buttons, buckles and badges.....	15	14	29	22	14	36	65	7	2	9	1	1	2	11	45	51	76
Canning and oyster shucking.....	23	18	41	66	26	92	133	41	41	82	10	16	26	117	149	101	250
Clear boxes.....	8	12	21	18	17	35	56	2	7	9	2	....	2	11	30	37	67
Confectionery.....	21	115	136	23	115	138	274	9	43	52	2	6	8	10	55	279	334
Copper, tin and sheet-iron products.....	333	101	434	593	126	719	1133	201	37	238	81	9	90	328	1308	273	1181
Food preparation and packing.....	17	21	38	29	20	49	87	9	5	14	6	....	6	20	61	46	107
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	62	15	77	45	2	47	124	29	7	36	3	....	3	39	139	24	163
Gas and electric machinery.....	14	1	15	11	....	11	26	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	27	1	28
Glass and glass decanting.....	41	5	46	0	7	67	113	17	5	22	7	....	7	26	125	17	142
Harness, leather goods and trunks.....	9	....	9	14	....	14	23	3	1	4	....	1	1	5	26	2	28
Iron, steel works, rolling mills and ship-building.....	25	3	28	16	....	16	44	9	....	9	1	....	1	10	51	3	54
Jewelry, silver and silver plate ware.....	14	....	14	10	....	10	21	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	25	1	26
Lumber and mill-work.....	21	....	21	38	....	38	59	7	....	7	....	....	....	9	68	71	71
Manufacturing chemicals.....	16	76	92	22	75	97	189	2	21	23	1	1	2	25	41	173	214
Mattresses and bed-springs, screw and wire-work.....	5	....	5	4	....	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Optical goods.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Planes and musical instruments.....	18	....	18	12	....	12	30	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	33	....	33
Picture frames and furniture.....	30	6	36	45	....	45	158	16	1	17	3	....	3	20	117	11	128
Printing, engraving and publishing.....	23	2	25	29	4	33	58	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	57	6	63
Shoes and advertising novelties.....	154	26	180	217	20	237	422	53	11	64	8	1	9	73	437	58	495
Signs and advertising novelties.....	....	....	....	3	7	....	7	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	....	....
Straw hats.....	12	45	57	28	53	81	140	3	2	6	....	....	....	6	14	102	116
Textile.....	45	27	72	57	20	77	122	28	15	43	1	1	2	45	131	63	194
Umbrellas and canes.....	9	21	30	20	25	45	75	5	8	13	....	....	....	13	34	54	88
Wooden boxes.....	11	....	11	14	....	14	25	10	....	10	2	....	2	12	37	....	37
Plans of amusement.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auto and motorcycle repair, garage.....	27	....	27	13	....	13	40	8	....	8	1	1	2	10	49	1	50
Barber shop.....	15	1	16	13	....	13	29	12	1	13	1	....	1	17	41	2	46
Bathing, carpenter and contracting.....	1	....	1	4	5	9	13	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	8	6	11
Electrical contracting.....	12	1	13	16	2	18	31	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	35	4	39
Laundry.....	12	6	18	12	3	15	30	12	....	12	....	....	....	9	23	10	33
Painting.....	12	....	12	9	1	10	22	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	25	25
Restaurant and lunch rooms.....	15	8	23	6	8	14	37	3	1	4	....	....	....	4	21	17	41
Transportation.....	37	2	39	18	2	20	59	6	....	6	1	....	1	7	62	4	66
Miscellaneous.....	39	7	46	37	7	44	90	11	4	15	3	....	3	18	90	18	108
Total.....	2690	1683	4373	3555	1573	5128	9501	1018	576	1594	323	96	419	2013	7566	3928	11514

TABLE 18.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY CHILDREN WHO HAD LEFT JOBS, ARRANGED BY INDUSTRIES, IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Industries	Number of Children Found at Work	Children Having Left, Permits Returned					
		General		Vacation		Grand Total	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Department, 5 & 10 cent stores.....	761	303	199	502	21	11	32
Small retail stores.....	117	334	48	382	26	5	31
Wholesale mercantile establishments.....	99	173	22	195	13	1	14
Offices.....	157	239	45	284	10	1	11
Messenger service.....	50	328	....	328	53	....	53
Clothing.....	757	250	446	696	26	20	46
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....	4	1	3	4	....	2	2
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys..	36	121	36	157	9	5	14
Biscuits, bread and bakery products.....	7	28	10	38	1	1	2
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings.....	11	29	13	42	1	1	2
Bottle stoppers and crowns.....	124	32	115	147	2	8	10
Brooms, brushes and hairwork.....	37	106	13	119	6	3	9
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy.....	96	40	64	104	4	1	5
Buttons, buckles and badges.....	52	22	14	36	1	1	2
Canning and oyster shucking.....	117	66	26	92	19	16	35
Cigar boxes.....	22	18	17	35	2	....	2
Confectionery.....	97	23	115	138	2	6	8
Copper, tin and sheet iron products.....	332	593	126	719	81	9	90
Food preparations and packing.....	25	29	20	49	6	....	6
Foundry and machine products.....	20	45	2	47	3	....	3
Gas and electric machinery.....	2	11	....	11	....	....	....
Glass and glass decorating.....	54	60	7	67	7	....	7
Harness, leather goods and trunks.....	7	14	....	14	....	1	1
Iron, steelwork, rolling mills and shipbuilding.....	17	16	....	16	1	....	1
Jewelry, silver and silverplated ware.....	2	10	....	10	1	....	1

TABLE 18.—(Continued).
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS
RETURNED BY CHILDREN WHO HAD LEFT JOBS, ARRANGED BY INDUSTRIES, IN BALTIMORE
CITY DURING 1921.

Industries	Number of Children Found at Work	Children Having Left, Permits Returned						
		General			Vacation			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lumber and millwork.....	22	38	2	40	2	...	2	42
Manufacturing Chemist	95	22	75	97	1	1	2	99
Mattresses and spring beds, wire and screen work..	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	4
Optical goods .....	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Pianos and musical instruments.....	1	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Picture frames and furniture.....	50	89	4	93	3	....	3	96
Pottery	22	29	4	33	1	....	1	34
Printing, publishing and engraving.....	121	217	20	237	8	1	9	246
Signs and advertising novelties.....	...	7	....	7	1	....	1	8
Straw Hats	99	28	53	81	....	....	....	81
Textile	118	57	20	77	1	1	2	79
Umbrellas and canes.....	25	20	25	45	....	....	....	45
Wooden boxes	23	14	....	14	2	....	2	16
Auto, motorcycle repair and garage.....	3	13	....	13	1	1	2	15
Amusement	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barbershop .....	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Building, contracting, carpenter.....	...	13	....	13	4	....	4	17
Cleaning, pressing and dyeing.....	1	4	5	9	....	....	....	9
Electrical contracting.....	2	16	3	19	....	....	....	19
Laundry .....	...	9	3	12	....	....	....	12
Plumbing	4	9	1	10	....	....	....	10
Restaurant and lunchrooms.....	2	6	8	14	....	....	....	14
Transportation	9	18	2	20	1	....	1	21
Miscellaneous	8	37	7	44	3	....	3	47
Total.....	3621	3555	1573	5128	323	96	419	5547

TABLE 19.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Residence.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.	Per Cent.
Baltimore City	355	116	27	498	97.
Baltimore County	8	1	....	9	1.8
Anne Arundel County.....	3	1	....	4	.8
Howard County .....	....	2	....	2	.4
Total	366	120	27	513	100.0

TABLE 20.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS WHY CHILDREN WERE REFUSED PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Reasons.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.	Per Cent.
Below legal age.....	69	59	27	146	28.5
Below physical standard.....	117	56	....	173	33.7
Below school grade.....	121	....	....	121	23.6
Cannot pass educational test.....	10	4	....	14	2.7
Forbidden occupation	33	9	....	42	8.4
Forbidden hours	16	1	....	17	3.1
Total	366	120	27	513	100.0

TABLE 21.

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN REFUSED
PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF
THE BUREAU DURING 1920.

Kind of Permit.	White			Colored			Grand Total	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.	Per Cent.
General	191	151	342	19	5	24	366	71.3
Vacation	65	48	113	4	3	7	120	23.4
Newsboys and Street Trades..	13	....	13	14	....	14	27	5.3
Total	269	199	468	37	8	45	513	100.0

TABLE 22.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF CHILDREN REFUSED AT THE
BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1920.

Age	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.	Per Cent.
Under 12 years	2	....	27	29	5.7
12 years	8	4	....	12	2.3
13 years	60	46	....	106	20.7
14 years	211	45	....	256	49.9
15 years	85	25	....	110	21.4
Total	366	120	27	513	100.0

TABLE 23.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION
PERMITS REFUSED BECAUSE OF FORBIDDEN
OCCUPATIONS IN 1920.

Name of Industry	Number of Children		
	General	Vacation	Total
Building and Contracting.....	1	..	1
Cigar Making	3	1	4
Printing and Engraving (Machine)	2	..	2
Shipbuilding	8	..	8
Painting	6	..	6
Textile (Machine).....	3	1	4
Bakery (Machine).....	1	..	1
Boots and Shoes (Machine).....	1	..	1
Foundry .....	..	3	3
Furniture (Machine).....	..	1	1
Clothing (Machine).....	..	1	1
Wooden Boxes (Machine).....	..	2	2
Place of Amusement.....	6	..	6
Distillery	2	..	2
Forbidden Hours.....	16	1	17
Total.....	49	10	59

PERMITS ISSUED IN THE COUNTIES

As shown by Table 1-A, the Bureau had 68 physicians who were authorized to examine and issue working permits to children in the counties of Maryland. Of this number, 36 reported issuing permits; 6 reported no permits issued; and 26 made no report.

In Table 2-A is shown that 1881 permits, badges, and over 16 statements were issued in the counties; 132 of these were original general; 27 subsequent generals; 1,206 original vacation; 114 subsequent vacation; 180 badges, and 222 over-16 statements of age. The greatest number was issued in Allegany County, being 619 or 32.8 per cent of the total number. Washington County is second with 297 or 15.8 per cent; Caroline third, having issued 237 or 12.6 per cent, and Carroll next with 215 or 11.4 per cent of the total.

Table 3-A shows that the greatest number of children were employed in canneries, being 826 or 55.2 per cent of the total of 1,479 issued.

In Table 4-A is shown that 399 or 26.9 per cent of the total of these permits were issued in August; 321 or 21.7 per cent in September; 231 or 15.6 per cent in June, and 183 or 12.4 per cent in July.

Documentary proof of age was given in 1,043 or 78 per cent of the original permits issued, and affidavits were accepted in 295 or 22 per cent of the total of 1,338, as shown in Table 5-A.

Table 6-A shows that 90 general and 594 vacation permits were issued to white boys; 41 general and 359 vacation to white girls; 96 vacation to colored boys, and 1 general and 157 vacation to colored girls.

Out of the 250 cases refused, as shown by Table 7-A, the reasons given in 175 or 70 per cent was because the applicant was below the legal age; 34 or 13.6 per cent were to work on forbidden occupations; 21 or 8.8 per cent were to work during forbidden hours; 16 or 6.4 per cent were below the required school grade, and 4 or 1.6 per cent were below the physical requirements.

Table 8-A gives age and sex of children refused.

Table 9-A shows that 18 permits were revoked; 4 because of forbidden occupations; 12 were under legal working age, and 2 were issued to children who had reached their 16th birthday, and consequently did not require a permit.

Table 10-A shows that 539 children were found at work by the inspectors in the counties. About 87 per cent of these worked in canneries.

Table 11-A shows that 15,395 permits, badges, and over-16 statements were issued in Baltimore City and the counties of Maryland in 1920; 865 inspections were made, involving 4,273 children, of whom 167 were found working in violation of the law; 96 firms were found violating the law, and 74 firms and parents were prosecuted, resulting in 54 convictions.

Table 12-A gives the number of canneries inspected in Baltimore City and the counties to be 262. Of these, 92 employed 602 children, 53 of whom were found to be working in violation of the law. There were no children employed in 64 canneries; 79 were not in operation, and 27 had gone out of business.

TABLE NO. 1-A.

TABLE SHOWING THE RETURNS MADE BY PHYSICIANS
AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE PERMITS IN THE
COUNTIES DURING 1920.

Counties	Number Reporting Number			Total
	Number Reporting	No Permits Issued	Not Reporting	
Allegany	4	.....	.....	4
Anne Arundel	1	.....	1	2
Baltimore County	2	.....	.....	2
Caroline	4	.....	2	6
Carroll	8	.....	1	9
Cecil .....	.....	.....	2	2
Dorchester	2	.....	.....	2
Frederick	2	.....	1	3
Garrett .....	.....	.....	2	2
Harford	1	2	2	5
Howard .....	.....	.....	1	1
Kent .....	.....	.....	2	2
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	1	1
Prince George.....	1	1	.....	2
Queen Anne	1	1	2	4
St. Mary's	1	.....	.....	1
Somerset	2	.....	3	5
Talbot	4	.....	.....	4
Washington	1	.....	3	4
Wicomico	2	.....	2	4
Worcester .....	.....	2	1	3
Total	36	6	26	68

TABLE 2-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF PERMITS ISSUED
IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Counties	Generals		Vacation		Newsboys' Badges	Over 16 Statements	Total	Per Cent.
	Orig.	Subs.	Orig.	Subs.				
Allegany	49	24	191	54	180	121	619	32.8
Anne Arundel.....	....	....	13	....	....	....	13	.7
Baltimore County.....	3	....	44	....	....	....	47	2.5
Caroline	1	....	236	....	....	....	237	12.6
Carröll .....	....	....	201	14	....	....	215	11.4
Cecil	4	....	46	....	....	....	50	2.7
Dorchester .....	....	....	103	1	....	....	104	5.5
Frederick	16	....	19	....	....	....	35	1.9
Harford .....	....	....	17	....	....	....	17	.8
Howard .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.1
Prince George	2	....	11	....	....	....	13	.7
Somerset .....	....	....	72	27	....	....	99	5.3
Talbot	6	....	58	1	....	....	65	3.5
Washington	51	3	125	17	....	101	297	15.8
Wicomico .....	....	....	69	....	....	....	69	3.7
Total	132	27	1206	114	180	222	1881	100.0

TABLE 3-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE
VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Industry	General		Vacation		Total	
	Orig.	Subs.	Orig.	Subs.	Number	Per Cent.
Canning	22	....	766	38	826	55.2
Textile	3	....	42	....	45	2.1
Baskets & willow ware .....	....	....	21	1	22	1.5
Clothing	23	....	49	10	82	5.6
Retail .....	....	....	13	1	14	1.
Glass	16	10	55	19	100	6.8
Wooden boxes .....	....	....	1	....	1	.1
Building & contracting	1	....	16	2	19	1.3
Brooms & brushes.....	....	....	3	....	3	.2
Foundry .....	....	....	1	....	1	.1
Copper, tin and sheet iron .....	....	....	5	1	6	.4
Printing & publishing	2	1	4	....	7	.5
Straw hats .....	....	....	1	....	1	.1
Cement .....	....	....	9	....	9	.6
Tannery	1	....	7	1	9	.6
Mercantile & mechani- cal	27	6	87	18	138	9.3
Office	10	2	10	3	25	1.7
Silk	12	7	55	9	83	5.6
Furniture, including pianos	7	....	12	1	20	1.4
Bakeries	2	....	7	1	10	.7
Messenger service ...	6	....	12	5	23	1.7
Boots and shoes.....	....	....	4	....	4	.3
Pottery .....	....	....	2	2	4	.3
Bricks .....	....	....	11	....	11	.8
Boxes, paper .....	....	1	1	1	3	.2
Restaurant .....	....	....	3	....	3	.2
Miscellaneous .....	....	....	9	1	10	.7
Total	132	27	1206	114	1479	100.0

TABLE 4-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED EACH
MONTH IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
DURING 1920.

Month.	General		Vacation		Total	
	Orig.	Subs.	Orig.	Subs.	No.	P. C.
January	5	..	32	1	38	2.6
February	3	2	5	4	14	1.
March	3	3	25	1	32	2.2
April	7	..	29	5	41	2.8
May	12	3	79	8	102	6.8
June	13	2	206	10	231	15.6
July	8	5	160	10	183	12.4
August	6	2	350	41	399	26.9
September	37	3	270	11	321	21.7
October	17	1	14	9	41	2.8
November	16	3	25	11	55	3.7
December	5	3	11	3	22	1.5
Total.....	132	27	1206	114	1479	100.0

TABLE 5-A.

TABLE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF AGE ACCEPTED IN THE
ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Proof of Age	General	Vacation	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Official Birth Records.....	34	462	496	37.1
Baptismal Certificates.....	40	377	417	31.2
Bible Records.....	15	36	51	3.8
Cradle Roll.....	..	5	5	.4
Physicians' Certificate.....	20	54	74	5.5
Total Documentary Proof..	109	934	1043	78.0
Affidavits	23	272	295	22.0
Grand Total.....	132	1206	1338	100.0

TABLE 6-A.

TABLE SHOWING AGE, SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Age, Sex & Color	General			Vacation			Total	
	White	Col.	Total	White	Col.	Total	No.	P.C.
Male:								
14 years....	39	..	39	384	60	444	483	61.9
15 years....	51	..	51	210	36	246	297	38.1
Total	90	..	90	594	96	690	780	100.0
Female:								
14 years....	13	..	13	212	102	314	327	58.6
15 years....	28	1	29	147	55	202	231	41.4
Total	41	1	42	359	157	516	558	100.0
Grand Total.	131	1	132	953	253	1206	1338	100.0

TABLE 7-A.

TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR REFUSING TO ISSUE PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Reasons for Refusal	Number	Per Cent.
Below legal grade.....	16	6.4
Below legal age.....	175	70.
Forbidden occupations.....	34	13.6
Below physical requirements.....	4	1.6
Forbidden hours.....	21	8.4
Total.....	250	100.0

TABLE 8-A.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF APPLICANTS REFUSED
PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
DURING 1920.

Age	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
10 years.....	1	..	1	.4
11 years.....	4	1	5	2.
12 years.....	28	8	36	14.4
13 years.....	91	42	133	53.2
14 years.....	22	10	32	12.8
15 years.....	29	14	43	17.2
Total.....	175	75	250	100.0

TABLE 9-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS REVOKED IN THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND AND REASONS FOR
REVOKING SAME, DURING 1920.

Reasons	Number	Per Cent.
Forbidden occupation.....	4	22.2
Under age.....	12	66.7
Over 16 years of age.....	2	11.1
Total.....	18	100.0

TABLE 10-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE INSPECTORS IN THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND DURING 1920, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Industries	Male		Total	Female		Grand Total	
	White	Colored		White	Colored		Total
Canning	261	10	271	198	2	200	471
Clothing	2	..	2	7	..	7	9
Confectionery	8	..	8	..	..	..	8
Amusements	3	..	3	..	..	..	3
Textile	16	..	16	15	1	16	32
Foundry	4	..	4	5	..	5	9
Retail	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tobacco	2	..	2	1	..	1	3
Miscellaneous	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total.....	300	10	310	226	3	229	539

TABLE 12-A.

CANNERIES INSPECTED BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS
DURING 1920.

Location of Canneries	Total Number of Inspections	Number of Canneries Employing Children	Number of Children Working on Permit	No. of Children Work'g in Violation of Law	Total Number of Children Working	Number of Canneries Not Employ'g Child.	Number of Canneries Not in Operation	Number of Canneries Out of Business
County:								
Anne Arundel.....	19	4	16	7	23	6	5	4
Baltimore City.....	29	29	98	19	117	..	..	..
Baltimore	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
Caroline	28	8	59	2	61	13	4	3
Carroll	28	16	208	3	211	8	4	..
Cecil	12	4	33	..	33	4	4	..
Charles	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Dorchester	16	6	39	..	39	..	8	2
Harford	55	4	7	1	8	15	30	6
Kent	18	6	12	12	24	4	4	4
Queen Anne.....	13	3	17	..	17	2	7	1
Montgomery	2	1	14	..	14	1	..	..
Prince George's....	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
St. Mary's.....	12	2	1	8	9	4	3	3
Somerset	6	3	14	1	15	2	..	1
Talbot	16	5	28	..	28	1	7	3
Wicomico	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total.....	262	92	549	53	602	64	79	27

VIOLATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

There was a total of 167 violations of the Child Labor Law during 1920, as shown by Table 3-A, of which 113 were in Baltimore City and 54 in the counties. Of this total number 114 had no certificates on file; 37 were below legal working age; 7 worked at forbidden occupations and 9 worked during forbidden hours.

Of the 113 violations in Baltimore City, 57 were prosecuted, as shown by Table 14-A; of these 13 were firms and 44 parents. Of the firms prosecuted 12 were convicted and 1 dismissed, and 23 of the parents were convicted and 21 dismissed. Of the 21 dismissed, 6 were reprimanded by the Judge. Of the 54 violations in the counties, 5 firms and 12 parents were prosecuted, resulting in the conviction of 5 firms and 7 parents and the dismissal of 5 parents. Twelve children were involved in these prosecutions. The fines ranged from \$1.00 to \$2.70 in the cases of the parents of the children, and from \$1.70 to \$5.00 in the cases of the firms.

During the year 158 letters were written to parents and guardians of children who were violating the law, warning them that they would be prosecuted if they continued to allow their children to work illegally. As a result of this, 150 applied subsequently for permits, 126 of which were granted and 24 refused, because they were not of legal age. The other 8 children returned to school.

Three firms involving 9 children were reported to the Federal Child Labor Bureau for violation of the Federal Child Labor Law.

Table 15-A shows the different industries in Baltimore City in which violations occurred during the year 1920. As will be seen by this table the greatest number of violations occurred in the small retail and 5 and 10c stores, canneries and places of amusement, which constituted about 47 per cent. of the total number.

Table 16-A is a summary showing the total number of applicants for all classes of permits in Maryland during the year 1920, divided by Baltimore City and the counties.

TABLE 13-A.
VIOLATIONS.

Nature of Violation	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
No certificate on file.....	80	34	114
Under legal working age.....	20	17	37
Forbidden occupations.....	4	3	7
Forbidden hours.....	9	..	9
Total.....	113	54	167

TABLE 14-A.
PROSECUTIONS.

Baltimore City and Counties	Prosecutions		Convictions		Dismissed		No. of Children Involved	Total No. of Prosecutions
	No. of Firms	No. of Parents	No. of Firms	No. of Parents	No. of Firms	No. of Parents		
Baltimore City	13	44	12	23	1	21	47	57
Counties	5	12	5	7	..	5	12	17
Total	18	56	17	30	1	26	59	74

TABLE 15-A.

TABLE SHOWING VIOLATIONS OF CHILD LABOR LAW DISCOVERED THROUGH INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1920.

Industry	Number of Inspections	No. of Children Employed	No. of Children at Work in Vio- lation of Law	No. of Establish- ments Employ- ing Same
Small Retail & 5 & 10c Stores.....	68	117	18	11
Wholesale Establishments.....	44	99	1	1
Glass and Mirrors.....	5	54	1	1
Offices	59	157	9	8
Messenger Service.....	9	50	2	2
Paper Boxes.....	13	96	7	2
Clothing	115	757	9	9
Food Preparations.....	4	25	6	2
Canning	29	117	18	5
Confectionery	15	97	5	3
Lumber	4	22	1	1
Piano	1	1	1	1
Printing	37	119	1	1
Textile	8	118	2	1
Umbrella	3	25	1	1
Wooden Boxes.....	6	23	5	3
Plumbing	2	4	1	1
Lunch Rooms.....	2	2	1	1
Amusement	12	17	17	12
Bootblack	2	2	2	2
Tobacco Company	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	8	8	3	3
Total.....	448	1912	113	73

TABLE 16-A.—SUMMARY.
SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS IN MARYLAND DURING
THE YEAR 1920.

	General Permits Issued	Vacation Permits Issued	Newsboys' Badges Issued	Temporary Gen'l Vacation Per- mits Issued	Vocational Gen'l Permits Issued to Children Not Having Passed Fifth Grade	Over 16 State- ments Issued	Total Number of Permits and Badges Issued	Applications Without Results	Permits and Badges Refused			Grand Total
									Permits	Badges	Total Refused	
Baltimore City.....	9501	2013	1533	1179	2562	467	17255	128	484	27	511	17894
Counties	159	1320	190	..	..	222	1881	..	250	53	303	2184
Total.....	9660	3333	1713	1179	2562	689	19136	128	734	80	814	20078

NEWSBOYS' VIOLATIONS OF LAW IN BALTIMORE CITY
DURING 1920.

There were 772 violations dealt with in 1920, compared with 957 in 1919. These were reported through the following agencies:

Reported by Inspectors.....	586
“ “ Police Department.....	86
“ “ School Attendance Department.....	41
“ “ Other Sources.....	89
Total.....	772

Of the 772 violations, 86 were reported by Police Department; 41 by School Department; 59 by other sources and 586 by the inspectors. Of these 772 violations 563 were for selling papers without a license; in 37 of the 563 cases the boys were later taken home, as they were found selling papers near their homes and the parents were warned against future violations; 209 were violations as follows: Distributing circulars, selling candy and other articles, selling after hours, selling during school hours, selling on route service badge, helpers on huckster and ice wagons, bootblacks and others.

The following Table No. 2 shows that 429 boys and 3 girls were summoned to appear at the Bureau with one of their parents. Of these 372 were released after being warned, 45 had badges revoked and 15 were taken to the Juvenile Court.

TABLE 2.

SUMMONED TO OFFICE WITH PARENTS AND WARNED.

Selling without badge.....	238
Selling after hours.....	64
Selling during school hours.....	35
Selling on route service badge.....	3
Having unlicensed boys selling.....	28
Misconduct in school.....	6
Helpers on huckster and ice wagons and bootblacks.....	12
Lending badges to other boys.....	2
Gambling and begging on street.....	6
Fighting on street.....	2
Not wearing badge.....	30
Selling candy and gum.....	2
Shooting another newsboy.....	1
Girls selling papers.....	3
Total.....	432

Parents or guardians were notified by letter in 303 cases of violations, as set forth in Table 3, the greater number of violations were for selling papers without an newsboy's badge.

TABLE 3.

PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTER.

Selling newspapers without badges.....	288
Distributing circulars on street.....	7
Selling candy, chewing gum and other articles.....	8
Total.....	303

Forty-five badges were revoked during 1920. Badges are revoked in cases where the offender has previously violated the law or if requested by School Attendance Department, except in one case of a newsboy shooting another newsboy in the foot.

TABLE 4.
SUMMONED TO OFFICE, BADGES REVOKED.

	No.	Time Revoked
Selling after hours.....	17	Two, 5 days; six, 10 days; one, 15 days; seven, 30 days; one, 3 months.
Selling during school hours.....	8	Eight for 10 days.
Selling on route service badge.....	4	One, 1 year; one, 3 months; one, 30 days; one, 10 days.
Having licensed boys selling for them..	6	Three, 15 days; three, 30 days.
Playing crap and begging on street....	2	Two, 30 days.
Lending badge to other boys.....	2	Two, 30 days.
Misconduct in school.....	3	One, 10 days; two, 30 days.
Fighting on street.....	2	Two, 15 days.
Shooting another newsboy.....	1	One year.
Total.....	45	

BOYS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT.

	No.	
Committed	2	Two to Cheltenham.
Paroled	6	
Fined	7	Five fined \$2.45. Two fined \$1.45.
Total.....	15	

Twenty-seven homes were visited for the purpose of interviewing parents of boys failing to answer summons.

Four newspaper agents were summoned to office and six were notified by letters, for selling papers to unlicensed boys and having boys serving them.

As shown by Table J, there were 233 applicants for newsboys' badges at the Cumberland office of the Bureau in 1920. Of this number 180 were granted licenses and 53 were refused. Of the 180 receiving badges 44 were 12 years of age, 55 were 13, 35 were 14, 13 were 15, 16 were 10, and 17 were 11 years of age. The boys 10 and 11 years of age were granted route servers' badges, which only gives them the privilege of serving papers, but not sell them, as the law prohibits them selling papers until they are 12 years of age. The 53 boys were refused because they were all under the legal age for selling.

At the session of the Legislature in 1920, Section 8-A were added to the Maryland Child Labor Law. This section authorizes "the State Board of Labor and Statistics to issue permits upon the payment of a fee of \$5.00 in each case, to appear on the stage of any theater in Baltimore City during the period of one week, to any minor, regularly employed and with a traveling theatrical company who holds a certificate permitting his or her employment from the accredited representative of other states or cities." This law became effective on June 1st, 1920.

Under this section of the law 66 permits were issued, of which number 19 were for boys and 47 for girls. These permits were issued during the following months, viz: June, 4; July, 15; August, 11; September, 7; October, 5; November, 5, and December, 19.

The following table shows the ages and sex of children receiving these permits.

AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PERMITS TO
APPEAR ON THE STAGE IN BALTIMORE CITY
FROM JUNE 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920.

Age	Male	Female	Total
4.....	..	1	1
5.....	1	6	7
6.....	..	2	2
7.....	1	5	6
8.....	..	2	2
9.....	1	3	4
10.....	9	6	15
11.....	2	7	9
12.....	1	8	9
13.....	1	1	2
14.....	2	5	7
15.....	1	1	2
Total.....	19	47	66

Four permits were refused because of not having the proper certificates from other cities. Of this number 1 was for a boy and 3 for girls.

TABLE A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER
STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, CLAS-
SIFIED BY AGE.

Kind of Street Traders	Age of Boys at Time of Licensing						Grand Total	Per Cent.
	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.		
BALTIMORE CITY:								
Boys selling newspapers...	..	..	402	495	347	119	1363	29.6
Boys selling newspapers and other articles.....	..	..	..	..	23	24	*47	2.7
Route servers.....	44	79	..	..	..	..	123	7.2
Total.....	44	79	402	495	370	143	1533	89.5
CUMBERLAND:								
Boys selling newspapers...	..	..	44	55	35	13	147	8.6
Route servers.....	16	17	..	..	..	..	33	1.9
Total.....	16	17	44	55	35	13	180	10.5
Grand Total, Baltimore and City and Cumberland...	60	96	446	550	405	156	1713	100.0

TABLE B.
TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN
BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Place of Birth	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.		
	Yrs.				Total	Yrs.		Total	Yrs.		Total				
	12	13	14	15		14	15		10	11					
BALTIMORE CITY															
Baltimore City.....	295	365	237	79	976	18	20	38	31	60	91	1105	64.5		
Maryland, outside of Baltimore City....	43	54	34	7	138	3	2	5	9	8	17	160	9.4		
United States, outside of Maryland.....	47	52	50	18	167	1	..	1	4	8	12	180	10.5		
Outside of United States.....	17	24	26	15	82	1	2	3	..	3	3	88	5.1		
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	44	79	123	1533	89.5		
CUMBERLAND															
Cumberland	26	25	19	5	75	..	..	..	11	15	26	101	5.9
Maryland, outside of Cumberland.....	7	18	7	5	37	..	..	..	2	..	2	39	2.3
United States, outside of Cumberland...	11	12	9	3	35	..	..	..	3	2	5	40	2.3
Total	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	180	10.5
Grand Total, Balto. City & Cumberland.	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	1713	100.0		

TABLE C.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Nationality	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.		
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
BALTIMORE CITY															
American	202	220	128	44	594	17	17	34	31	50	81	709	41.5		
Hebrew	61	81	74	27	243	..	2	2	1	3	4	249	14.5		
German	15	22	13	3	53	1	1	2	..	4	4	59	3.4		
Polish	10	14	4	2	30	..	..	..	1	1	2	32	1.9
Negro	70	96	82	35	283	..	2	..	8	14	22	305	17.8		
Italian	20	26	24	5	75	1	2	3	2	6	8	86	5.		
Bohemian	4	4	2	..	10	2	1	3	..	..	..	13	.8
Irish	1	9	5	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	16	.9
Lithuanian	7	10	8	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1.5
English	2	4	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	.6
Hungarian	1	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.3
All Others	9	6	3	1	19	2	1	3	..	1	1	*23	1.3		
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	44	79	123	1533	89.5		

TABLE C.—(Continued.)

Nationality	Newsboys					Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.		
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
CUMBERLAND															
American ..	39	52	32	12	135	..	..	..	15	16	31	166	9.6
German ....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	.1
Italian ...	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.3
Irish .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	.1
English .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1
All Others	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5	.3
Total	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	180	10.5
Grand Total, Balto. City & Cumberland.	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	1713	100.0		

* This number includes 2 Swiss, 4 Spanish, 5 Swedes, 6 Austrians, 5 Russians, 1 Slav, 1 Belgian, 2 French, 1 Greek, 1 Dane and 1 Welsh.

TABLE D.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF CHILDREN GRANTED NEWSBOYS' AND OTHER STREET TRADERS' LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND NUMBER AND PER CENT. WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS.

Proof of Age	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.		
	Yrs.					Yrs.			Yrs.						
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
BALTIMORE CITY															
Baltimore City Records.....	130	120	82	24	356	7	7	14	29	43	413	24.1			
State Birth Records.....	22	13	14	3	52	2	..	2	6	12	66	3.9			
Other State Records.....	5	9	11	3	28	..	..	..	1	3	31	1.8
Foreign Records.....	5	4	5	1	15	1	..	1	..	1	17	1.			
Baptismal Records.....	139	213	107	33	492	10	11	21	25	41	554	32.3			
Cradle Roll.....	..	5	..	1	6	..	..	..	2	2	8	.5
Passports	4	3	3	1	11	..	2	2	..	1	14	.8			
Total presenting Documentary Evidence.	305	367	222	66	960	20	20	40	66	103	1103	64.4			
Affidavits	97	128	125	53	403	3	4	7	13	20	430	25.1			
Total ..	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	79	123	1533	89.5			

TABLE D.—(Continued).

Proof of Age	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total		
CUMBERLAND													
Official Birth Records.....	15	19	9	4	47	..	..	..	8	9	17	64	3.7
Baptismal Records.....	9	16	13	4	42	..	..	..	3	5	8	50	2.9
Bible Records.....	4	4	5	1	14	..	..	..	4	..	4	18	1.1
Physician's Certificate.....	3	3	2	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.6
Total presenting Documentary Evidence.	31	42	29	11	113	..	..	..	15	14	29	142	8.3
Affidavits	12	13	6	2	34	..	..	..	1	3	4	38	2.2
Total	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	180	10.5
Grand Total, Balto. City & Cumberland.	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	1713	100.0

TABLE F.
REASONS FOR BOYS BECOMING NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND DURING 1920.

Reasons Given	Newsboys					Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.	
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Economic Pressure:														
Family income needs supplementing.	352	416	274	94	1136	22	23	45	36	60	96	1277	74.5	
Self-support	5	4	4	4	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	1.1	
To pay for further education.....	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.3	
Personal Desire:														
For occupation or pastime.....	11	22	18	7	58	..	1	1	3	5	8	67	3.9	
To save money.....	26	30	39	12	107	..	..	..	4	11	15	122	7.1	
For spending money.....	7	13	4	..	24	..	..	..	1	2	3	27	1.6	
For War-stamps.....	1	9	8	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	1.1	
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	44	79	123	1533	89.5	
CUMBERLAND														
Family income needs supplementing.....	16	25	11	1	53	..	..	..	8	13	21	74	4.3	
For spending money and clothes.....	9	8	13	4	34	..	..	..	5	4	9	43	2.5	
To save money.....	19	22	11	8	60	..	..	..	3	..	3	63	3.7	
Total	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	180	10.5	
Grand Total, Balto. City & Cumberland.	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	1713	100.0	

TABLE F.
CLASSIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF BOYS LICENSED AS NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS
IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND DURING 1920.

Weekly Earnings	No. at 10 Years	No. at 11 Years	No. at 12 Years	No. at 13 Years	No. at 14 Years	No. at 15 Years	Total	Per Cent.
BALTIMORE CITY								
50c to 99c.....	14	27	10	1	6	1	a59	3.5
\$1.00 to \$1.49.....	12	25	158	156	50	8	b409	23.9
\$1.50 to \$1.99.....	3	9	52	54	37	7	162	9.5
\$2.00 to \$2.49.....	6	6	103	108	60	20	c303	17.7
\$2.50 to \$2.99.....	1	2	16	50	35	9	113	6.6
\$3.00 to \$3.49.....	3	3	24	49	44	15	138	8.1
\$3.50 and over.....	..	2	20	71	131	75	d299	17.3
Total reporting earnings.....	39	74	383	489	363	135	1483	86.6
Number, earnings unknown.....	5	5	19	6	7	8	50	2.9
Total	44	79	402	495	370	143	1533	89.5
CUMBERLAND.								
\$1.50 to \$1.99.....	16	17	..	..	..	..	33	1.9
\$2.00 to \$2.49.....	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	.4
\$2.50 to \$2.99.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.1
\$3.00 to \$3.49.....	..	..	11	13	8	4	36	2.1
\$3.50 and over.....	..	..	28	39	27	9	103	6.
Total	16	17	44	55	35	13	180	10.5
Grand Total for Baltimore City and Cumberland	60	96	446	550	382	132	1713	100.0

a This includes 2 street traders earning 50c.

b This includes 2 street traders earning from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

c This includes 1 street trader earning from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

d This includes one street trader earning from \$5.00; 23, from \$6.00 to \$10.00; 6, from \$11.00 to \$16.00.

TABLE G.

FAMILY STATUS OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND DURING 1920, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

Status of Family	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.		
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
BALTIMORE CITY															
Two Parents:															
Both own parents.....	297	384	271	99	1051	13	21	34	37	66	103	1188	77.5		
Stepfather	18	6	5	5	34	..	..	..	1	2	3	37	2.4
Stepmother	3	9	2	..	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	1.
Both Step-parents.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1
One Parent in Family:															
Father away.....	14	17	4	3	38	1	..	1	..	1	1	40	2.6		
Mother away.....	1	4	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.4
Father dead.....	45	57	41	10	153	5	2	7	4	5	9	169	11.		
Mother dead.....	12	9	14	1	36	3	..	3	2	3	5	44	2.9		
Child Lives with Relatives of Friends:															
Father dead.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.1
Mother dead.....	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.1
Both parents dead.....	10	7	1	1	23	..	1	1	..	1	1	25	1.6		
Unknown	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	.3
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	44	79	123	1533	100.0		

TABLE H.

TABLE SHOWING LENGTH OF TIME ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND IN OTHER STREET TRADES BY BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Time	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.	
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Just beginning to sell.....	321	191	66	17	595	21	21	42	44	54	16	735	42.9	
Selling less than 1 year.....	16	3	4	4	27	..	..	..	..	5	5	32	1.9
Selling from 1 to 2 years.....	47	247	102	34	430	1	2	3	..	20	20	453	26.4	
Selling from 2 to 3 years.....	18	32	124	21	195	..	1	1	..	..	..	196	11.4
Selling from 3 to 4 years.....	..	22	30	27	79	1	..	1	..	..	..	80	4.7
Selling over 4 years.....	..	..	21	16	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2.2
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	47	44	79	123	1533	89.5	
CUMBERLAND														
Just beginning to sell.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	33	33	1.9
Selling less than 1 year.....	30	15	7	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	3.
Selling from 1 to 2 years.....	8	29	8	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	2.9
Selling from 2 to 3 years.....	5	9	17	5	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2.1
Selling from 3 to 4 years.....	1	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.3
Selling over 4 years.....	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.3
Total	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	180	10.5
Grand Total, Balto. City & Cumberland.	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	1713	100.0	

TABLE I.
TABLE SHOWING DAYS ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND IN OTHER STREET TRADES BY
BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Time Engaged in Work	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent.
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total		
	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		
Daily, except on Sunday.....	203	216	136	46	601	23	24	47	37	62	99	747	48.7
Daily and Sunday.....	187	272	208	72	739	..	..	..	6	11	17	756	49.3
Saturdays and holidays.....	7	3	2	1	13	..	..	..	1	4	5	18	1.2
Sundays only.....	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.2
Unknown	5	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	.6
Total	402	495	347	119	1363	23	24	*47	44	79	113	1533	100.0

* This number includes 43 helpers on wagons, 3 selling gum and 1 water boy.

TABLE J.—(Continued).

Month	Licensed						Refused						Total No. of Applicants Licensed and Refused			
	Newsboys					Other Street Traders	Route Servers			Newsboys						
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total	9 Yrs.		10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total
CUMBERLAND																
January	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	7	7	19
February	5	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	1	..	1	18
March	2	2	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	12
April	2	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	1	1	13
May	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	9
June	6	4	3	1	14	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	3	7	10	30
July	6	15	12	4	37	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	3	5	46
August	3	8	3	..	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	5	7	23
September	3	1	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9
October	1	2	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
November	2	5	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	10
December	11	7	6	6	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	35
Total.....	44	55	35	13	147	..	..	..	16	17	33	..	18	35	53	233
Grand Total for Baltimore City and Cumberland..																
	446	550	382	132	1510	23	24	47	60	96	156	2	25	53	80	1793

TABLE K.
REASONS FOR LEAVING THE TRADE ASSIGNED BY BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN SELLING NEWS-
PAPERS AND IN ANY OTHER STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND DURING 1920.

Reasons	At the Age of 10 Yrs.	At the Age of 11 Yrs.	At the Age of 12 Yrs.	At the Age of 13 Yrs.	At the Age of 14 Yrs.	At the Age of 15 Yrs.	At the Age of 16 Yrs.	Total
BALTIMORE CITY								
Going to work on general permit.....	..	..	..	..	214	65	..	279
Going to work on vacation permit.....	..	..	..	..	108	17	..	125
Going to work on vocational permits.....	..	..	..	..	15	7	..	22
Trade fails to interest him.....	6	17	42	105	80	40	..	290
Trade does not pay enough.....	..	..	2	4	9	1	..	16
Parents object.....	..	2	11	11	6	1	..	31
Trade consumes too much time.....	1	..	7	18	17	4	..	47
Left city.....	1	..	6	18	24	13	..	62
Ill health.....	1	1	3	3	1	3	..	12
Committed to corrective institutions....	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	7
Deceased .....	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4
16 years or over licensing age.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	114
Total	9	20	73	162	476	155	114	1009

SYNOPSIS OF TEN-HOUR LAW TABLES

During the year 1921, as shown by Table A*, there were 1938 establishments inspected under the Ten Hour Law in Baltimore City, involving 41,384 women or an average of about 22 to each establishment, compared with 2,313 establishments inspected in 1919, involving 42,490 women, an average of 18 to each establishment, or an increase of 4 women in the average number employed in each establishment during 1920 and a decrease of 375 in the number of establishments inspected. In the counties there were 65 inspections, involving 1,431 women, or an average of 22 to each establishment, being an increase of 31 in the number of inspections in 1920 over 1919 and an increase of 4 in the average number of women employed in each establishment.

Of the 1938 inspections made in Baltimore City during 1920, as shown by Table B*, 907 were in manufacturing establishments. These employed 28,175 women. Of this number 2,153 worked in offices; 116 were in the salesrooms and 25,906 were in the workrooms. In the counties as shown by the same Table, there were 41 inspections made in manufacturing establishments, which employed 1,303 women. Of this number 8 were in offices and 1,295 in the workrooms.

By far the greatest number of these women were employed in the manufacture of men's clothing, being 12,222 out of the total of 29,478 or 41%. Next to this comes the manufacture of women's clothing, which employed 2,931 women or about 10% of the total. About 8% or 2,422 women were engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes; 1,609 or 5% in the manufacture of candies and the other 10,294 or about 36% of the total were engaged in the 19 other industries.

As shown by Table C* there were 851 mercantile establishments inspected during 1920, involving 10,881 women. Sixteen of these establishments were in the counties and employed 61 women. Of the 10,881 women

employed 3,325 were in offices; 6,027 in the sales departments and 1,529 in the workrooms. The average number of women employed in each establishment was 12, an increase of 4 to each establishment.

The greatest number of these women were employed in department stores, being 5,907 or about 54% of the total; 2,215 or about 20% were in wholesale stores, and 2,759 or about 26% in the 18 other industries. The average number employed in each department store was 228, an increase of 87 in 1920 over 1919, in the wholesale stores the average number was seven, an increase of 1 in 1920, and a decrease of one in the average number employed in the other 18 industries.

As shown by Table D*, 81 mechanical establishments were inspected in 1920, employing 1,317 women; 56 printing establishments employing 699 women; 10 bakeries where 44 women were employed, and 57 laundries employing 846 women. Of the number of establishments inspected 8 were in the counties, employing 67 women.

In Table E* is shown the number of manufacturing establishments employing specified number of women. Of the 948 establishments inspected, 155 employed one woman; 266 from 2 to 4 women; 153 from 5 to 9; 149 from 10 to 24; 153 from 25 to 99; 66 from 100 to 499; 5 from 500 to 999 and one employed more than 1,000 women.

Table F* shows specified number of women employed in mercantile establishments. Of the 851 establishments, 340 employed one woman; 293 employed from 2 to 4 women; 101 from 5 to 9; 71 from 10 to 24; 30 from 25 to 99; 13 from 100 to 499; 2 from 500 to 999, and one establishment employed more than 1,000 women.

Of the 204 mechanical, printing, baking and laundering establishments, as shown by Table G*, 78 employed 1 woman; 55 from 2 to 4 women; 22 from 5 to 9; 28 from 10 to 24; 16 from 25 to 99; 4 from 100 to 499, and 1 from 500 to 999.

In Table H* is given the number of hours specified number of women are employed daily in the

948 manufacturing establishments. Of the 29,478 women employed, 3,114 were employed less than 8 hours; 8,203 were employed 8 hours; 7,309 worked between 8 and 9 hours; 7,119 worked 9 hours; 2,505 between 9 and 10 hours; 1,225 were employed 10 hours, and 3 did not work daily.

In Table I* the work hours for Saturdays in the 948 manufacturing establishments show that 27,288 women worked less than 8 hours; 240 worked 8 hours; 52 were employed between 8 and 9 hours; 205 worked 9 hours; 62 between 9 and 10 hours; 64 worked 10 hours and 1,567 did not work on Saturdays.

The number of hours specified number of women worked daily in the 513 retail stores which did not keep open at night are shown in Table J*. Of the 9,305 women employed 7,813 worked less than 8 hours; 1,051 worked 8 hours; 215 between 8 and 9 hours; 69 worked 9 hours; 70 between 9 and 10 hours; 10 were employed 10 hours, and 77 did not work daily.

Of the 9,305 women employed in the 513 retail stores on Saturdays, which do not keep open at night, 7,816 worked less than 8 hours; 857 were employed 8 hours; 262 between 8 and 9 hours; 114 worked 9 hours; 21 between 9 and 10 hours; 186 worked 10 hours, and 49 did not work on Saturdays.

Table K* shows that out of the 169 women working daily in the 31 retail stores keeping open as late as 10 o'clock at night, 96 worked less than 8 hours; 13 worked 8 hours; 14 between 8 and 9 hours; 26 worked 9 hours; 9 between 9 and 10 hours; 4 worked 10 hours, and 7 did not work daily.

On Saturday these 169 women worked as follows: 84 less than 8 hours; 9 worked 8 hours; 11 between 8 and 9 hours; 22 worked 9 hours; 15 between 9 and 10 hours; 9 were employed 10 hours, and 19 worked Saturdays only.

Of the 1,317 women working daily in the 81 mechanical establishments, as shown by Table L*, 1,069 worked less than 8 hours; 221 worked 8 hours; 14 were employed between 8 and 9 hours; 12 worked 9 hours, and one between 9 and 10 hours.

On Saturdays this same number of women worked as follows: 1,098 worked less than 8 hours; 201 worked 8 hours; 12 were employed 9 hours, and 6 worked 10 hours.

In the 57 laundries employing 846 women, as shown by Table M*, 15 worked less than 8 hours; 21 worked 8 hours; 54 between 8 and 9 hours; 68 were employed 9 hours; 513 between 9 and 10 hours; 174 worked 10 hours and one did not work daily.

On Saturdays, of these 846 women, 711 worked less than 8 hours; 25 worked 8 hours; 5 between 8 and 9 hours; 35 worked 9 hours; 2 between 9 and 10 hours; 8 worked 10 hours, and 60 did not work on Saturdays.

In the 66 printing and baking establishments, as shown by Table N*, the 743 women worked as follows: 325 worked less than 8 hours; 91 worked 8 hours; 204 between 8 and 9 hours; 105 worked 9 hours; 15 between 9 and 10, and 3 were employed 10 hours.

On Saturdays in these establishments, 703 women worked less than 8 hours; 2 worked 8 hours; 24 between 8 and 9; 2 worked 9 hours; 1 between 9 and 10; 4 worked 10 hours, and 7 did not work on Saturdays.

In the 355 manufacturing establishments employing office force, as shown by Table O*, 289 or about 81% had one hour for lunch; 39 or about 11% were allowed from one-half to 1 hour; 27 or about 8% had more than 1 hour. Of the 851 manufacturing establishments having workroom force, 468 or about 55% gave one hour for lunch; 375 or about 44% were allowed from one-half to one hour; one establishment allowed less than one-half hour; 6 more than one hour, and one had no lunch period.

In Table P* it is shown that 467 or about 84% of the 555 mercantile establishments allowed their office force one hour for lunch; 80 or about 41% gave more than one hour; 7 allowed one-half to one hour, and in one establishment there was no lunch period. In the 361 mercantile establishments employing force in sales-rooms, 203 or about 56% had one hour lunch period; 105 or about 29% had more than one hour; 25 had one-half to one hour, and 28 had no lunch period. In the

141 mercantile establishments having workrooms, 101 or about 76% gave their employees one hour for lunch; 22 or about 16% had one-half to one hour; 15 establishments gave more than one hour, and 3 had no lunch period.

As is shown by Table Q*, 76% of the 42 mechanical establishments reporting office force gave their employees 1 hour for lunch; 24% had more than one hour. Eighty-three per cent. gave their workroom force 1 hour; 4 establishments gave from one-half to 1 hour; three gave their office force 1 hour, and 90% in the workrooms were allowed from one-half to 1 hour. In the baking establishments employing office force 44% have one hour for lunch; 28% from one-half to one hour, and 28% from 1 to 3 hours. The same hours prevail in the salesrooms. Out of the 47 laundries employing office force 55% allow one hour for lunch; 28% from one-half to 1 hour; 7 establishments gave from 1 to 3 hours, and one had no lunch period. In the workrooms about 67% had one hour and 33% more than 1 hour.

Table R* shows that in the 948 manufacturing establishments about 70% began work between 8 and 9 A. M.; 18% between 7 and 8; 10% between 9 and 10; a little more than 1% began work before 7 A. M., and a little less than 1% started work after 10 A. M. On Saturdays the same hours of starting prevail.

In the 851 mercantile establishments, as shown by Table S*, about 55% began work between 9 and 10 A. M. daily and 51% on Saturdays; about 40% between 8 and 9 A. M. daily, and about 36% at the same time on Saturdays; about 3% start daily between 7 and 8 A. M. and at the same time on Saturdays; one establishment was open only on Saturdays and 20 were closed on Saturdays.

About 49% of the 81 mechanical establishments, as shown by Table T*, started work daily between 9 and 10 A. M. and at the same time on Saturdays; about 44% began daily between 8 and 9 A. M. and at the same time on Saturdays. Thirty-five of the 56 printing es-

tablishments started daily between 8 and 9 A. M. and on Saturdays 34 started at the same time; 13 started between 7 and 8 A. M. daily and at the same time on Saturdays. In the bakeries the time of starting was about equally divided between 7 and 8 A. M. and 8 and 9 A. M. The greatest number of laundries started work between 8 and 9 A. M.

As shown by Table U* the daily closing time of the 948 manufacturing establishments was between 5 and 6 P. M. in about 88% of the establishments and on Saturdays about 53% closed between 12 M. and 1 P. M. and 26% between 1 and 4 P. M.

In the mercantile establishments, as shown by Table V*, about 73% closed daily between 5 and 6 P. M. and 17% closed between 6 and 7 P. M. On Saturdays 35% closed between 1 and 4 P. M. and 9% closed between 12 M. and 1 P. M., and about 17% between 5 and 6 P. M. In 28 establishments women worked after 10 P. M. daily and in 95 on Saturdays.

As is shown in Table W* 55 of the 81 mechanical establishments closed between 5 and 6 P. M. daily; 29 closed Saturdays between 1 and 4 P. M., and 22 on Saturdays between 5 and 6 P. M. In the printing establishments 50 out of the 56 closed daily between 5 and 6 P. M. and on Saturdays 34 out of this number closed between 12 M. and 1 P. M.; 17 closed between 1 and 4 P. M. One kept open after 10 P. M. Out of the 10 bakeries 5 closed daily between 6 and 7 P. M., and 4 had women to work after 10 P. M. on Saturdays. In the laundries 34 of the 57 close between 5 and 6 P. M. daily; 22 between 4 and 5 P. M. On Saturdays 30 of these laundries close between 7 and 9 P. M., and 2 close after 10 P. M.

There were 105 violations of the law for not having schedules posted and in all cases new schedules were sent to the firms and they were subsequently found posted. One firm was very antagonistic to the law and refused to show schedule. This firm was prosecuted, but case was dismissed by the magistrates with a reprimand.

There was one violation in which a woman was found working $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The law was explained to the manager by our inspector and he gave the employee a 5 hour rest period.

There were 799 schedules sent out, 437 of these were requested by the inspectors and 362 were sent at the request of the firms.

TABLE A*.

SUMMARY.

Baltimore City	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales- room	Work- room	Total
Manufacturing	907	2153	116	25906	28175
Mercantile	835	3306	5985	1529	10820
Mechanical	79	438	..	861	1299
Printing	54	262	..	430	692
Bakeries	10	26	6	12	44
Laundries	53	75	..	729	804
Total.....	1938	6260	6107	29467	41834
Counties					
Manufacturing	41	8	..	1295	1303
Mercantile	16	19	42	..	61
Mechanical	2	..	..	18	18
Printing	2	..	..	7	7
Laundries	4	..	..	42	42
Total.....	65	27	42	1362	1431
Summary					
City	1938	6260	6107	29467	41834
Counties	65	27	42	1362	1431
Grand Total.....	2003	6287	6149	30829	43265

TABLE B*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING NORMAL
SEASON IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales- room	Work- room	Total
Baltimore City					
Men's clothing.....	409	650	..	11043	11693
Women's clothing.....	159	74	19	2758	2851
Boxes (paper and fancy)	16	135	..	381	516
Cigars and tobacco.....	28	40	..	2150	2190
Confectionery	26	43	35	1531	1609
Drugs and chemicals...	18	134	10	956	1100
Food preparations.....	11	23	1	50	74
Hats and caps (felt and woolen	9	4	..	76	80
Straw hats.....	6	30	..	1024	1054
Mattresses, bedding, etc.	5	6	..	18	24
Textile	27	73	..	1411	1484
Boots and shoes.....	9	10	1	142	153
Artificial flowers.....	1	..	..	1	1
Corks, seals and bottle caps	4	238	..	434	672
Cigar boxes.....	10	9	..	92	101
Furniture, including pi- anos and other musical instruments	5	13	..	22	35
Glass and pottery.....	5	9	..	291	300
Iron and steel foundry and machine shops...	35	317	24	593	934
Jewelry and silverware.	6	11	..	6	17
Fur garments.....	9	4	8	30	42
Tin specialties.....	21	75	..	1419	1494
Lumber and millwork..	3	9	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	85	246	18	1478	1742
Total.....	907	2153	116	25906	28175

TABLE B*.—(Continued).

Character of Establishments	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales- room	Work- room	Total
Counties					
Men's clothing.....	18	..	..	529	529
Women's clothing.....	2	..	..	80	80
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	1	..	231	232
Straw hats.....	1	..	..	24	24
Furniture, including mus- ical instruments.....	1	..	..	1	1
Textile	7	2	..	317	319
Miscellaneous	5	5	..	113	118
Total.....	41	8	..	1295	1303
Grand Total.....	984	2161	116	27201	29478

TABLE C*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING NORMAL
SEASON IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN
BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND DURING 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales- room	Work- room	Total
Baltimore City					
Department stores.....	24	876	4517	490	5883
5 and 10c stores.....	16	11	426	..	437
Ready-to-wear clothing.	46	48	219	151	418
Boots and shoes.....	18	35	147	..	182
Dry goods.....	20	28	90	10	128
Drugs	26	27	86	24	137
Confectionery	32	1	123	33	157
Millinery	35	2	50	139	191
Groceries	29	41	25	..	66
Furniture	48	82	39	34	155
Retail bakeries.....	11	4	28	..	32
Jewelry and silverware.	13	40	33	2	75
Stationery	17	85	69	56	210
Auto and auto supplies.	59	154	..	..	154
Leather goods.....	3	1	15	1	17
Food preparations.....	19	34	12	5	51
Transportation	3	8	..	45	53
Wholesale stores	317	1653	48	499	2200
Other retail stores.....	98	174	58	40	272
Plumbing	1	2	..	..	2
Total.....	835	3306	5985	1529	10820
Counties					
Department stores.....	2	..	24	..	24
Dry goods.....	5	..	14	..	14
Drugs	1	1	..	..	1
Groceries	4	1	4	..	5
Wholesale	2	15	..	..	15
Other retail stores.....	2	2	..	..	2
Total.....	16	19	42	..	61
Grand Total.....	851	3325	6027	1529	10881

TABLE D*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL
ESTABLISHMENTS BASED ON NORMAL SEASON
IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Women Employed			
		Office	Sales- room	Work- room	Total
Baltimore City					
Hairdressing, barber, &c.	14	..	..	67	67
Electrical contracting|..	14	20	..	..	20
Cleaning and dyeing....	17	13	..	24	37
Dress plaiting.....	3	..	..	6	6
Telegraph and telephone	11	365	..	749	1114
Miscellaneous	20	40	..	15	55
Total.....	79	438	..	861	1299
Printing—					
Printing, engrav'g, &c	54	262	..	430	692
Total.....	54	262	..	430	692
Bakeries	10	26	6	12	44
Total.....	10	26	6	12	44
Laundries—					
Laundries and branch offices	53	75	..	729	804
Total.....	53	75	..	729	804
Grand Total for Balti- more	196	801	6	2032	2839
Counties.					
Telegraph	2	..	..	18	18
Total.....	2	..	..	18	18
Printing	2	..	..	7	7
Total.....	2	..	..	7	7
Laundries	4	..	..	42	42
Total.....	4	..	..	42	42
Grand Total for Coun- ties	8	..	..	67	67
Grand Total for City and Counties.....	204	801	6	2099	2906

TABLE F*.
SHOWING NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF
WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	1000 or more Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY									
Men's clothing.....	76	139	64	52	52	22	3	1	409
Women's clothing.....	21	43	35	27	30	3	.	.	159
Boxes (paper and fancy).....	2	2	2	4	4	3	.	.	16
Cigars and tobacco.....	5	5	1	6	3	8	.	.	28
Confectionery	2	7	6	2	6	2	1	.	26
Drugs and chemicals.....	1	2	3	3	6	3	.	.	18
Food preparations.....	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	11
Hats and caps (felt and cloth) ..	2	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	9
Straw hats .....	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	6
Mattresses, bedding, etc.....	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Textile	4	8	3	2	5	6	.	.	27
Boots and shoes.....	2	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	9
Artificial flowers.....	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Corks, seals and bottle caps....	.	4	1	1	.	2	.	.	4
Cigar boxes.....	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	10
Furniture, including musical in- struments	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Glass and pottery.....	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5

TABLE E*.—(Continued).

Character of Establishments	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	1000 or more Women	Total Number of Establishments
Iron, steel, foundry and machine shop products.....	9	7	5	7	5	2	..	..	35
Jewelry and silverware.....	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fur garments.....	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
Tin specialties.....	2	3	2	5	4	4	1	..	21
Lumber and millwork.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous	14	22	15	15	12	7	..	..	85
Total.....	154	264	149	135	133	66	5	1	907
COUNTIES									
Men's clothing.....	..	1	1	6	10	..	..	..	18
Women's clothing.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cigars and tobacco.....	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	7
Straw hats.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Textile .....	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	7
Furniture, including musical in- struments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous .....	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	5
Total.....	1	2	4	14	20	..	..	..	41
Grand Total.....	155	266	153	149	153	66	5	1	948

TABLE F*.
SHOWING NUMBER OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF
WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	1000 or more Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY									
Department stores.....	..	4	1	5	1	10	2	1	24
Five and Ten Cent Stores.....	..	2	2	4	8	..	..	..	16
Ready-to-wear clothing.....	12	15	8	7	4	..	..	..	46
Boots and shoes.....	4	6	4	1	3	..	..	..	18
Dry goods.....	6	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	20
Drugs	8	12	3	1	1	..	..	..	26
Confectionery	10	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	32
Millinery	5	20	4	5	1	..	..	..	35
Groceries	17	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	29
Furniture	16	22	8	2	..	..	..	..	48
Retail bakeries.....	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	11
Jewelry and silverware.....	3	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	13
Stationery .....	..	7	2	6	2	..	..	..	17
Auto and auto supplies.....	31	20	6	2	..	..	..	..	59
Leather goods.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Food preparations.....	10	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	19
Transportation	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3

TABLE F*.—(Continued).

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	1000 or more Women	Total Number of Establishments
Wholesale stores.....	157	100	30	18	9	3	.	.	317
Other retail stores.....	45	35	14	4	.	.	.	.	98
Plumbing .....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total.....	331	291	99	68	30	13	2	1	835
COUNTIES									
Department stores.....	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Dry goods.....	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Drugs	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Groceries	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Wholesale .....	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Other retail stores.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total.....	9	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	16
Grand Total.....	340	293	101	71	30	13	2	1	851

TABLE G*.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISH-
MENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY								
Mechanical	35	26	8	4	4	1	1	79
Printing	7	15	7	18	7	..	..	54
Laundries	35	5	3	2	5	3	..	53
Bakeries	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	10
Total.....	78	53	19	25	16	4	1	196
COUNTIES								
Mechanical .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Printing .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laundries .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Total.....	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	8
Grand Total.....	78	55	22	28	16	4	1	204

TABLE H*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.
BASED ON NORMAL IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours.	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
BALTIMORE CITY									
Men's Clothing	409	671	5744	3039	1896	341	2	..	11693
Women's Clothing	159	184	1012	936	645	73	1	..	2850
Boxes (Paper and Fancy)	16	28	24	26	239	146	56	..	516
Cigars and Tobacco	28	163	44	559	378	1046	..	..	2190
Confectionery	26	358	20	10	880	158	183	..	1609
Drugs and Chemicals	18	198	16	281	483	119	..	3	1100
Food Preparations	11	22	17	13	..	4	18	..	74
Hats and Caps (felt and cloth)	9	7	3	66	4	..	..	..	80
Straw Hats	6	23	11	303	717	..	..	..	1054
Mattresses, Bedding, Etc.	5	12	3	..	9	..	..	..	24
Textile	27	374	8	1018	18	6	60	..	1484
Boots and Shoes	9	5	6	30	39	73	..	..	153
Artificial Flowers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corks, Seals and Bottle Caps. .	4	238	387	7	..	20	20	..	672
Cigar Boxes	10	17	7	44	26	7	..	..	101
Furniture and Musical Instruments	5	13	3	..	..	19	..	..	35
Glass and Pottery	5	10	98	192	..	..	..	..	300

TABLE H*—(Continued).

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
Iron, Steel, Foundry and Machine Shop Products	35	227	403	237	67	..	..	..	934
Jewelry and Silverware	6	9	2	..	4	..	..	..	17
Fur Garments	9	3	36	3	..	..	..	..	42
Tin Specialties	21	131	50	..	682	25	606	..	1494
Lumber and Millwork	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	85	392	288	274	590	198	..	..	1742
Total	907	3094	8180	7040	6677	2235	946	3	28175
COUNTIES									
Men's Clothing	18	..	23	145	319	40	2	..	529
Women's Clothing	2	..	..	10	70	..	..	..	80
Cigars and Tobacco	7	1	..	..	6	187	38	..	232
Straw Hats	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
Textile	7	16	..	90	44	..	169	..	319
Furniture, Including Musical Instruments	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	5	2	..	..	3	43	70	..	118
Total	41	20	23	269	442	270	279	..	1303
Grand Total	948	3114	8203	7309	7119	2505	1225	3	29478

TABLE 1*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED ON SATURDAYS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
BALTIMORE CITY									
Men's Clothing	409	10687	32	28	5	1	..	490	11693
Women's Clothing	159	2458	13	15	2	..	6	357	2851
Boxes (Paper and Fancy)	16	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	516
Cigars and Tobacco	28	2188	..	..	..	..	..	..	2190
Confectionery	26	1235	19	1	126	47	51	130	1609
Drugs and Chemicals	18	1089	..	4	..	..	..	..	1100
Food Preparations	11	68	..	..	..	..	1	..	74
Hats and Caps (felt and cloth)	9	73	..	..	..	..	..	7	80
Straw Hats	6	1054	..	..	..	..	..	..	1054
Mattresses, Bedding, Etc.	5	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Textile	27	1478	1	..	..	..	..	5	1484
Boots and Shoes	9	151	..	..	1	..	1	..	153
Artificial Flowers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corks, Seals and Bottle Caps...	4	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	672
Cigar Boxes	10	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Furniture and Musical Instruments	5	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Glass and Pottery	5	146	150	..	..	..	..	4	300

TABLE I*—(Continued).

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
Iron, Steel, Rolling Mills and Machine Shop Products....	35	924	..	..	10	..	..	..	934
Jewelry and Silverware	6	11	1	4	..	..	..	1	17
Fur Garments	9	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	42
Tin Specialties	21	1390	..	..	..	..	..	104	1494
Lumber and Millwork.....	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	85	1726	14	..	..	..	..	2	1742
Total.....	907	26068	240	52	144	60	59	1552	28175
COUNTIES									
Men's Clothing	18	527	..	..	..	2	..	..	529
Women's Clothing	2	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Cigars and Tobacco.....	7	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Straw Hats	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Textile	7	243	..	..	61	..	..	15	319
Furniture, Including Musical Instruments	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	5	113	..	..	..	..	5	..	118
Total.....	41	1220	..	..	61	2	5	15	1303
Grand Total.....	948	27288	240	52	205	62	64	1567	29478

TABLE J*.
SHOWING HOUR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN RETAIL STORES WHICH DO NOT KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT DURING THE WEEK IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed								Total Number of Women Affected
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
DAILY									
Department Stores.....	38	5941	202	69	2	..	5	74	6293
Boots and Shoes.....	17	166	15	..	..	..	..	..	181
Dry Goods.....	15	19	89	2	..	..	..	..	110
Drugs	14	62	11	12	2	..	..	1	88
Confectionery	25	36	20	38	16	3	4	..	117
Millinery	35	112	68	10	..	..	..	1	191
Groceries	29	31	12	17	4	1	..	1	66
Retail Bakeries.....	9	9	1	7	4	..	1	..	22
Wholesale	317	1430	619	47	39	65	..	..	2200
Total	499	7806	1037	202	67	69	10	77	9268
COUNTIES									
DAILY									
Dry Goods.....	5	..	2	10	1	1	..	..	14
Drugs	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Groceries	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	5
Wholesale Stores.....	2	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other Retail Stores.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	14	7	14	13	2	1	..	..	37
Grand Total for City & Counties	513	7813	1051	215	69	70	10	77	9305

TABLE J*.—(Continued).

SHOWING HOUR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN RETAIL STORES WHICH DO NOT KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT DURING THE WEEK IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected	
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.		No. of Women Not Working
BALTIMORE CITY									
SATURDAYS									
Department Stores.....	38	5426	477	182	58	..	133	17	6293
Boots and Shoes.....	17	68	101	2	4	..	6	..	181
Dry Goods.....	15	16	75	..	..	10	9	..	110
Drugs	14	61	11	7	2	4	3	..	88
Confectionery	25	45	19	30	15	4	4	..	117
Millinery	35	90	69	7	13	..	11	1	191
Groceries	29	26	7	21	10	..	2	..	66
Retail Bakeries.....	9	8	..	6	3	1	4	..	22
Wholesale Stores.....	317	2059	96	6	6	1	..	31	2200
Total	499	7799	857	261	110	20	172	49	9268
COUNTIES									
SATURDAYS									
Dry Goods.....	5	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	14
Drugs	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Groceries	4	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
Wholesale	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other Retail Stores.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	14	17	..	1	4	1	14	..	37
Grand Total for City & Counties	513	7816	857	262	114	21	186	49	9305

TABLE K*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN
CERTAIN RETAIL STORES WHICH KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT, IN BALTIMORE CITY AND
THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed								Total Number of Women Affected
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
DAILY									
Department Stores.....	2	24	..	3	..	..	..	..	27
Boots and Shoes.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dry Goods.....	5	8	5	5	..	7	..	..	18
Confectionery	7	20	..	5	8	..	..	..	40
Drugs	12	32	7	..	9	..	1	..	49
Retail Bakeries.....	2	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	10
Total	29	91	13	13	17	7	4	..	145
COUNTIES									
DAILY									
Department Stores.....	2	5	..	1	9	2	..	7	24
Total	2	5	..	1	9	2	..	7	24
Grand Total for City & Counties	31	96	13	14	26	9	4	7	169

TABLE K*.—(Continued).
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN
CERTAIN RETAIL STORES WHICH KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT, IN BALTIMORE CITY AND
THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed								Total Number of Women Affected
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
SATURDAYS									
Department Stores.....	2	15	1	..	..	12	..	..	27
Boots and Shoes.....	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	1
Dry Goods.....	5	10	..	..	15	..	..	..	18
Confectionery	7	20	5	5	1	..	..	12	40
Drugs	12	31	5	..	1	..	1	..	49
Retail Bakeries.....	2	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
Total	29	84	9	10	17	12	1	12	145
COUNTIES									
SATURDAYS									
Department Stores	2	..	..	1	5	3	8	7	24
Total	2	..	..	1	5	3	8	7	24
Grand Total for City & Counties	31	84	9	11	22	15	9	19	169

TABLE L*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN
CERTAIN MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed							
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	Total Number of Women Affected
DAILY BALTIMORE CITY								
Hairdressing, Barber, Etc.....	14	29	29	9	..	..	..	67
Electrical Contracting	14	9	15	3	..	..	..	20
Cleaning and Dyeing	17	19	16	..	1	1	..	37
Dress Plaiting	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	6
Telegraph and Telephone.....	11	963	140	..	11	..	..	1114
Miscellaneous	20	40	14	1	..	..	..	55
Total.....	79	1060	212	14	12	1	..	1299
DAILY COUNTIES								
Telegraph and Telephone.....	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	18
Total.....	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	18
Total for City and Counties.....	81	1069	221	14	12	1	..	1317

TABLE L*—(Continued).

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed							
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	Total Number of Women Affected
SATURDAYS BALTIMORE CITY								
Hairdressing, Barber, Etc., . . .	14	34	27	..	..	..	6	67
Electrical Contracting,	14	19	1	..	..	..	..	20
Cleaning and Dyeing,	17	21	15	..	1	..	..	37
Dress Making,	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	6
Telegraph and Telephone,	11	969	134	..	11	..	..	1114
Miscellaneous	20	44	11	..	..	..	..	55
Total,	79	1089	192	..	12	..	6	1299
SATURDAYS COUNTIES								
Telegraph and Telephone,	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	18
Total,	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	18
Total for City and Counties, . .	81	1098	201	..	12	..	6	1317

TABLE M*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS
IN LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENT IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed								Total Number of Women Affected
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	
DAILY BALTIMORE CITY LAUNDRIES									
Office	36	7	15	25	23	2	2	1	75
Workroom	17	8	6	29	8	511	167	..	729
Total.....	53	15	21	54	31	513	169	1	804
DAILY COUNTIES LAUNDRIES									
Workroom	4	..	..	..	37	..	5	..	42
Total.....	4	..	..	..	37	..	5	..	42
Total for City and Counties....	57	15	21	54	68	513	174	1	846

TABLE M*—(Continued).

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed								
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours.	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours.	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
SATURDAYS BALTIMORE CITY LAUNDRIES									
Office	36	38	4	5	17	12	2	1	75
Workroom	17	673	6	..	4	..	..	46	729
Total.....	53	711	10	5	21	12	2	47	804
SATURDAYS COUNTIES LAUNDRIES									
Workroom	4	..	15	..	14	..	..	13	42
Total.....	4	..	15	..	14	..	..	13	42
Total for City and Counties.....	57	711	25	5	35	24	2	60	846

TABLE N*.

SHOWING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN
PRINTING AND BAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed									
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours	No. of Women Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected		
DAILY BALTIMORE CITY										
Printing and Publishing.....	54	311	88	176	15	..	..	692		
Bakeries	10	12	3	26	..	3	..	44		
Total.....	64	323	91	202	15	3	..	736		
DAILY COUNTIES										
Printing	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	7		
Total.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	7		
Total for City and Counties....	66	325	91	204	15	3	..	743		

TABLE N*—(Continued).

Character of Establishment	Number of Women Employed									Total Number of Women Affected
	Number of Establishments	No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed Between 8 and 9 Hours	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Between 9 and 10 Hours	No. Employed 10 Hours	No. of Women Not Working		
SATURDAYS										
BALTIMORE CITY										
Printing and Publishing.....	54	685	2	24	12	1	4	7	692	
Bakeries	10	11	2	24	12	1	4	7	44	
Total.....	64	696	4	48	24	2	8	14	736	
SATURDAYS COUNTIES										
Printing	2	7	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	
Total.....	2	7	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	
Total for City and Counties....	66	703	6	50	27	4	10	16	743	

TABLE O*.

SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN THE 948 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Length of Lunch Period	Number of Establishments		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY			
Less than one-half hour.....	..	..	1
One-half to one hour.....	37	4	363
One hour.....	286	16	447
More than one hour.....	26	11	3
Total number reporting.....	349	31	814
No force.....	558	876	93
Total	907	907	907
COUNTIES			
One-half to one hour.....	2	..	12
One hour.....	3	..	21
More than one hour.....	1	..	3
No lunch hour.....	..	..	1
Total number reoprting.....	6	..	37
No force.....	35	41	4
Total	41	41	41
Grand Total.....	948	948	948

TABLE P*.

SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN THE 851 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1920.

Length of Lunch Period	Number of Establishments		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY			
One-half to one hour.....	7	25	22
One hour.....	459	198	101
More than one hour.....	80	96	15
No lunch hour.....	1	28	3
Total number reporting.....	547	347	141
No force.....	288	488	694
Total	835	835	835
COUNTIES			
One hour.....	8	5	..
More than one hour.....	..	9	..
Total number reporting.....	8	14	..
No force.....	8	2	16
Total	16	16	16
Grand Total.....	851	851	851

TABLE Q*.
SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUN-
DRYING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND,
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Length of Lunch Period	Number of Establishments											
	Mechanical			Printing			Bakeries			Laundries		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY												
One-half to one hour.....	..	..	4	8	..	34	2	..	1	13	..	..
One hour.....	32	..	37	36	..	6	3	3	..	26	..	10
One to three hours.....	10	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	7	..	7
No lunch period.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total number reporting...	42	..	45	45	..	41	7	5	1	47	..	17
No force.....	37	79	34	9	54	13	3	5	9	6	53	36
Grand Total for Baltimore.	79	79	79	54	54	54	10	10	10	53	53	53
COUNTIES												
One hour.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total number reporting...	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
No force.....	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	4	4
Grand Total.....	81	81	81	56	56	56	10	10	10	57	57	57

TABLE R*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MERCANTILE ESTAB-
LISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Hours for Beginning Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 7 A. M.....	4	4
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	144	140
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	652	572
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	103	89
10 A. M. and after.....	4	5
Establishments closed.....	..	97
Total	907	907
COUNTIES		
Before 7 A. M.....	7	7
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	26	26
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	7	7
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	1	1
Total	41	41
Grand Total.....	948	948

TABLE S*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MANUFACTURING ESTAB-
LISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Hours for Beginning Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 7 A. M.....	1	4
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	23	20
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	336	299
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	463	430
10 A. M and after.....	11	62
Establishments closed.....	1	20
Total	835	835
COUNTIES		
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	1	1
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	11	9
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	4	4
10 A. M. and after.....	..	2
Total	16	16
Grand Total.....	851	851

TABLE T*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN TO WORK DAILY
AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINT-
ING, BAKING AND LAUNDRYING ESTABLISH-
MENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUN-
TIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON
NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Hours of Beginning Work	Number of Establishments							
	Daily				Saturdays			
	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries
BALTIMORE CITY								
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	2	12	5	13	2	11	4	9
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	36	34	4	39	35	34	4	9
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	39	8	1	1	39	9	1	12
10 A. M. and after.....	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	20
Establishments closed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	79	54	10	53	79	54	10	53
COUNTIES								
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	1	1	..	4	1	2	..	2
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Establishments closed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2	2	..	4	2	2	..	4
Grand Total.....	81	56	10	57	81	56	10	57

TABLE U*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MANUFACTURING ESTAB-
LISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Hours for Stopping Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 12 M.....	1	15
Between 12 M. and 12.59 P. M.....	..	490
Between 1 P. M. and 3.59 P. M.....	2	225
Between 4 P. M. and 4.59 P. M.....	44	22
Between 5 P. M. and 5.59 P. M.....	800	36
Between 6 P. M. and 6.59 P. M.....	54	10
Between 7 P. M. and 8.59 P. M.....	1	3
Between 9 P. M. and 9.59 P. M.....	..	1
10 P. M. and after.....	5	8
Establishments closed.....	..	97
Total	907	907
COUNTIES		
Before 12 M.....	..	10
Between 12 M. and 12.59 P. M.....	..	23
Between 1 P. M. and 3.59 P. M.....	..	5
Between 4 P. M. and 4.59 P. M.....	1	..
Between 5 P. M. and 5.59 P. M.....	35	1
Between 6 P. M. and 6.59 P. M.....	4	2
10 P. M. and after.....	1	..
Total	41	41
Grand Total.....	948	948

TABLE V*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MERCANTILE ESTAB-
LISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1920.

Hours for Stopping Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 12 M.....	..	1
Between 12 M. and 12.59 P. M.....	..	76
Between 1 P. M. and 3.59 P. M.....	2	322
Between 4 P. M. and 4.59 P. M.....	32	20
Between 5 P. M. and 5.59 P. M.....	624	164
Between 6 P. M. and 6.59 P. M.....	139	88
Between 7 P. M. and 8.59 P. M.....	6	12
Between 9 P. M. and 9.59 P. M.....	3	37
10 P. M. and after.....	28	95
Establishments closed.....	1	20
Total	835	835
COUNTIES		
Between 5 P. M. and 5.59 P. M.....	4	4
Between 6 P. M. and 6.59 P. M.....	12	5
Between 9 P. M. and 9.59 P. M.....	..	2
10 P. M. and after.. ..	..	5
Total	16	16
Grand Total.....	851	851

TABLE W*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING,
BAKING AND LAUNDRYING ESTABLISHMENTS IN
BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL
SEASON IN 1920.

Hours of Stopping Work	Number of Establishments							
	Daily				Saturdays			
	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries
BALTIMORE CITY								
Before 12 M.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Between 12 M. and 12.59 P. M.	..	..	..	..	9	34	..	3
Between 1 P. M. and 3.59 P. M.	..	..	..	..	29	17	1	6
Between 4 P. M. and 4.59 P. M.	7	4	1	22	3	1	1	..
Between 5 P. M. and 5.59 P. M.	54	48	2	31	22	1	1	2
Between 6 P. M. and 6.59 P. M.	16	1	5	..	11	..	1	3
Between 7 P. M. and 8.59 P. M.	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	28
Between 9 P. M. and 9.59 P. M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
10 P. M. and after.....	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	2
Establishments closed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	79	54	10	53	79	54	10	53
COUNTIES								
Before 12 M.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
4 P. M. to 4.59 P. M.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5 P. M. to 5.59 P. M.....	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1
6 P. M. to 6.59 P. M.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
7 P. M. to 7.59 P. M.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Establishments closed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2	2	..	4	2	2	..	4
Grand Total.....	81	56	10	57	81	56	10	47

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW

During the year 1920 there were 1,426 inspections made under the Factory Inspection Law in Baltimore City, in which 27,002 persons were found employed. Of the 1,426 inspections 1,234 were new, 38 were re-inspections and 154 were new inspections of homeworkers.

Of the total of 27,002 persons working in these establishments, 10,080 or 37.3 per cent. were males over 16 years of age; 16,222 or 60.1 per cent. were females over 16, and the remaining 700 were 125 males and 575 females under 16 years of age.

The industry employing the greatest number of persons was the manufacture of men's and boys' woolen and cotton clothing, which employed 7,135 or 26.4 per cent. of the total number; men's and boys' cotton clothing employed 6,715 or 24.8 per cent., and men's and boys' woolen clothing employed 4,118 or 15.3 per cent. The industry employing the next highest number was the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, which had 2,433 or 9 per cent. of the workers, and the straw hat industry employing 1,586 or 5.9 per cent. of the total. Only 166 or .6 per cent. of the number employed were homeworkers.

Of the 1,388 new inspections made in Baltimore City, as shown by Table B, 431 were classed as manufacturers, 255 as contractors, 341 custom tailors, 207 cleaning and dyeing establishments and 154 homeworkers.

Our inspectors also report 107 establishments having gone out of business, 113 had moved and 25 were closed temporarily.

Six establishments were reported to the Building Inspector as not having adequate means of escape in case of fire. Five of these subsequently had this fault corrected and one establishment closed. Three establishments were reported to the Health Department as being in unsanitary condition, which conditions were later improved and licenses issued to these establishments.

In their daily inspections our inspectors have noted a great tendency on the part of the employers to look more to the comfort of their employees by increasing the number of rest-rooms, provided with magazines, etc., at the disposal of the employees during their rest periods, comfortable couches, etc., are also provided.

As an example we mention one firm of packers and importers who provide free lunches for the employees, have an up-to-date kitchen and cook, and waiters in attendance. The menu consists of meats, vegetables, coffee, milk and bread for four days and of fish, vegetables, coffee, milk and bread for two days a week.

Table C shows that 28 establishments were inspected in the counties involving 877 employees. This is a gain over 1919 of 11 inspections and a gain of 629 in the number employed. Of the 877 employed 439 or a little over 50 per cent. were males over 16 years of age and 431 or a little less than 50 per cent. were females over 16 years. There were 7 females under 16 employed.

Of the 28 establishments inspected all were classed as manufacturers.

TABLE A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1920, NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH CLASS.

Industrial Nature of Places Listed	Workshops						Homeworkers							
	Number of Workshops Inspected		Number of Employees				Number of Establishments	Number of Employees Over 16 Years			Total No. of Inspections	Total No. of Employees		
			Over 16		Under 16								Total	
	New Inspections	Re-Inspections	Total		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total					
			Male	Female						Male	Female	Male	Female	
Men's and boys' woolen and cotton clothing.....	377	9	386	3785	3143	33	75	7036	96	17	82	99	482	7135
Men's and boys' woolen clothing.....	257	16	273	2693	1368	24	32	4117	1	1	..	1	274	4118
Men's and boys' cotton clothing.....	62	1	63	773	5550	51	332	6706	6	..	9	9	69	6715
Women's and children's woolen and cotton clothing...	73	1	74	329	1048	2	34	1413	6	6	2	8	80	1421
Women's and children's woolen clothing.....	46	1	47	313	265	1	1	580	..	..	..	..	47	580
Women's and children's cotton clothing.....	40	4	44	204	1277	6	15	1503	9	..	10	10	53	1513
Men's and women's cotton and woolen clothing.....	37	1	38	66	112	..	4	182	1	2	..	2	39	184
Cleaning, repairing and dyeing.....	207	2	209	354	275	..	1	630	11	7	4	11	220	641
Furs and fur garments.....	12	..	12	29	31	..	1	61	..	..	..	..	12	61
Coat pads	4	1	5	34	164	2	5	205	6	..	6	6	11	211
Buttonholes	12	..	12	32	33	..	..	55	13	1	12	13	25	68
Neckwear and suspenders.....	13	..	13	54	131	..	5	190	2	3	1	4	15	194
Cloth and felt hats and caps.....	22	..	22	97	45	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	22	142
Straw hats.....	8	1	9	529	972	16	69	1586	..	..	..	..	9	1586
Cigars and cigarettes.....	64	1	65	748	1682	..	..	2430	3	3	..	3	68	2433
Total	1234	38	1272	10040	16096	125	575	26836	154	40	126	166	1426	27002

TABLE B.

TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND IN 1920, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE WORK DONE, AND THE NUMBER OF SHOPS GIVING OUT WORK.

Industrial Nature of Places Listed	Baltimore City				Counties			Baltimore City		Counties		Grand Total Workshops
	Classification of Establishments According to Nature of Work Done				Classification of Establishments According to Nature of Work Done			Number of Workshops		No. of Workshops		
Manufacturers	Contractors	Custom Tailors	Workshops		Total Workshops	Home Workers	Grand Total Workshops and Homeworkers	Manufacturers	Total	Grand Total	Total	
			Cleaning and Repairing									
Men's and boys' woolen and cotton clothing.	68	131	178	..	377	96	473	1	1	474	377	1
Men's and boys' woolen clothing.....	69	82	106	..	257	1	258	2	2	260	257	2
Men's and boys' cotton clothing.....	57	4	1	..	62	6	68	17	17	85	62	17
Women's and children's woolen and cotton clothing	46	6	21	..	73	6	79	..	..	79	73	..
Women's and children's woolen clothing....	30	15	1	..	46	..	46	..	..	46	46	..
Women's and children's cotton clothing.....	37	2	1	..	40	9	49	..	..	49	40	..
Men's and women's woolen and cotton clothing	3	1	33	..	37	1	38	..	..	38	37	..
Cleaning and repairing clothing.....	..	..	..	207	207	11	218	..	..	218	207	..
Furs and fur garments.....	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	12	..
Coat pads.....	3	1	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	10	4	..
Buttonholes .....	..	12	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	25	12	..
Neckwear	13	..	..	..	13	2	15	..	..	15	13	..
Cloth and felt hats and caps.....	21	1	..	..	22	..	22	..	..	22	22	..
Straw hats.....	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	8	..
Cigars and cigarettes.....	64	..	..	..	64	3	367	8	8	75	64	8
Total	431	255	341	207	1234	154	1388	28	28	1416	969	28
											1234	1262

TABLE C.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED
UNDER THE FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN THE
COUNTIES, NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH CLASS.

Industrial Nature of Places Listed	Number of Establishments Inspected	Number of Employees				Total Number Employed
		Over 16		Under 16		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Men's and boys' woolen and cotton clothing.....	1	1	23	..	..	24
Men's and boys' woolen clothing	2	1	2	..	..	3
Men's and boys' cotton clothing	17	348	176	..	7	531
Cigars and cigarettes.....	8	89	230	..	..	319
Total	28	439	431	..	7	877

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING PHYSICIANS

Late in 1919 return postal cards were sent to 700 firms requesting information as to the medical and surgical attention given to their employees. Request was also made as to cafeteria and lunchroom service. This information was not completed until January, 1920. Four hundred and ten sent the information desired. As shown by the following table twenty of this number employed physicians full time; sixteen part time; two hundred and ten employed physicians in emergency; seventy-five depended on insurance company's physician, and 89 made no provision for illness. In addition to the physicians employed, twenty-three of the 410 employed a nurse; two hundred and twenty-five had first-aid supplies; thirty-nine had hospital facilities; twenty employed a social worker, and one hundred and three had restrooms. Of the 410 reports received, 23 of the firms had provided cafeterias and 68 lunchrooms for their help.

The report was made from a list of industries employing fifty or more people and it is interesting to note how much the immediate care of injuries is appreciated or possibly how much the State Accident Insurance Commission has had to do with this appreciation. To whom the praise may be due the outlook is for greater care, and we hope for the compulsory installation of safety devices. Prevention, not care, is the watchword. Prevention will preserve for the workman his eye, arm, leg or life, where care, no matter how skillful, cannot restore it.

TABLE.

Physicians employed full time.....	20
Physicians employed part time.....	16
Physician employed in emergency.....	210
Depended on insurance company's physician.....	75
No medical attention.....	89
Total	410

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS MADE FOR SICKNESS.

Nurse employed.....	23
First-aid supplies on hand.....	225
Hospital facilities.....	39
Social worker.....	20
Restroom	103
Total	410

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

The results of the enforcement of the Steam Boiler Inspection Law, which requires the inspection of all stationary steam boilers of three horsepower and upwards located within the City of Baltimore, are shown by the following tables. During the year 1920 there were 58 boilers inspected by the two boiler inspectors connected with this Bureau, compared with 71 in 1919 and 40 in 1918. This only includes the boilers that are not insured by the casualty insurance companies and does not indicate the number of boilers located within the boundaries of Baltimore City. While our boiler inspectors visit every place within the city limits where a boiler is located once a year, they accept the inspections as made by representatives of the insurance companies as being sufficient on all boilers that carry insurance. The State receives from the insurance company carrying the insurance one dollar for each boiler insured up to five, and one dollar for each additional five where they are owned by the same firm. There are 461 boilers in Baltimore City owned by 23 firms for which the State received \$198—and the total number of boilers located in the City which carry insurance as indicated by the amount of money received from the insurance companies by the State, is 1,583, plus the 58 boilers that carry no insurance, makes the total number 1,641. The total amount collected by the two inspectors for inspections made during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1920, as shown by Table No. 1, was \$276.00, compared with \$422.50 for the year 1919 and \$242 for 1918. The table also gives the number and location of each boiler inspected, date of inspection, number of certificate, condition at time of inspection and name of the owner. The total amount received from the insurance companies for the same period, as shown by Table No. 2, was \$1,417, compared with \$1,205 in 1919 and \$1,113 for 1918. The amount received by months was as follows: October, 1919, \$70; November, \$84; December, \$109; January, 1920, \$144; Febru-

ary, \$267; March, \$108; April, \$109; May, \$75; June, 142; July, \$72; August, \$162; September, \$75. The amounts paid the State by the several insurance companies during the year, as shown by Table No. 2, are as follows: Hartford Insurance Co., \$893; Maryland Casualty, \$174; Travelers Indemnity Co., \$139; Fidelity Casualty Co., \$135; Ocean Accident Co., \$35; Royal Indemnity Co., \$33, and Globe Indemnity Co., \$8.

There were no violations of the law during the year.

TABLE NO. 1. NO. 1.

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTORS FOR DISTRICT OF MARYLAND FOR YEAR 1920.

Date	No. of Boiler	No. of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
1919							
Oct. 9.....	1	51	2322 Belair Ave.....	Good	80 lbs.	\$5.00	H. Grafe
Oct. 9.....	1	52	2334 Vonderhorst Lane.....	Good	60 "	5.00	H. Ashauer
Oct. 9.....	1	53	407 S. Caroline St.....	Good	40 "	5.00	I. Greenberg
Oct. 14.....	1	87	Charles and Baltimore Sts...	Good	65 "	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Oct. 14.....	2	88	Charles and Baltimore Sts...	Good	65 "	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Oct. 14.....	3	89	Charles and Baltimore Sts...	Good	65 "	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Nov. 18.....	1	90	2500 W. North Ave.....	Good	50 "	5.00	Mother Deaconess Home
Dec. 10.....	1	91	36 McPhail St.....	Fair	40 "	5.00	Charles Foos
Dec. 27.....	1	92	8th St., Highlandtown.....	Good	80 "	10.00	National Oil Co.
Dec. 29.....	1	93	13-17 Lee St.....	Good	15 "	10.00	Kunkle Wagon Works
1920							
Jan. 1.....	1	94	First St. and First Ave.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Boston Iron & Metal Works
Jan. 1.....	2	95	First St. and First Ave.....	Good	100 "	5.00	Boston Iron & Metal Works
Jan. 16.....	1	96	East Brooklyn.....	Good	110 "	5.00	Texas Oil Co.
Jan. 16.....	2	97	East Brooklyn.....	Good	110 "	5.00	Texas Oil Co.
Mar. 1.....	1	98	320 Stinson St.....	Fair	60 "	5.00	John Fredericks
Mar. 8.....	1	54	118 S. Eden St.....	Good	50 "	5.00	Jos. Goldman
Mar. 9.....	1	55	126 S. Eden St.....	Good	40 "	5.00	H. Shapiro
Mar. 10.....	1	56	Downye's Calliope (Street)..	Good	80 "	5.00	Downey & Co., Havre de Grace
Mar. 27.....	1	99	Roland Park.....	Good	90 "	5.00	Roland Park Co.
Mar. 27.....	2	100	Roland Park.....	Good	125 "	5.00	Roland Park Co.
April 1.....	1	1	500 W. Cross St.....	Good	60 "	5.00	John Velton
April 6.....	1	2	900 S. Carey St.....	Good	70 "	5.00	Carl Sperer
April 21.....	1	3	2010 Maryland Ave.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Home Cement Co.
May 5.....	1	4	Light and Conway Sts.....	Good	100 "	10.00	M. A. Long Co.
May 6.....	1	59	Central Dairy Co.....	Good	90 "	5.00	C. Elmer Howard

TABLE—(Continued).

OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

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Date	No. of Boiler	No. of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
May 7.....	1	60	2208 Harford Ave.....	Good	80 lbs.	5.00	M. Horn
May 11.....	1	61	2322 Belair Ave.....	Good	80 "	5.00	G. Grafe
May 12.....	1	5	Pratt and Penn Sts.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Gripe & McCullough
May 15.....	1	6	Cañon nr. Frederick Ave.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Standard Glue Co.
May 24.....	1	7	South and Lombard Sts.....	Good	80 "	5.00	John L. Winters
May 26.....	1	62	Clement and Woodall Sts.....	Good	100 "	5.00	Stone & Webster
May 26.....	2	63	Clement and Woodall Sts.....	Good	100 "	5.00	Stone & Webster
May 28.....	1	8	2100 Madison Ave.....	Good	60 "	5.00	James C. Doyle
June 9.....	1	64	2334 Vonderhorst Lane.....	Good	60 "	5.00	H. Ashauer
June 21.....	1	9	Foot of Thames St.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Geo. Zastrow
July 16.....	1	10	Fairfield, Md.....	New	110 "	10.00	McClintock & Marshall
July 19.....	1	11	29 E. Lee St.....	New	60 "	5.00	Wm. E. Middlekauff
July 27.....	1	12	Curtis Bay.....	Good	90 "	5.00	Edgar Herr
July 27.....	2	13	Curtis Bay.....	Good	100 "	5.00	Edgar Herr
Aug. 5.....	1	14	1917 N. Charles St.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Maryland Pressing Club
Aug. 12.....	1	65	28 E. Williamson St.....	Good	50 "	5.00	C. C. Lang & Son
Aug. 14.....	1	66	607 S. Caroline St.....	Good	75 "	5.00	Phillips Bros.
Sept. 2.....	1	67	1st Ave. and 13th St.....	Good	90 "	5.00	Geo. Long Const. Co.
Sept. 2.....	2	68	1st Ave. and 13th St.....	Good	80 "	10.00	Geo. Long Const. Co.
Sept. 8.....	1	69	407 S. Caroline St.....	Good	40 "	5.00	I. Greenberg
Sept. 2.....	1	15	1328 S. First St.....	New	80 "	6.00	Kenwood Packing Co.
Sept. 9.....	1	16	Lexington St. near Pine.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Butches & Williams
Sept. 14.....	1	17	719 W. Lombard St.....	Good	60 "	10.00	M. Samuels & Co.
Sept. 14.....	1	18	2203 Frederick Ave.....	Good	80 "	5.00	Up-to-Date Laundry
Totals.....	58	49				\$276.00	

TABLE NO. 2.

Insurance Companies	1919 October	November	December	1920 January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Hartford Insurance Co..	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$66.00	\$72.00	\$210.00	\$81.00	\$71.00	\$56.00	\$90.00	\$29.00	\$96.00	\$47.00	\$893.00
Maryland Casualty Co..	11.00	....	20.00	42.00	....	9.00	20.00	6.00	28.00	24.00	10.00	4.00	174.00
Travelers Indemnity Co.	....	24.00	8.00	6.00	37.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	8.00	1.00	34.00	7.00	139.00
Fidelity Casualty Co....	24.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	11.00	135.00
Ocean Accident Co.....	3.00	1.00	....	14.00	1.00	....	....	....	....	5.00	10.00	1.00	35.00
Royal Indemnity Co....	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	....	2.00	4.00	3.00	....	5.00	33.00
Globe Indemnity Co....	....	2.00	....	....	....	3.00	3.00	....	....	....	....	....	8.00
Total.....	\$70.00	\$84.00	\$109.00	\$144.00	\$267.00	\$108.00	\$109.00	\$75.00	\$142.00	\$72.00	\$162.00	\$75.00	\$1417.00

BOARD OF BOILER RULES**REGULATIONS AND RULES FOR THE SAFE AND PROPER
USE, CONSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION
OF STEAM BOILERS.**

Additional duties were imposed upon this Bureau and the two boiler inspectors, by the creation of the Board of Boiler Rules, under the provisions of Chapter 676 of the Acts of the General Assembly in 1920. A copy of the Act is herewith published with the rules as formulated by the Board and which became operative January 1st, 1921.

SECTION I.—Act of Legislature.

The Board of Boiler Rules is created under the provisions of Chapter No. 676, 1920 Session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, which is as follows:

AN ACT

For safety to life and property in this State in the construction and use of steam boilers, creating a Board of Boiler Rules to prescribe rules and regulations for boilers used in this State, which will be uniform with other State Rules now in existence, in order to provide for the free interchange of boilers between States, and by standardization increasing the efficiency of all boiler manufacturers, steel mills, tube mills and all makers of materials and fittings and appliances used with steam boilers; to define the power of the Board of Boiler Rules; to provide penalties for the violation of this Act and of the rules and regulations of the Board of Boiler Rules; and providing for the departmental financing thereof:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a "Board of Boiler Rules" be, and the same is hereby created, consisting of the Chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, who shall also be the Chairman of this Board; the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the State Accident Commission.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the said "Board of Boiler Rules" be, and it is hereby invested with full authority to formulate Rules and Regulations governing the proper construction and installation of boilers of over 15 lbs. to square inch, for sale or use in the State of Maryland; and the said Board is hereby empowered and directed to establish and enforce Rules and Regulations for

the construction and installation of boilers of over 15 lbs. to square inch, and for the continued maintenance of the same on a basis of proper safety; and the said Board is directed in the development of said Rules and Regulations, to make the provisions thereof conform to the Boiler Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in so far as they in no wise conflict with any existent laws of the State of Maryland; and condemnation under these regulations of any boiler in any part of the State shall be considered as prohibiting the use of said condemned boiler in any part of the State.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That said "Board of Boiler Rules" be, and it is hereby authorized to change, alter or amend its Rules or Regulations, from time to time, so as to meet any and all new requirements or conditions. For the purpose of defraying part of the expense incurred in connection with the inspections or other operations needed to assure the enforcement of this Act, the said Board is herewith invested with power and authority to establish a schedule of fees and charges and to collect same in manner and form as hereinafter set forth; and said Board shall make full annual accounting therefor to the proper State authorities. Any such schedule of fees or charges shall be fair and reasonable and shall be uniform and impartial in their application. Said fees or charges shall be collected from the person or corporation placing, delivering or installing any boiler which may be affected by this Act; and said fees or charges shall be paid before any certificate approving said boiler shall be issued by said Board or the Board's duly accredited representative. No fee or charge shall be imposed by this Board for any purpose whatever except for the one particular service contemplated under this Act, to wit, an official ascertainment as to whether or not a boiler has been constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That said Board shall meet upon call of the Chairman; and a majority of the Board is hereby constituted a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the Rules and Regulations of this Board shall be enforced by the Chairman thereof, operating by and through a State system of boiler inspection or by and through such other or supplementary machinery as may be created for that purpose either by the Board itself, or by any act of the General Assembly of Maryland; and the Chairman of the Board shall make provision therefor in the regular departmental estimates. Nothing in this Act, however, shall be construed as investing said Board with power to adopt or enforce any Rules or Regulations governing the "operation" of said boilers or fixing the requirements or qualifications of persons legally entitled to operate any said boilers,

unless said power is specially conferred upon said Board by some subsequent Act of the General Assembly.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any wise affecting any existent laws relative to boiler inspection: except that no boiler which shall be installed in the future shall be passed by any boiler inspector which does not measure up to the Rules and Regulations established by the "Board of Boiler Rules"; nor shall any future installed boiler be considered legally permissible in Maryland unless constructed in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the "Board of Boiler Rules."

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the rules formulated by the "Board of Boiler Rules" shall become effective and binding on manufacturers and other users of boilers on January 1st, 1921.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act, or any person, firm or corporation violating any of the rules, regulations or requirements of the "Board of Boiler Rules," shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or to imprisonment for not less than thirty days and not more than two years; or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1920.

SECTION II.—State Boiler Inspectors.

The inspectors appointed in accordance with the terms of Section 572 of Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, as enacted by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898 and amended by Chapter 207 of the Acts of 1916, are hereby constituted State Boiler Inspectors. They shall examine all persons who may apply for certificates of competency as inspectors of steam boilers as to their knowledge of the subjects mentioned in Section V of these regulations and shall issue certificates of competency, as therein provided, to persons who pass such examination. One of such State Boiler Inspectors shall examine every boiler hereafter installed in the State of Maryland and shall countersign and issue a certificate of inspection as provided for in Section VII of these regulations. He shall be entitled to charge for such installation the fees fixed by Sections 582 and 586 of Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, as enacted by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898 (but in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$5.00 per boiler), and, in addition thereto, shall receive his actual traveling expenses from the person paying such fees.

SECTION III.—Rules.

“Rules for the Construction of Stationary Boilers and for Allowable Working Pressures” of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, edition of 1918, (hereinafter called the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code), shall be the rules adopted by the Board of Boiler Rules of the State of Maryland to provide for safety to life and property in the use and construction of steam boilers (including both stationary and portable boilers) under the terms in the Act, except that portion of Section II of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code which applies to hot-water heating boilers and hot-water supply boilers, and to boilers not exceeding 15 pounds to the square inch, all of which are excluded from the provisions of the Act.

These rules are divided into two parts:

Part I. Applies to new installations.

Section I. Power Boilers.

Section II. Heating Boilers.

Part II. Applies to existing installations.

These rules under Part II shall apply to any boiler installed prior to January, 1921, which, after that date, shall be removed from the building where such boiler was originally installed, and installed elsewhere. This paragraph does not apply to Baltimore City.

The Board of Boiler Rules recommends that owners or users of all boilers installed before January 1, 1921, shall voluntarily comply with the rules as given in Part II in the interest of a reasonable measure of safety for the protection of life and property.

Amendments to the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, immediately upon publication in the journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered, and, if found satisfactory and advisable, shall be adopted by the Maryland State Board of Boiler Rules, and shall thereupon become effective at such times as may be designated by said Board. Upon adoption, notification shall be sent to the manufacturers authorized to construct Maryland standard boilers.

Interpretation of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code immediately upon publication in the Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, shall be considered, and if found satisfactory and advisable, shall be adopted by the Maryland Board of Boiler Rules. Upon adoption, notification shall be sent to the manufacturers authorized to construct Maryland standard boilers.

SECTION IV.—Application of Regulations.

a. Manufacturers.

Any manufacturer of steam boilers desiring to construct boilers for use in the State of Maryland shall notify the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules of such intention. He shall then be required to certify by affidavit that it is his intention to construct all such boilers strictly in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code. Before beginning the actual construction of a boiler, he shall notify a commissioned inspector as provided for by Section VI of these regulations. He shall fill out, sign, and mail to the Chairman of the Board the manufacturer's data reports as provided for in Section VI of these regulations.

b. Inspectors.

1. Authority to Inspect Boilers.

A boiler inspector desiring to inspect or report on the construction of a steam boiler for use in the State of Maryland shall apply to the Chairman of the Board for a Certificate of Competency and a Commission as provided in Section V of these regulations.

2. Duties of Inspectors.

- (a.) An inspector holding a Certificate of Competency and a Commission shall be required to inspect boilers for use in the State of Maryland during construction, and, after completion, shall sign manufacturer's data sheets and witness the affixing of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code Stamp to the completed boiler as provided for in Section VI of these regulations.
- (b.) Inspectors commissioned by the Board of Boiler Rules shall report immediately to the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules the name of the owner or user of every steam boiler, of which they have knowledge, coming into the State.
- (c.) Inspectors commissioned by the Board of Boiler Rules shall file with the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules complete reports on all boilers installed in any county of the State of Maryland after January 1, 1921, which may be inspected by them after installation. Said reports are to be made on blanks furnished by the Chairman.
- (d.) Any boiler coming under this Act rejected by an insurance company shall be stamped with a letter R followed by the initial letter of the insurance company and the serial number of the inspector for such insurance company. The

location of such stamp to be in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 333, of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code. The inspector shall make a detailed report giving the reasons for the rejection and shall file same with the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules.

3. Penalty.

The inspector's commission and Certificate of Competency may be revoked by the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules when there is evidence of neglect or failure to enforce compliance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code. The inspector affected by such revocation may appeal to the Board of Boiler Rules for reconsideration of the revocation.

c. Insurance Companies.

Every boiler insurance and inspection company authorized under the laws of the State of Maryland to insure steam boilers within the State shall be permitted to inspect boilers under these Regulations and Rules, when holding commissions for their inspectors. These commissions shall be retained by the insurance company and shall be immediately returned to the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules when an inspector ceases to be employed by said company.

Any owner or renter of a steam boiler installed after January 1st, 1921, in any County of the State of Maryland, who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State, in compliance with the laws thereof, and having an established system of inspection, must immediately after the first annual inspection in each year by the inspector of such steam boiler insurance company, present to the State Boiler Inspectors who shall inspect such boiler, the certificate of inspection of said company.

d. Owners and Users.

1. All boilers coming under the provisions of these regulations shall be subject to a regular internal and external inspection each year.

2. New Installations.

Owners and users of steam boilers are cautioned to see that new boilers are ordered constructed in strict conformity with these regulations and rules. No person shall install or use in the State of Maryland any boiler not so constructed.

3. Re-Installations.

All boilers re-installed in any county of the State of Maryland after January 1, 1921, are, from the time of their re-installation, subject to the rules of Part II of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

SECTION V.—Certificates and Commission.

Certificates of Competency as Inspectors of Steam Boilers shall be issued to persons who pass an examination as to their knowledge of the construction, installation, maintenance, and repair of steam boilers and their appurtenances. Provided, however, that a person holding a certificate of competency as an inspector of steam boilers for a State that has adopted the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code shall upon request be granted a certificate of competency as an inspector of steam boilers for the State of Maryland without further examination. Inspectors' certificates shall be issued by the Board of Boiler Rules after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination before said board. An applicant who fails to pass an examination shall not be granted a new examination until after the expiration of ninety days. Persons holding certificates of competency may, at the discretion of the Chairman of the Board, be given Commissions as Inspectors of Steam Boilers for the State of Maryland. If any person so commissioned shall approve any boiler manufactured by a person, firm or corporation by whom such person so commissioned is employed or any boiler which, subsequent to such approval, shall be installed by any person, firm or corporation by whom such person so commissioned is employed, the commission of such person shall immediately be revoked.

SECTION VI.—Construction and Stamping.

All steam boilers for use in the State of Maryland shall be constructed in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code as provided for in Section III of these regulations. As evidence and record of such construction the following procedure is necessary:

The manufacturer must obtain authority to construct steam boilers for use in the State from the Chairman of the Board as provided for in Section IV of these regulations. Before beginning the actual construction of the boiler, a commissioned inspector shall be notified, so that the required inspections during and after construction may be made by him. At least two inspections shall be made, one before reaming rivet holes and one after completion at the time of the hydrostatic test. If the inspector finds the boiler has been constructed in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, the boiler shall then be stamped by the builder in the presence of the inspector, with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code Stamp, the builder's name and the serial number of the manufacturer. A data sheet shall be filled out and signed by the manufacturer and the inspector. This data sheet together with the stamp on the boiler and the manufacturer's affidavit as

provided for in Section IV of these regulations shall be the record denoting that the boiler has been constructed in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

SECTION VII.—Certificate of Inspection.

When the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules is satisfied that a steam boiler has been constructed in accordance with these Regulations and Rules, he shall deliver to one of the State Boiler Inspectors a Certificate of Inspection bearing the authority of the Board of Boiler Rules, his signature and the signature of the inspector making the inspection during the construction, which certificate shall not be valid until countersigned and issued by such State Boiler Inspector. This certificate shall be kept conspicuously posted under glass in the boiler room where the boiler is installed. No person shall install or use in the State of Maryland any steam boiler to which these regulations apply without having first received such certificate.

SECTION VIII.—Rejection of Boilers.

Boilers found by the Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules as not complying with these Regulations and Rules shall be rejected and shall not be permitted to be installed or used in the State of Maryland, and no person shall install or use in the State of Maryland any boiler so rejected.

CHARLES J. FOX.
ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT E. LEE,
Board of Boiler Rules.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

TO THE RULES OF THE BOARD OF BOILER RULES.

Boilers which were actually bought in good faith prior to January 1st, 1921, for installation in Maryland; or boilers which in good faith were under contract for construction prior to January 1st, 1921, for installation in Maryland, whether or not such boilers, in either of the above cases, have been built or constructed in exact accordance with the rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the Board of Boiler Rules—may be installed in Maryland within the period, terminating December 31, 1921, provided (1) that the parties selling, buying or installing said boiler can first satisfy the Board of Boiler Rules that said boiler was bought prior to January 1st, 1921, for installation in Maryland and shall procure from said Board a permit to proceed

upon the conditions hereafter described; or that said parties selling, buying or installing said boiler shall first satisfy said Board of Boiler Rules that said boiler was under contract for construction prior to January 1st, 1921, for installation in Maryland and shall procure from said Board a permit to proceed in accordance with the conditions hereafter set forth: (2) that in granting said permit the Board shall reserve the right, after installation or during the process of installation, to inspect thoroughly every part of said boiler and satisfy itself that said boiler is "safe" in accordance with the underlying intents and purposes of the act creating this Board—and if said boiler is adjudged "unsafe" its use shall be considered illegal, and all guilty thereof shall be amenable to the penalties of the Act.

All dealers in new or second-hand boilers who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of this amendment are required to furnish a list of all boilers on hand to the said Board of Boiler Rules, after which the boiler inspectors are to visit the plants and stamp all of said boilers, the said owners or dealers paying the expense of said boiler inspector at the rate of 50 cents per boiler in addition to the traveling expenses of such inspector.

STATE MINING INSPECTION

The following summaries are taken from the report of the Mining Inspector of Maryland for the year ending May 1st, 1920, which is the forty-fourth annual report.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The total tonnage of coal mined in Allegany and Garrett counties during the year was 2,965,358, compared with 3,716,559 in 1919 and 4,190,236 tons in 1918. The decrease in production during the year 1920 from that of 1919 was 751,201 tons, or more than 20 per cent.

The production of coal in Allegany county for the year was 2,160,288 tons, being a decrease of 562,902 tons compared with the previous year, and the production of coal in Garrett county for the year was 754,401 tons, showing a decrease of 163,019 tons compared with the previous year.

In Allegany county there was a production of 867 tons for each miner employed, compared with 841 tons in 1919, and in Garrett county there was a production of 1,164 tons for each miner employed, compared with 1,037 tons in 1919, showing an increase in production

for the year 1920 over 1919 in Allegany county of over 3 per cent. and in Garrett county of more than 12 per cent.

During the year Allegany county employed 2,490 miners, 303 drivers, 716 inside laborers and 657 outside laborers, making a total of 4,166 men, which was a decrease of 772 men from 1919. During the same period Garrett county employed 648 miners, 91 drivers, 176 outside laborers and 146 inside laborers, making a total of 1,061 men, or a decrease of 68 men compared with 1919.

During the year the clay mines in Allegany county employed 75 miners, 15 drivers, 34 outside laborers and 28 inside laborers, making a total of 151 men, or a decrease of 108 men compared with 1919.

The production of clay for Allegany county for 1920 was 50,669 tons, being a decrease of 25,280 compared with 1919 or about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The average number of tons of clay produced by each miner employed for the year was 684.

In Allegany county there were 423,622 tons of coal produced during the year ending May 1st, 1920, for each fatal accident, and in Garrett county there were 377,200 tons produced for each fatal accident.

There were 6 fatal accidents in the mines during the year ending May 1st, 1920, and 207 non-fatal accidents, compared with 9 fatal accidents and 236 non-fatal for the preceding year. There were only 2 non-fatal accidents in the clay mines during the year.

The mine inspector makes several recommendations for amendments to the mining law, which from his experience and personal contact with the mines and those engaged in this most important industry, he feels are necessary to all parties concerned.

The report further contains a detailed account of all fatal and non-fatal accidents; the name and address of each company and the name, number and location of the mine operated; the names of the general managers, superintendents, foremen, president and secretary with their address. The tonnage of each company operating mines is given by counties, with the name of the seam

worked, output, days worked, distribution of employees and accidents by mines. An itemized account is shown of all improvements made during the year by mines and counties, also a full description of each mine.

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION

The summary of the Industrial Registration shows that there were 430 establishments registered at this Bureau during the year 1920, involving 68,589 employees, of which 48,603 were males, 18,422 were females, 669 were males under 16 years of age and 895 were females under 16 years of age.

From 10 to 24 persons were employed in 116 or about 27 per cent. of the 430 establishments; in 97 or 22.6 per cent. of the establishments, 25 to 49 persons were employed; 13 establishments employed from 300 to 499 persons; 10 from 500 to 999; 10 employed from 1,000 to 4,999, and 3 employed more than 5,000.

The 292 manufacturing establishments which registered, as shown by Table A, employed 53,965 persons; 40,168 being males; 12,810 females; 410 males under 16, and 577 females under 16. The largest number of persons were employed in the iron, steel, ship and car building industries. These employing 26,631, or 49.3 per cent. of the total number employed in manufacturing. Next to this is the clothing industry, employing 12,221, or 22.6 per cent.

In the 117 mercantile establishments registered, as shown by Table B, 12,643 persons were employed, the largest number of these, 6,114, or 48.4 per cent., were in department stores. Of these 12,643 employees, 6,897 were males, 5,173 females, 255 males under 16, and 318 females under 16.

Table C shows the number of mechanical establishments registered to have been 21. These employed 1,981 persons, of which 1,538 were males, 439 females, and 4 males under 16. Of this number 623, or about 31.5 per cent., were employed in electrical construction work; 482, or about 24.3 per cent., in laundries, and 470, or about 23.2 per cent., in railroad repair shops.

TABLE A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH REGISTERED AT THIS BUREAU
IN 1920 AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nature of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Employing 5 to 9 Persons	Employing 10 to 24 Persons	Employing 25 to 49 Persons	Employing 50 to 99 Persons	Employing 100 to 199 Persons	Employing 200 to 299 Persons	Employing 300 to 499 Persons	Employing 500 to 999 Persons	Employing 1000 to 4999 Persons	More than 5000	Number of Persons Employed					Grand Total
												Male	Female	Male Under 16	Female Under 16		
Clothing	139	39	39	30	16	6	3	2	2	2	..	5151	6739	71	260	12221	
Bakeries	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	262	25	..	..	287
Iron, steel, ship and car building.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	26341	275	14	1	26631
Canning	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	104	11	10	214
Copper, tin and sheet iron.....	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2007	963	98	128	3196
Manufacturing chemists.....	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	357	592	15	65	1029
Cigars and cigarettes.....	11	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	503	1362	..	..	1865
Foundry and machine shops.....	18	..	3	5	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1325	382	12	1	1420
Glass	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	616	349	56	1	1022
Ice	12	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	112	2	..	..	114
Wooden boxes.....	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	155	1	9	..	165
Confectionery	10	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	562	1150	3	19	1734

TABLE B.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH REGISTERED AT THIS BUREAU
IN 1920 AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nature of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Employing 5 to 9 Persons	Employing 10 to 24 Persons	Employing 25 to 49 Persons	Employing 50 to 99 Persons	Employing 100 to 199 Persons	Employing 200 to 299 Persons	Employing 300 to 499 Persons	Employing 500 to 999 Persons	Employing 1000 to 4999 Persons	More than 5000	Number of Persons Employed				Grand Total
												Male	Female	Male Under 16	Female Under 16	
Wholesale	40	9	12	8	8	..	12	..	..	1	..	2512	851	47	5	3415
Retail	49	1	19	13	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	1887	502	25	10	2424
Wholesale and retail	16	2	4	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	535	135	14	6	690
Department stores.....	12	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	3	2	..	1963	3685	169	297	6114
Total	117	12	35	31	21	5	4	3	3	3	..	6897	5173	255	318	12643

TABLE C.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH REGISTERED AT THIS BUREAU
IN 1920 AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nature of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Employing 5 to 9 Persons	Employing 10 to 24 Persons	Employing 25 to 49 Persons	Employing 50 to 99 Persons	Employing 100 to 199 Persons	Employing 200 to 299 Persons	Employing 300 to 499 Persons	Employing 500 to 999 Persons	Employing 1000 to 4999 Persons	More than 5000	Number of Persons Employed				Grand Total
												Male	Female	Male Under 16	Female Under 16	
Auto repairing.....	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	5	..	..	187
Electrical construction.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	591	28	4	..	623
Laundries	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	131	351	..	..	482
Cloth sponging.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17
Plumbing	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	197	5	..	..	202
Railroad repair shops.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	420	50	..	..	470
Total	21	..	5	5	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	1538	439	4	..	1981

TABLE D.
SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION TABLES.

Nature of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Employing 5 to 9 Persons	Employing 10 to 24 Persons	Employing 25 to 49 Persons	Employing 50 to 99 Persons	Employing 100 to 199 Persons	Employing 200 to 299 Persons	Employing 300 to 499 Persons	Employing 500 to 999 Persons	Employing 1000 to 4999 Persons	More than 5000	Number of Persons Employed				Grand Total
												Male	Female	Male Under 16	Female Under 16	
Manufacturing	292	49	76	61	44	27	9	9	7	7	3	40168	12810	410	577	53965
Mercantile	117	12	35	31	21	5	4	3	3	3	..	6897	5173	255	318	12643
Mechanical	21	..	5	5	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	1538	439	4	..	1981
Total	430	61	116	97	69	36	15	13	10	10	3	48603	18422	669	895	68589

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Federal and State Free Employment Service opened its office on January 20, 1920, at the office of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, with the Chairman of the State Board as its director and Mr. Lloyd L. Jackson, Jr., as superintendent. The salary of the director was fixed at \$1.00 per year and that of the superintendent, who gave his entire time to the duties of the office, at the rate of \$1,800 per year, in addition of a bonus of \$20.00 per month. This salary and bonus was paid by the Federal Government up to July 1st, when because of Congress failing to make further appropriation it was discontinued. The State paid the salary of a stenographer for the period of six months at the rate of \$60.00 per month, to assist the superintendent in the work of this department.

The total number applying for positions during the six months that the service was in operation, as shown by the following table, was 1,318, of whom 1,081 were males and 237 were females. The number who applied for help was 9,166, of whom 7,574 wanted males and 1,592 wanted females. The number referred was 3,251, divided into 2,524 males and 727 females, and the number reported placed was 251, of whom 215 were males and 36 females. The 251 reported placed for the six months the service was in operation is an average of about 42 per month.

The cost to the Federal Government of the placing of these 251 persons was \$1,026, or \$4.06 each, and the cost to the State was \$360, or \$1.43 each, or a total cost of \$5.49 for each position secured.

The following table also shows the months in which the applications, referred and placements were made.

During the months of August and September no records were kept of those applying for positions or help, but during the months of October, November and December records were kept with the following results.

During the month of October there were 12 who made application for positions, of whom 8 were males and

4 females; November, 9 males and 3 females; December, 20 males and 2 females.

During the same period there were 12 applications for help; 5 requesting males and 7 females.

Twelve were referred for positions, of whom 8 were placed, 5 being males and 3 females. The Bureau will continue to receive applications for both help and positions, but as there is no appropriation for carrying on an employment bureau, the regular office force will receive the applications and endeavor to make as many placements as possible.

FREE EMPLOYMENT TABLE.

	Positions Wanted	Help Wanted	Referred	Reported Placed
Male				
February	252	1134	227	44
March	151	1908	306	44
April	148	1632	527	39
May	129	1481	422	34
June	331	1235	842	47
July	70	184	200	7
Total	1081	7574	2524	215
Female				
February	24	242	29	2
March	41	261	82	2
April	25	227	79	2
May	32	181	114	13
June	83	401	322	10
July	32	280	101	7
Total	237	1592	727	36
Grand Total.....	1318	9166	3251	251

INFORMATION REQUESTED

During the year 1920 there were 185 written requests for various information which were received during the following months. January, 38; February, 11; March, 11; April, 12; May, 9; June, 23; July, 22; August, 10; September, 7; October, 11; November, 10, and December, 21.

This information was in reference to

Child Labor Laws.....	30
Labor Laws.....	4
Ten-Hour Law.....	9
State Board of Labor and Statistics.....	8
Location for Manufacturing Plant.....	2*
Baltimore City and State.....	11
Wealth per Capita, City and State.....	2
Number of Industrial Workers in Baltimore and Maryland....	1
Per Capita Wealth of Farmers.....	1
Number of Illiterates.....	1
Number of Firms in Baltimore.....	1
Number of Families.....	1
General Labor Statistics.....	1
Agricultural Conditions.....	1†
Population of Baltimore and Maryland Towns.....	1
Railroads, Banking, Express and Postal Facilities.....	2
Statistics of Maryland.....	1
Strikes	11
Arbitration	4
Labor Unions and Wage-earners.....	1
Hours and Wages of Different Crafts.....	3
Surplus Labor (in what class).....	1
Tendency to Shorter Hours.....	1
Misuse of Funds Collected.....	1
Number Employed by Individual Firms.....	2
Unemployment in Maryland.....	1
Labor Conditions in Maryland.....	5
Law in Reference to Withdrawal of Labor From Maryland....	1
Number of Shutdowns of Factories.....	1
Farm Labor.....	1
Shortage of Labor (to what extent).....	1
Minimum Wage Law.....	3
Information About Employment Bureau.....	1
State Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.....	2
Hours, Wages and General Condition of Factories.....	1
Industrial Accidents, Compensation, Occupational Diseases....	2
Housing Conditions.....	1
Suspended Industries.....	1
Labor Conditions and Unemployment.....	2
Claims for Unpaid Wages.....	2
Wages of Seamen.....	1
Daylight Saving.....	1
Consumption of Gasoline.....	1

Location of Creameries.....	1
Birth Record Wanted.....	1
Lighting Code.....	1
Number of Physicians Giving Whole Time to Industrial Medical Work.....	1
Laws on Explosives.....	1‡
Factory Code.....	1§
Number of State Architects.....	1
Commissaries in Industries.....	1
Public and Private Institutions, such as Hospitals, Asylums, etc., List of.....	2
Names of Rubber Tire Companies.....	1
Factory Inspection Report.....	1
List of Warehouses.....	1
Law on Clothes-lockers.....	1
List of Rock Crushers	1
In Reference to Law on Registration.....	7
Wages of Miners.....	1
Days Worked by Miners.....	1
Reason for Under-production of Mines.....	1
List of Physicians in Mines.....	1
Maps of Coal Mines in Maryland.....	1
Maryland and Maryland Mines.....	1
Safety Devices Applicable to Machines.....	15
Report on Crops.....	1
Value of Hogs.....	1
Farmers' Organizations.....	2
Agricultural Products.....	1
Geography, Agriculture, Industry and History of Maryland...	1
Cost of Living.....	1
Increase in Cost of Living.....	2
Information About Boiler Inspections.....	2
Relative Importance of Industries.....	1
Industrial Charts, etc.....	1

* Referred to Civic and Industrial Bureau.

‡ Referred to Maryland State College of Agriculture.

‡ Referred to Attorney-General.

§ Referred to Industrial Bureau.

Besides the 185 letters, considerable information was given over the phone and by personal interviews, of which no record was kept, and booklets and maps were sent to 116 persons who were desirous of getting this information with a view of locating in Maryland.

There were 206 requests for annual reports, 67 for industrial directories, 23 for mining reports, 32 for labor laws, 11 for child labor laws, 1 for boiler laws, 1 for factory and 5 for mining laws. More than 700 reports were sent out from our mailing list, during the year 1920, besides those that were disposed of since January 1st, 1921.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

1. Glenn, Andrews, M. D., State Inspector, Department of State Prison, Montgomery, Alabama.
2. Hywel, Davies, Federal Director for State, United States Employment Service, Masonic Temple, Phoenix, Arizona.
3. Thomas B. Wilson, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Room No. 129 A, State Capitol, Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.
4. John P. McLaughlin, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 948 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
5. W. L. Morrissey, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver, Colorado.
6. William S. Hyde, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford, Conn.
7. J. Edgar Rhoads, Chairman, Labor Commission, Wilmington, Del.
8. Jesse C. Adkins, Chairman, Minimum Wage Board, District Building, Washington, D. C.
9. J. C. Privett, State Labor Inspector, Office of State Labor Inspector, Room No. 6 Baldwin Building, Jacksonville, Florida.
10. H. M. Stanley, Commissioner, Department of Commerce and Labor, Atlanta, Georgia.
11. W. J. McVety, Chairman, Labor Commissioner, Boise, Idaho.
12. Barney Cohen, Director, Department of Labor, State Capital, Springfield, Illinois.
13. Samuel R. Artman, Chairman, Industrial Board, Rooms 119-122 State Capitol Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
14. A. L. Ulrick, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.
15. J. H. Crawford, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, State House, Topeka, Kansas.
16. Mat. S. Cohen, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Frankfort, Kentucky.
17. Frank E. Wood, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Suite 626 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.
18. Roscoe A. Eddy, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, State House, Augusta, Maine.
19. Charles J. Fox, Chairman, State Board of Labor and Statistics, St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.
2. R. H. Fletcher, Commissioner, Department of Labor, Lansing, Michigan.
21. John P. Gardiner, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries, St. Paul, Minnesota.

22. William H. Lewis, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, Helena, Montana.
23. Frank A. Kennedy, Secretary, Department of Labor, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska.
24. Robert F. Cole, Labor Commissioner, Labor Commissioner's Office, Carson City, Nevada.
25. John A. B. Davie, Labor Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Concord, New Hampshire.
26. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner, Department of Labor, Trenton, New Jersey.
27. Edward F. Boyle, Chairman, Industrial Commission, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.
28. M. L. Shipman, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Printing, Raleigh, North Carolina.
29. J. N. Hagam, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Labor, Bismarck, North Dakota.
30. T. J. Duffy, Chairman, Industrial Commission, Columbus, Ohio.
31. C. E. Connelly, Commissioner, Department of Labor, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
32. C. H. Gram, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Salem, Oregon.
33. Clifford B. Connelley, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, Keystone Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
34. George H. Webb, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Providence, Rhode Island.
35. B. Harris, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, South Carolina.
36. Charles McCaffree, Industrial Commissioner, Office of Industrial Commissioner, Pierre, South Dakota.
37. T. C. Jennings, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.
38. P. A. Thatcher, Chairman, Industrial Commission, State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah.
39. John S. Buttles, Commissioner, Office of Commissioner of Industries, Montpelier, Vermont.
40. John Hirschberg, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Richmond, Virginia.
41. C. H. Younger, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Olympia, Washington.
42. Samuel P. Hambrecht, Chairman, Industrial Commission, Capitol Building, Madison, Wisconsin.
43. Harry C. Hoffman, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
44. Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister, Department of Labor, Canada.

45. J. N. McLeod, Factory Inspection, Bureau of Labor, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
46. Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, Minister, Department of Labor, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
47. Hon. George A. Grierson, Minister, Bureau of Labor, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
48. Kilgour Shives, Factory Commission, Cambellton, New Brunswick, Canada.
49. Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister, Factory and Mines Inspection, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
50. Walter A. Riddell, Superintendent, Trades and Labor Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
51. Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister, Department of Public Works and Labor, Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
52. Thomas M. Molloy, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

STRIKES

From figures tabulated by the Federal Bureau for the year 1919, strikes and lockouts cost the United States 143,850,000 days of production.

The report further states that to make up for this loss 4,800,000 men would have to work a month, or a plant employing 1,000 workers would be able to offset this loss in 450 years. The direct loss in wages was close to \$1,000,000,000. Indirectly through restriction of supply and the consequent higher prices, this idleness is to be charged with an additional indeterminable sum of no mean proportions. The report states that we cannot afford strikes, as the country is now paying in part the high cost of food, of clothing and of house rent for the strikes of last year. Despite the complex machinery for the settlement of disputes, the National Industrial Conference Board has found that more strikes are ended through private conferences than in any other way.

During the year 1920 there were 21 strikes in Maryland, as compared with 22 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 17 in 1917 and 15 in 1916. With the exception of the strike at the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Co.'s plant at foot of Fort Avenue, which occurred on January

13th, 1920, involving about 6,000 men, and the closing down of the plant for nearly two months, and the two railroad strikes, none of the strikes were of a very serious nature as to the time lost or money involved.

This Bureau acted as mediator in but one strike during the year and that was the bookbinders' strike, the details of which will be found in the accounts of the different strikes on the following pages, in the order in which they occurred.

A summary of the strikes, as tabulated, shows that of the 21 strikes 5 were successful, 3 partly successful, 11 were unsuccessful and 2 were still pending at the close of the year. The table also shows that the number of days lost in production for the 21 strikes was 197,630, the estimated loss in wages \$1,560,957, and the approximate loss to the firms \$4,544,284. The causes given were as follows: 9 demanded increase in wages, 2 reduction of hours, 2 were caused by the discharge of a foreman, 2 were attributed to misunderstanding, 1 objection to new foreman, 1 sympathetic, 1 changing from salary to piecework, 1 delay of Labor Board to render decision, 1 because of employment of non-union men, and 1 because of a reduction in wages.

The months in which the strikes occurred were: January, 1; February, 4; March, 1; April, 4; June, 4; July, 2; August, 1; September, 2; November 1, and December 1.

The following table gives the name and location of the plant in which the strike occurred, the date of beginning and ending, cause of strike, whether or not the strikers were organized, result, number involved, estimated loss in wages and to the firms and the number of working days lost.

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Name of Company and Location of Plant	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorgan- ized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
1. Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Co., Baltimore, Md.....	Electricians on Jan. 13, 1920, followed by general strike Feb. 20, 1920. Plant resumed on limited scale Mar. 11, 1920. Not set- tled Dec. 31, 1920	About 51 days. 34 days for electricians; 17 days for 5,100 men	107 union electricians, throwing out of work about 5,400 workers and shut- ting down plant	95,438	Wages, \$954,000; Firm, \$3,000,000	Organized	Unsuccess- ful	Discharged fore- man because he refused to em- ploy a non-union electrician
2. W. & J. Knox Net & Twine Co., Balti- more, Md.....	Feb. 6, 1920, Feb. 9, 1920	2½ days	144 males 261 females	1,012½	Wages, \$1,200; Firm, \$4,000	Unorganized	Unsuccess- ful	Demand for 48-hr. week with same pay as 54 hours
3. Monumental Print- ing Co., Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 9, 1920, Feb. 13, 1920	5 days	8 males 2 females	50	Wages, \$285; Firm, \$1,000	Organized	Successful	Misunderstanding due to union failing to send notice of in- crease requested
4. Wellington Glass Co., Cumberland, Md....	Feb. 16, 1920, Feb. 17, 1920	1 day	50 males; 200 thrown out	250	Wages, \$2,000; Firm, \$5,000	Unorganized	Unsuccess- ful	Demand for in- crease in pay

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1920.—(Continued).

Name of Company and Location of Plant	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorganized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
5. Easton Furniture Mfg. Co., Easton, Md.	Feb. 20, 1920, March 4, 1920	12 days	58 males	696	Wages, \$2,262 ; Firm, \$3,600	Organized	Unsuccessful	Demand for reduction in hours
6. Pole Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md..	March 3, 1920, March 11, 1920	7 days	65 males	455	Wages, \$1,842.75 ; Company, \$10,000	Organized	Unsuccessful	Increase in pay from 47c to 55c per hour
7. Bookbinders' Strike, Baltimore. 21 firms affected	April 1, 1920, April 20, 1920	16 days	77 men 88 women — 165	2,640	Wages, \$8,800 ; Firms, \$20,000	Organized	Partly successful	Refusal to meet demand for increase in pay as of April 1st instead of Sept. 1.
S. B. & O. Blacksmiths, Mt. Clare Shops, Baltimore, Md.....	April 13, 1920, April 13, 1920	2 hours	150 men	37½	Wages, \$300 ; Railroad, \$1,000	Organized	Unsuccessful	Object to new foreman
9. Railroad Strike, Md.	April 14, 1920, April 18, 1920	4 days	2,660	10,640	Wages, \$60,000 ; Railroad, \$250,000	Organized	Returned to work with the promise of an adjustment within 30 days	Went out in sympathy with railroad men in other States
10. Stevedore Strike, Baltimore, Md.....	April 13, 1920, April 14, 1920	1 day	58 males	58	Wages, \$209.68 ; Firm, \$2,300	Organized	Successful	Higher wages

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1920.—(Continued).

Name of Company and Location of Plant	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorganized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
11. Henry Sonneborn & Co., Clothing Mfgs...	June 10, 1920, June 18, 1920	7 days	3,000 males	21,000	Wages, \$100,000, and the production of 10,000 garments, \$100,000	Organized	Unsuccessful	Refusal of workers to obey decision of Imperial Chairman of Corporation and Union. After being out a week their leader prevailed upon them to return and abide by the decision
12. Powder Can Makers, Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot	June 16, 1920, June 17, 1920	1 day	125 males	125	Wages, \$625.00; Firm, none	Organized	Unsuccessful	Changing from salary to piece rate basis
13. Another Railroad Strike	June 19, 1920, July 6, 1920	Average of 11 days	4,212 men yard workers	47,748	Wages, \$300,126; Railroads, \$909,284	Organized but Unauthorized	Unsuccessful	Aimed at Labor Board for delaying wage decision
14. Garbage Cartdrivers' Strike	June 25, 1920, July 24, 1920	25 days	205 men	4,125	Wages, \$16,656; City, \$30,000	Unorganized	Partly successful	Asked for increase in pay from \$3.25 to \$4.00 per day
15. Journeymen Horse-shoers' Strike.....	July 12, 1920, July 19, 1920	6 days	40 men	240	Wages, \$1,300; Firms, \$6,000, approximately	Organized	Successful	Increase in pay from \$33 to \$40 per week

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1920.—(Continued).

Name of Company and Location of Plant	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorganized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
16. Miners' Strike.....	July 23, 1920, Aug. 4, 1920	6 days	300 men	1,800	Wages, \$15,000; Operators, \$30,000	Organized	Partly successful	Because of discharge of foreman
17. Bricklayers' Strike..	Aug. 26, 1920, Sept. 18, 1920	20 days	5 men	100	Went to work on other jobs; Firm, \$4,000	Organized	Unsuccessful	Because of the employment of non-union men
18. Custom Ladies' Tailors' Strike.....	Sept. 3, 1920, Sept. 20, 1920	14 days	55 males 15 females	980	Wages, \$3,000; Firms, \$3,000	Organized	Successful	Increase in wages
19. Upholsterers' Strike.	Sept. 1, 1920, Dec. 31, 1920	105 days	85 males employed by 8 firms	7,565	Wages, \$44,625; Firms, \$89,250	Organized	Not settled Dec. 31, '20	20% increase in wages, reduction in hours and closed shop
20. Plasterer's Strike....	Nov. 5, 1920, Nov. 17, 1920	11 days	200 males	2,200	Wages, \$19,800; Firms, \$30,000	Organized	Successful	Increase in wages from \$9 to \$10 per day
21. Clothing Workers' Strike	Dec. 20, 1920, Dec. 31, 1920	11 days	2,000	22,000	Were not at work when strike was declared	Organized	Not settled Dec. 31, '20	Refusal of reduction in wages

CAUSES GIVEN.

Increase in wages, 9; reduction in hours, 2; discharge of foreman, 2; misunderstanding, 2; objected to new foreman, 1; sympathetic, 1; changing from salary to piecework pay, 1; delay of Labor Board to render decision, 1; employment of non-union men, 1; refusal to accept reduction in wages, 1. Total, 21.

SUMMARY.

Successful, 5; partly successful, 3; unsuccessful, 11; not settled, 2.
 Total number of days lost..... 197,630
 Estimated loss in wages.....\$1,560,957
 Estimated loss to firms.....\$4,544,284

1. BALTIMORE DRY DOCKS AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

On January 14th, 107 electricians struck at the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company South plant, because it was said of the discharge of a foreman, who was a steward for the union. The men went to work at the usual hour and then walked out, demanding that the foreman be reinstated, which the company refused to do. The trouble was brought about when two skilled electricians were employed at the employment office and sent to the foreman. One of the men was a union man and had his card and was put to work. The other being a non-union man was refused work and told to get out. As soon as this came to the attention of the officials of the company the foreman was discharged. In speaking of the company's policy Mr. Willis said the company had no objection to union men, but that it would also give employment to non-union men if they proved themselves skilled workmen.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. John H. Ferguson, president of the Federation of Labor, by Mr. Holden A. Evans, president of the company, followed by Mr. Ferguson's reply.

January 14, 1920.

Mr. John H. Ferguson, President, Federation of Labor,
25 Franklin Building, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Ferguson—You will remember several years ago that when there were probably not more than five per cent. of the men employed by the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company members of the union, I gave you permission to organize our force. In this permission I stated that I would not assist you in such organization nor would I place any obstacles in your way. I also stated that such organization would, of course, be done outside of the yard.

It has been the policy of this company since that time to deal with organized labor and to treat every employe of the company, whether union or nonunion, in the most liberal way. Today, while I have no actual count, as it is our policy not to investigate these affairs, I venture to say that over 95 per cent. of the men employed by the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company are members of a union.

We have no desire to disturb any union nor to oppose union labor, if properly directed. A very serious situation, however, has arisen which I wish to bring to your attention.

Our company has always believed that it is a mistake for members of the supervisory force, who have the authority to "hire" and "fire," to belong to unions, and I have not hesitated to so state many times publicly and very recently in the presence of Mr. Franklin, president International Shipbuilders and Iron Workers of America. We believe that such members should obtain withdrawal cards.

We have noticed recently a tendency on the part of the supervisory force to discharge or refuse to employ men who did not have union cards, various reasons being assigned other than their non-membership of the union.

Yesterday, we having called for electricians and electricians' helpers, two helpers were employed by our employment department and given cards to their foremen. Both reported for employment in the yard and one was accepted and the other refused. Upon investigation our vice-president and general manager, Mr. Willis, found that the reason for the refusal of one man is that he did not carry a union card.

The member of the supervisory force who refused to employ this man was interrogated and he admitted that his refusal to employ this man was due to the fact that he did not carry a union card. In accordance with the policy of this company, as has been frequently stated by myself, and carrying out my specific instructions, Mr. Willis discharged the member of the supervisory force who had discriminated in this manner. Mr. Willis was very shortly afterwards informed by the business agent of the Electricians' Union that unless this member was reinstated that all the electricians would go on strike. Mr. Willis refused to reinstate this man, and the electricians went out last evening.

It is with regret that I have to tell you that, if this plant never operates, this man will not be reinstated. We are in the position of having approximately 100 men hold up the work which we have on hand and attempt to throw out of employment 6,000 or 7,000 men (most of whom are union men) employed in other crafts. We know that there are many men in the plant loyal to their unions and loyal to our company. We know that the closing down of our plant will greatly hurt such men.

I assure you both for the company and for myself personally that it will be with the greatest regret if we are forced to take any such action. We shall make every effort to fill the places of the striking electricians. We shall operate our plant until it comes to the point where the electrical work and the lack of electricians hold up other work. If this point is reached we shall shut down the plant and close the gates.

Due to the unjust action of the electricians, not only is the welfare of the majority of the workers of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Ship-

building Company jeopardized, but also the welfare of the port of Baltimore. You must know that it is generally recognized that our company is the principal repairer in this port. Through the efforts of our company many large jobs for repairs have come to this port which ordinarily would have gone to other ports. If our company is forced by the unjust action of the electricians to shut down, all such work will be diverted to other ports, and the efforts which we have made in the past to bring large repair work to Baltimore will be destroyed.

Sincerely yours,

HOLDEN A. EVANS.

President.

Following is Mr. Ferguson's reply:

Baltimore, Md., January 14.

Mr. H. A. Evans, President, the Baltimore D. D. & S. B. Co.,
Locust Point, Baltimore Md.:

Dear Mr. Evans—I am in receipt of your favor of even date and thank you for it.

I cannot conceive of any situation that may arise among the workers in the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company that will admit of the closing down of that tremendous plant. It means so much to the people of Baltimore that your plant be continued, and I am quite sure that the reasonable people in the organized labor movement will see that no unreasonable element will cause the cessation of work therein.

I will take this matter up at once with the delegates of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and you will be advised of our action. With best wishes, I am, yours very truly,

JOHN H. FERGUSON.

President, Baltimore Federation of Labor.

The letter of Mr. Evans was read before the meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and after considerable discussion it was voted to table the matter. This action was taken in view of the opposition to delegates present from the Electrical Workers' Union, who claimed the matter was not officially before the Federation and would not be until brought there by the electrical workers' organization.

The strike only affected the south yard, which is the largest of the three yards owned by this company. The

company was at work reconditioning the big United States Shipping Board ship *Aeolus*, being one of their largest ships. The strike put an end to the work and tied up the work on this ship.

The company's president served notice on foremen, subforemen and other members of the supervisory force, that any member who had not obtained a withdrawal card from the union within 30 days would be reduced to mechanic in his trade. Mr. Evans also stated that he would close the plant rather than reinstate the foreman who had been discharged and that there shall be no discrimination against union or non-union labor and that the fight was not against union labor, but against radicals within the union.

It was reported that the business representative of Electric Workers' Local No. 28 stated that the strike was declared off at a meeting held at Carpenters' Hall on the night of January 16th, which statement was afterward denied by union officials.

On January 20th it was stated that a few men had been employed in the place of the striking electricians and that the company hoped to secure enough men to keep the plant running. It was stated that cordial relations continued to exist between the 5,000 to 6,000 union men in the employ of the company and the officers of the plant.

On February the 17th it was reported that 165 out of 167 union foremen carried out the orders of the company by filing their applications to withdraw from their unions and were expected to reoccupy their old positions on the 18th inst., and the two foremen who chose to defy the order were reduced to first-class mechanics.

On the morning of February 20th, 1,125 carpenters, joiners, steamfitters and woodcalkers went on a strike at the company's yards, seriously hampering the construction of new ships and affecting practically every repair job for which the company has contracts, notwithstanding about 5,000 employees remained on duty. The walk-out was the direct outcome of a notice issued

by the president of the company that shop stewards do not wear their badges while at work and to foremen and superintendents to restrict shop stewards in their union activities while at work. The shop stewards are shipyard employees and are elected by the workmen to represent the unions in the yards. It is their task to collect union dues, watch union conditions in the yard and report any men who are violating union regulations.

Outside of the railroads the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company is probably the largest employer of labor in Baltimore.

A squad of policemen was sent to the plant early on the morning of the 24th when it was learned that the machinists had threatened to walk out in sympathy with those already out, and about 400 left their work at noon. The company still maintained its former position, to thrash out the matter, if it means the closing up of the plant, and the executive committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in response to a letter from Mr. Evans explaining the reasons for the company's stand and emphasizing the importance of the fight to local business men, went on record at a meeting held, as approving completely the stand taken by the company and wishing Mr. Evans success.

The first act of violence was committed on the afternoon of February 26th, when strikers attacked two workmen of the upper plant and turned upon a policeman who went to the rescue of the workmen, and were dispersed only when reinforcement from the Southern Police Station were hurried to the scene, as the result of a riot call. The workmen were badly beaten and two of the strikers were fined \$5.00 and cost each. Several gangs of riggers employed at the lower plant, numbering less than 100 in all went out shortly before noon on February 27th, and were later joined by some boilermakers and sheet metal workers, making the total of more than 1,500 men who laid down their tools. On the same day 150 new men imported by the Dry Dock Company started to work to complete the steam-

ship Aeolus, the \$1,800,000 repair job being handled by the company and which is being done under time contract.

On February 29th it was reported that more than 6,000 of its total of 7,000 workers were either out on a strike or forced out of employment because of the tie-up at the company's plant, construction at the plant had ceased and only about 500 men remained at work for the purpose of going ahead with emergency repair work on incoming ships.

John Ferguson, president of the Baltimore Federation has virtually been repudiated by the strikers who have rallied to the standard of the lesser officials to declare a labor war on the Dry Dock Company.

It was reported on March 5th that 200 more men had been signed for employment by the Dry Dock Company. March 6th, Chairman John Barton Payne, of the United States Shipping Board, entered the controversy between the officers of the company and the strikers. After the conference Judge Payne wrote a letter to president Evans telling him that "the Shipping Board's policy would be to insist upon the Macey award." As Mr. Evans was out of the city, General Manager J. M. Willis stated that "all of the Macey rulings had been followed scrupulously." In an open letter distributed at the Colonial Meeting, the strikers suggested a cut in the profits of the company, so that the wages may be increased. The document indicated their readiness to usurp owner's position and to operate plant in own interest.

It was reported that about 50 of the old employees of the company were on hand at 7.30 on the morning of March 9th and were willing to return to work, but were not permitted by the gang leaders. Over 100 men went through the employment bureau and were immediately put to work. The first real break in the ranks of the striking workmen occurred on March 11th, when 500 employees, three-fourths of whom were union men, presented themselves at the company's employment office and filed written application for work at

the plant. Each of the applicants affixed his signature to an agreement that he was willing to abide by the strictly open shop conditions. Mr. Willis stated that with the 400 additional men he expected to take on to-day, March 12th, the company would have 1,700 men at work and the line waiting to get into the company's employment office lengthens every day. He further stated the company would only employ about 4,500 men in the future.

It was stated in many labor groups in Baltimore that it was believed the apparent failure of the strike would be a victory for organized labor rather than a defeat. April 1st found the Dry Docks hard at work, the police guard reduced and the strike situation relieved.

In an open letter to the employees of the company and other citizens of Baltimore, dated February 24th, Mr. Evans, president of the company, stated that among the strikers there were a number of men who had been in their employ for years and he believed they were satisfied with the wages they were receiving, the conditions under which they worked and the treatment they received at the hands of the company. He further stated the company stands for an open shop. In referring to the patternmakers who went on a strike on February 3rd, 1920, for 16 per cent. increases in wages, he stated that the earnings of these men averaged \$2,500 per year. The loss in wages was estimated at \$954,000 and the loss to the company at \$3,000,000.

2. W. AND J. KNOX, NET AND TWINE COMPANY.

On Friday, February 6th, 60 male and 160 female employees of the W. & J. Knox, Net and Twine Company plant, went on a strike throwing about 405 hands out of work. They demanded an eight hour day with same pay they were receiving for a 54 hour week. They were out from Friday noon to the following Tuesday, when they returned to work under the same conditions under which they worked prior to the strike. The loss in wages was reported as being \$1,200 and the estimated loss to the firm was fixed at \$4,000.

3. MONUMENTAL PRINTING COMPANY.

On February 9th eight males and two females walked out of the Monumental Printing Company's plant, through a misunderstanding, it was claimed, due to the failure of the union to send notice of the increase requested. They remained out until the 13th of February, when they returned to work at the increased rate requested. The loss in wages is estimated at \$285 and the loss to the company \$1,000.

4. WELLINGTON GLASS COMPANY.

Fifty male employees of the Wellington Glass Company, located at Cumberland, Maryland, struck for an increase in pay on February 16th, which threw about 200 male employees out of work. The strike was unsuccessful and the men returned to work the next day. The estimated loss in wages was \$2,000 and the loss to the firm \$5,000.

5. EASTON FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

On February 20th 68 male employees of the Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company went on a strike after being refused an increase in pay. The firm stated that they had given the men substantial increases shortly before the holidays, the majority preferring an increase in pay rather than shorter hours and the firm will not now consider reducing the hours.

In addition to increasing the pay of the employees each employee was presented a turkey, and at the first of the year nearly \$9,000 was distributed among them on the profit sharing plan. The men remained out until March 4th, when they returned under the same conditions as they went out. Loss in wages is given at \$2,262 and loss to firm \$3,600.

6. POOLE ENGINEERING COMPANY'S PLANT AT
WOODBERRY.

About 65 men went on a strike at the above plant on March 3rd, demanding an increase in pay from 47 to 55 cents per hour.

The men returned to work after being out 7 days at their old rate of pay. The estimated loss in wages was \$1,842.75, while the company estimated their loss at \$10,000.

7. BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.

On April 1st 77 men and 88 women bookbinders employed by about 30 firms in Baltimore City went on a strike for an increase in pay. The attention of the State Board of Labor was called to this strike with a view of mediating the differences, and after several conferences with representatives of both sides to the controversy, the following was published in the Baltimore Sun on Saturday, April 17th, and the striking employees returned to work on the following Tuesday, April 20th:

BINDERY WOMEN'S STRIKE—REPORT OF CHAS. J. FOX, Chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics.

On Thursday, April 7th, Miss Anna Neary, Executive Councilor of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, called at this Bureau, at our request, and informed Mr. Fox, Chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, that the Bindery Women had struck on April 1st, because their pay was not increased at that time from \$18.00 per week to \$20.00 per week, as had previously been requested by them. She stated that their pay had been advanced January 1st from \$15.00 per week to \$18.00, and that the employers had also promised to advance their pay to \$20.00 per week, to take effect September 1st, following. Mr. Fox, the same day, called to see a member of one of the firms involved, who was also a member of the Labor Conference Committee of the Baltimore Typothetae (an association of employers), which met during the month of October, 1919, and fixed the scale of wages for bindery women as above stated. After hearing from him the particulars leading up to the strike from the employer's point of view, Mr. Fox notified Miss Neary to call to see him at his office the next morning, Thursday, April 8th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of a further conference. At 10 o'clock A. M., Miss Neary and Mr. William Glockling, of Indianapolis, Ind., first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, called, when the matter was further discussed.

The same afternoon Mr. Fox had another conference with two members of the Typothetae, who arranged a meeting of all the employ-

ers affected for 4 o'clock the next afternoon, and Mr. Fox was invited to be present. The meeting was attended by about twenty-five members and lasted from 4 o'clock until 6 P. M. It was stated that on April 10th, the Bindery men, a separate organization, went out in certain shops in sympathy, to support the women, thereby repudiating the agreement with their employers, which did not expire until November 1st, 1920. Mr. Fox was authorized to submit the following proposition to the strikers, viz: That in the spirit of harmony and with a view of adjusting their difficulties, they would agree to enter into an agreement with the Bindery women "to continue to pay them the \$18.00 per week to June 1st, when their pay would be increased to \$19.00 per week and continue to September 1st, when their pay would be further increased to \$20.00 per week and continue to May 1st, 1921, and further that all strikers were to return to the shops from which they came." Mr. Fox returned to the office of the Bureau at 7 o'clock P. M., where Mr. Glockling was waiting, and gave him a copy of the above offer of compromise. This offer was submitted to the strikers at a meeting held the same night, and at 10 P. M. Mr. Glockling called Mr. Fox on the phone at his residence and stated that the members attending the meeting, which was then in session, desired him to attend a meeting to be held by them the next day and explain more fully the offer of compromise he was instructed to submit, and also that they felt that as a State official had attended a meeting of the employers that they should be accorded the same courtesy. Mr. Fox consented and attended a meeting the next morning, Saturday, April 10th, at 10 o'clock, and after stating his duty as a representative of the State Board of Labor and also that he had had several conferences with representatives of both sides to the controversy, for the purpose of "mediation," he had been authorized by the employers to submit the proposition then before them. After answering a number of questions put to Mr. Fox, Mr. Griffith, the President of the Bookbinders' Local 44, stated that before voting on the proposition then before that body, they would like to further discuss the same at a meeting to be held that afternoon, when they would vote on the question of acceptance or rejection and submit their decision to Mr. Fox at the office of the Bureau at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 12th, Mr. Glockling and Mr. Griffith called and reported that the proposition submitted by Mr. Fox was taken up and discussed at a meeting held by them Saturday afternoon, April 10th, at Carpenters' Hall, 715 N. Eutaw street, with about 400 members present, and by an unanimous vote it was decided to reject the offer made by the employers. Mr. Fox notified Mr. Albrecht, Chairman of the Bookbinders' Branch of the Typothetæ, that the offer made by that body through him had been unanimously rejected.

From the best information obtainable there were 21 firms interested in the strike, twelve of which had their employes go out; 8 of the firms, the employes did not go out, and one of the firms had their employes go out, but afterwards returned to work. The number out on strike April 12th was 165, of whom 77 were males and 88 females.

In view of the facts as herein presented, after a due consideration of all the information obtained from the several conferences held, Mr. Fox wishes to thank, and commend, the employers for the spirit shown in the trouble between them and their employes, and to congratulate them on the fact that they were willing to at least meet their employes half way in order to effect a compromise, when they authorized Mr. Fox to submit the above-mentioned proposition. Had the employes manifested the same willingness to have the matter amicably adjusted, they could have accepted what Mr. Fox considers a fair proposition and have returned to work with an increase in pay and without compromising any of their rights or principles in the matter. The main objection to the acceptance of the proposition submitted, as stated by representatives of the employes, was the clause "that all strikers were to return to the shops from which they came."

CHAS. J. FOX, Chairman,
State Board of Labor and Statistics.

The estimated loss in wages was reported to be \$18,000, while the loss sustained by the firms was reported as nominal.

S. B. & O. BLACKSMITHS.

Blacksmiths employed at Mount Clare Shop of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went on a strike April 13th.

They numbered about 150 and refused to work under a new foreman, who they contended was hired from the "outside" contrary to the national agreement between the United States Railroad Administration and the railroad employees. Superintendent Leo J. Finnegan refused to discharge the foreman and persuaded the strikers to return to work after they had been out two hours, pending a settlement of their claim.

9. THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The big railroad strike which started in Chicago, because of the discharge of a worktrain conductor, spread rapidly to other large cities and the effects were

felt in Baltimore on April 14th, when local food and fuel supplies began to dwindle and industries slowed down because of a shortage of coal. Freight service on the railroads over which come the bulk of the city's fuel and food was almost wholly paralyzed and the passenger service seriously crippled.

What trains came into and departed from Union Station on April 15th were operated for the most part by outside help, mostly by students from the universities, mail train schedules were generally disrupted, less than half of the ordinary number of trains were being operated. Trains were being made up and dispatched at such times as the crew could be provided. Thousands of trucks were dotting the roads engaged in intercity trade. The situation was especially grave at the Mount Clare Shops, where many were already out, though they were not participants in a general walkout.

The following estimate of the number of employees of the B. & O. system out on strike on the Eastern lines was prepared by the company's officials:

Points	No. of Men
Baltimore Terminals:	
Curtis Bay	125
Mt. Clare	70
Locust Point	130
Bay View	90
Camden	95
Riverside	6
Transfer Terminals	30
Total Baltimore Terminals.....	546
Washington	95
Philadelphia	200
Cumberland	150
Keyser	81
Clarksburg	12
Parkersburg	24
Connellsville	420
Pittsburgh	460
Total Eastern Lines.....	1988

The Pennsylvania table was as follows:

	Normal	On Strike
Yardmen :		
Engineers	141	32
Firemen	141	33
Conductors	141	126
Brakemen	328	284
	751	475
Roadmen :		
Engineers	56	0
Firemen	56	0
Conductors	56	51
Brakemen	158	146
	1077	672

In addition to those shown on the table 200 extra brakemen also have thrown in their lot with the strikers. The total number of employees of the Baltimore division of the Pennsylvania road is 6,998. About 2,000 of these are trackmen who have not been affected. The officials do not know definitely the status of others not mentioned in the list. Many have reported for work, but have refused to accept assignments to work with nonunion men.

Cumberland men returned to work on the night of April 15th as agreed upon at a meeting of the railroad brotherhood men, held the same afternoon, when a settlement of grievances in 30 days was promised, thus relieving the congested conditions in that section.

On April 17th the papers report that the railroad strike had collapsed and all strikers from Washington to Boston were ordered back to work.

April 19th reports that last of strikers in Baltimore resume work and railroads are back to normal again. The railroad employees plunged headlong into the giant task of clearing away the congestion brought

about by the paralysis of the freight transportation service. Every effort was concentrated on the movement of perishables and foodstuffs. Coal was expected in large quantities to replenish the depleted supplies at most of the City's industrial plants.

The estimated loss in wages for about 3,000 men who were out during the time the strike lasted is \$60,000, and the loss sustained by the railroads and others depending on them is estimated at \$240,000.

10. STEVEDORE STRIKE.

On April 13th, 58 stevedores went on a strike on Piers 2 and 3, Light Street Wharf, demanding of the officials of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company an increase in pay of from 40 to 50 cents per hour. While this company is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the strikers claim that it had nothing whatever to do with the general railroad strike that extended over the country at the same time.

Much perishable freight was lying at the wharfs which the men refused to move after being offered 45 cents per hour.

Commission men completed unloading the fish, eggs and oysters, etc., consigned to them by noon of the day the stevedores refused to work. The stevedores were negroes and were making as high as \$6 and \$8 a day, it was stated, and were being paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour after 5 o'clock P. M. The strike was confined to these two piers. Other piers of the company were not affected. After being out one day the striking stevedores agreed to accept the 45 cents per hour offered and returned to work. The loss in wages is estimated at \$209.68, while the company sustained a loss of \$2,300.

11. HENRY SONNEBORN & COMPANY, INC.

On June 10th a portion of the employees of the above firm were laid off because of a shortage of material at the factory and a refusal of the public to buy clothing at the present prices, causing a business depression. This was followed a few days later by the entire force

of about 3,000 men refusing to work while their fellow-workmen were idle.

About five years ago prolonged strikes occurred in the clothing industry in Baltimore and at the Sonneborn plant. Then a board of impartial judges was created to arbitrate disputes. The present dispute is said to be the closest approach to a strike which has occurred at this plant since. The workers are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The wage agreement under which the clothing factories of Baltimore had been operating ended on May 1st and there was no agreement at the time the men went out. At a meeting held by the board of arbitrators it was stated that the workers asked for a 25 per cent. increase in pay and the creation of a fund to provide some pay for them when they were not employed. The employers refusing both propositions. A census taken in this factory some time ago showed that 24 different dialects were spoken by the employees, which means that that many different forms of human psychology are to be dealt with in settling any dispute. Though the officials of the local chapter of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers admit the justice of the position assumed by Henry Sonneborn & Company, the idle workers refused to return to work. Members of the firm insisted that the striking employees must accept the decision of their union leaders, as the issues involved were so fundamental to the success of any business that a compromise would be impossible. The responsibility of labor, the right of an employer to conduct his own business, the ability of duly elected union officials to enforce decisions, they insist, are at stake in the present labor situation. The striking employees were finally made to understand these conditions and on Friday the 18th the first group that were laid off returned to work and the remaining force returned the following Tuesday. The estimated loss in wages was fixed at \$100,000 and loss to firm the production of 10,000 garments.

On November 11th an agreement was arrived at between the employees of Henry Sonneborn & Company,

representatives of labor, and Judge Moses, arbiter for the clothing industry, that the employees were to continue to work on a three-day-a-week basis, with the workers pledged to greater individual production with no advance or reduction in wages. The greater production will enable the firm to produce clothing at a lower cost than formerly, and will allow the manufacture of suits at prices which will enable their purchase by the general public, who have refused to buy higher-priced clothing. This agreement is expected to have a very beneficial effect upon the other clothing firms which have ceased to operate because of slackening of demand. The estimated loss in wages was \$100,000 and the firm about the same amount.

12. POWDER CAN MAKERS' STRIKE.

The powder can makers employed at the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, numbering 125 males, went on a strike on June 15th because they objected to the changing from salary to a piece rate basis. They only remained out one day when they returned to work agreeing to accept the new basis of pay. The loss in wages was reported to have been \$625, while the Ordnance Department reported that it sustained no loss.

13. ANOTHER RAILROAD STRIKE.

Another unauthorized railroad strike occurred on June 19th when about 3,576 men, all yard workers, employed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads walked out. It was stated that the strike started in Philadelphia on the 18th inst. and that their action was not aimed at the railroads, but at the Labor Board for delaying wage decision. Because of the strike an absolute embargo on freight shipments of every kind was declared upon the Baltimore and Ohio lines east of Cumberland.

An embargo on all freight shipments except food for human consumption and coal for public utilities and hospitals was declared upon the Pennsylvania lines to or from Baltimore. This new railroad strike coming so close after the railroad strike in April, found the

freight situation badly congested, notwithstanding the yard crews had been working night and day seven days a week in an effort to keep the freight moving. Concerning the strikers it was stated that not a single railroad official felt that the trainmen were not entitled to an increase in wages, that they sympathized with the men in their efforts to get an increase, but strongly disapproved of the methods used. The union executives advised the men of the unconstitutionality of their action, and of the promise of the Labor Board that whenever the wage decision would be made it would be retroactive to May 1st. In illustrating the magnitude of the problem involved in the trainmen's demands, Mr. Galloway, vice-president of maintenance and operations of the B. & O. Railroad, stated that a flat increase of 18 cents an hour for all trainmen on the railroads of the country would mean an added expenditure of \$900,000,000 a year, which the public would ultimately have to bear as the railroads had already their limit.

On Monday the 21st it was reported that about 20 per cent. of the men returned to work and in some of the freight yards they were working almost normally. Both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio claimed that their passenger schedule was unimpaired while the Western Maryland was said not to have been affected at all.

Superintendent Smith, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, notified the local committees representing the organization, Sunday night, June 20th, that the company would take back the men at Baltimore without prejudice, provided, they reported for duty Monday, by 4 o'clock P. M. Up to that time 127 men had reported and those who failed to report were considered out of the service. On June 24th the strike extended to the local yards of the Western Maryland Railroad, the last of the three great railway system which link up Baltimore with the outside world, adding 636 more men to the number already out. One hundred and fifty mechanics employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Orangeville yards also walked out, and the 350 other employees of

that company threatened to walk out the next day. On Sunday, June 27th, hardly a freight train entered or left the main yards of the three big railroads in or around Baltimore. This may have been partly due to the natural inclination of the men to "take Sunday off." The Washington estimate of the number of men in the walkout in Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania, with a piece of Delaware and New Jersey, was about 15,000, Philadelphia leading in number, with Baltimore second and Hagerstown third. The Baltimore & Ohio officials stated that the work in the yards on Monday was proceeding about the same as on Saturday or about 70 per cent. normal, the emergency crews, composed of officials of the company, doing the work, the bulk of whom consisted of "white collar" men from the offices. Collector of Customs, William P. Ryan, estimated the value of imports for the week was 70 per cent. of that for the previous work. In the export figures the difference was still more marked. The value for the week ending June 26th being \$5,354,065, against \$10,702,130 for the preceding week. On June 29th, M. C. Byers, president of the Western Maryland Railway, in conference with heads of the local brotherhoods, served notice that all employees who were absent from duty after 8 A. M. on July 2nd would be considered out of the service of the company. On July 2nd the end of the strike was seen when cars began to move freely. Superintendent Smith, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said the strike was a closed incident so far as his office was concerned and that the Embargo Bureau had been asked to lift the embargo on all incoming freight, except that for export and interchange. The only reason interchange freight was not included was because the Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio had not then lifted their embargoes. The accumulation of cars was rapidly being cleared from the yards, he said, and an average of about 2,400 cars a day had been moved for several days by a yard force of 90 per cent. normal, including supervisors and emergency crews. Superintendent S. Ennes report that the B. &

O. engineers had voted to return to work and that 75 per cent. had reported, with 50 per cent. of the firemen. These, with the loyal conductors and trainmen, were able to swell the movement of freight out of Baltimore to 75 per cent. of normal. The Western Maryland officials announced that all the road engineers were back at work and that conductors, firemen and yardmen were returning gradually. The strikers continued to seek their old jobs, and by July 10th many former employees who were automatically discharged through failure to report within the time specified found unemployment no easy matter. They were taken in as new men and forced to pass the physical examination required of all new applicants for work. Thus the strike which started on June 19th was practically at an end on July 6th. The estimated loss in wages was \$300,126 and the estimated loss sustained by the railroads was \$907,284.

14. CITY GARBAGE MEN STRIKE.

On June 25th 120 of the 205 garbage cart drivers left their jobs until their differences could be adjusted. One of the grievances of the men was because of a recent order issued by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in which he held the men responsible for mixing garbage. The men also felt that they were not receiving enough money; they were getting \$3.25 per day and asked for \$4.50. It was stated that the Commissioner realizing that the men were not getting sufficient pay, he tried several times to get them an increase without results. The Commissioner endeavored to have all the "beats" covered by the use of trucks.

The Commissioner notified the men on July 20th that they would be given until 10 o'clock the next day to return to work under the adjusted wage scale by which they were to get \$3.52 a day, the increase to date from July 15th and to be paid out of the 1921 budget. Half an hour before the expiration of the time limit fixed in this ultimatum, the strike leaders notified the Commissioner that the men would not accept the terms

offered and that the strike was complete, as all of the 205 drivers were out except three. After the time limit for the return of the old men to return was up and they failed to appear, the Commissioner advertised in one of the daily papers for 220 garbage cart drivers to be paid \$3.52 for an 8 hour day and 44 cents per hour for overtime.

The city officials admitted that the crisis was serious, because of the mid-summer hot spell, when perishable garbage reaches its maximum quantity. It was reported that only about one-fourth of the city's garbage was being collected. The strike continued until July 24th, when the men returned to work at the city's offer which, including overtime, amounted to \$3.96 per day. The city official further agreed to further increase their pay in the next budget. Loss in wages was estimated at \$16,656, and the loss sustained by the city was about \$30,000.

15. JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 2.

The journeymen horseshoers went on a strike on Monday, July 12th, demanding seven dollars a day or \$42 per week. The previous minimum scale of wages was \$33 per week. There were 40 men out, involving two additional men. The strike was settled by mutual agreement on July 16th and the men returned to work the following Monday, the 19th, at an increase of \$7.00 per week. Estimated loss in wages was \$1,300, and the loss to the employers was estimated at \$6,000.

16. 300 MINERS STRIKE.

About 200 miners employed at the Union No. 2 and Frostburg Big Vein mines, near Frostburg, went on a strike on July 28th, followed the next day by a sympathy strike on the part of about 100 men working in Mine No. 2. The strike was said to have been the result of the refusal of the superintendent to reinstate a motorman who was discharged for alleged failure to lubricate his mining locomotive, resulting in the wheels locking and the mine being tied up for a period. Work

was resumed on August 4th with the understanding that the men and the operators agree to place the matter in the hands of the umpire, Dr. J. H. Hollander, of Baltimore, for an adjustment. In the meantime the motorman was at other work in the mines. The estimated loss in wages was \$15,000, and to the operators \$30,000.

17. BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The bricklayers employed by a contractor on an engine house being erected for the city left their jobs on August 26th because it was stated that three non-union men were employed by the Highways Engineer. An investigation by the Mayor revealed the fact that the city formerly employed five union bricklayers in the Highways Engineers' Department. A rule of the union provides that where more than two bricklayers are employed they shall be under a bricklayer foreman. The union's representative was informed that the men employed by this department were not employed on the same work, but were kept busy individually in various sections of the city, thus making it unnecessary for a foreman and he refused to employ one. The men quit and three non-union men were employed to fill their places, which was the cause of the strike. A representative of the bricklayers' union informed the Mayor that the union had not authorized the bricklayers to leave their work. The bricklayers employed by the city received \$10 a day. On September 3rd the Bricklayers' & Masons' Union officially declared a strike against the city in retaliation for the announcement that the administration would operate on the "open shop" basis. This meant that the union bricklayers and stone masons will refuse to work for any of the city departments or for city work in the hands of contractors.

A. E. Dobson, national representative of the union, came to Baltimore on September 8th and went over the situation with I. Louis Wonder, the treasurer and business agent of the local union. His first action was to convey the information that only the strike against

the city itself had been approved and that the strike against the contractors engaged in work for the city had been disapproved. This action cleared up the situation considerably and removed the obstacle to the rapid completion of various jobs on which the contractors were working. The strike caused no halt in the work of the city departments themselves, as non-union bricklayers had been employed in all departments to take the place of the strikers. There were only five men for whom the strike was undertaken and those who left their jobs went to work on other jobs, consequently there was comparatively no loss in wages. While there was no settlement of the strike by September 18th matters had adjusted themselves and work was going on as usual.

18. CUSTOM LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Custom Ladies' Tailors' Local 101 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union went on a strike on September 3rd, demanding an increase in wages from \$44 per week to \$50. There were 55 male and 15 female tailors involved, affecting 11 firms. They remained out until September 20th, when they returned to work after an agreement was reached between them and the Master Tailors' Association, whereby they were to receive the increase asked for. The loss in wages was estimated at about \$3,000, and the loss to the employers was about the same.

19. UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE.

About 85 upholsterers, employed by eight firms in Baltimore City, went on a strike on September 1st, because their demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, reduction of hours and a closed shop, was not complied with. The strike was still pending at the close of the year, with apparently no prospects of an early settlement. The loss in wages to December 31, 1920, was estimated at \$44,625, and the loss to the firms at twice that amount.

20. PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

All the union plasterers in Baltimore, numbering about 200, went on a strike on November 15th, when the builders refused them an increase in wages from \$9 to \$10 per day. The version of the builders was that according to a recent agreement the plasterers agreed to work for \$9 a day, with the understanding that in the event of an increase in the cost of living the wages would be advanced to \$10 a day. The builders contended that from Government statistics, as a basis, the living cost had been reduced approximately 3 per cent. In any event it had not advanced, they claimed that living had advanced in cost, and that instead of being on a strike they were 'locked out.' Many important building projects nearing completion cost the builders thousands of dollars in penalties for failure to turn over properties finished on dates specified. It also forced other workmen, such as electricians, mantle and title setters, carpenters and sheet metal workers to be idle, who could not finish up until the plastering was finished. At a meeting held November 17th the contractors employing union plasterers decided to offer the striking plasterers \$10 per day if they would return to work pending a settlement of their differences, which was accepted and they returned to work. The estimated loss in wages was \$19,800, but while the loss to the builders was considerably greater it could not be definitely stated.

21. CLOTHING WORKERS' STRIKE.

The lockout of garment workers, which started in New York, struck Baltimore on December 20th, when about 2,000 clothing workers declared a strike. All were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and nearly all the factories in which they were employed had been closed down for some time, so that they were out of work when the strike was declared. One of the firms affected stated that they had made an offer to guarantee their employees 45 to 49 weeks steady employment per year, with a flat reduc-

tion in wages of 20 per cent., if they would return to work, which was refused. Another firm stated that their factory had been closed several weeks because of lack of orders, and after holding a conference with their employees in reference to an adjustment of wages for the coming season, a strike was declared. Between 500 and 600 of the striking clothing workers agreed to return to work on the morning of January 4, '21, as the strike had been called off against eight manufacturers, was stated by the head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore, which was the result of the promise of the proprietors to attempt to make no change in the present wage schedules or working conditions until there should be general changes in the industry throughout the country as a result of agreements reached in the primary markets through the regular boards of arbitration and adjustment. The return of these workers will leave about 1,500 men and women still out on a strike.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Montreal, Quebec, June 7th, 1920, and was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Mr. J. T. Foster, President Montreal Trades and Labor Council, and Chairman of the Committee on Entertainments. After several addresses, including one by President Gompers, who stated that the membership of the Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor had increased from 1,450,000 in 1909 to 4,078,450 in 1920, he assumed charge of the convention and declared it open for business. The committee on Credentials, through Delegate Schoenberg, Secretary of the Committee, reported that they had examined the credentials of delegates representing 98 International and National Unions, 3 Department State Branches, 112 Central Bodies, 91 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 5 Fraternal delegates consisting of 578 men and women, and recommended that

they be seated. The afternoon session was called to order at 2.45 P. M., with President Gompers in the chair, and in accordance with the constitutional provision, appointed the regular committees, which were confirmed by the convention. The first vice-president read a digest of the report of the Executive Council, the full report being distributed to the delegates in printed form. The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet the following morning at 9.30 o'clock.

At the morning session of June 8th, the auditing committee made the following report for the twelve months ending April 30th, 1920:

Balance on hand April 30th, 1919.....	\$192,490.16	
Receipts from all other sources.....	929,255.95	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$1,121,746.11
		<hr/>
Total expenses	\$917,765.65	
Balance on hand April 30th, 1920.....	203,980.46	
		<hr/>
		\$1,121,746.11

The report of the auditing committee was adopted by unanimous vote; followed by the report of committee on rules and order of business. This was followed by submitting a number of resolutions.

The following days of the convention were taken up by reports of the several committees, a number of addresses and discussions and adjourned sine die at 6.45 P. M., Saturday, June 19th, after deciding to hold the next convention at Denver, Colorado.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDER- ATION OF LABOR.

The convention met at Hagerstown, Maryland, on Monday, April 19th, and was called to order at 10.20 A. M., by President J. S. Bussard, of the Hagerstown Central Labor Union. After a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Conrad Cleves and the welcoming address delivered by Mr. Alexander Hagner, City Attorney, President

Drum took the gavel. The President announced the usual committees. Secretary James read letters from Mr. Plum, of the Plumb League, and from President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L. The morning session adjourned out of respect of the memory of Delegate Thomas E. Blakely, who dropped dead in Washington immediately before he was to leave to attend the convention. He was a delegate from Printing Pressmen's Union No. 1.

The afternoon session convened at 2.30 P. M., with President Drum in the chair.

Chairman Mayers read the report of the Rules Commission, and upon recommendation the rules adopted at Lonaconing Convention were confirmed and adopted.

Chairman Broening, of the Legislative Committee, read the report of the Committee, giving in detail the results of the bills introduced at the last session, in which the Federation was interested. The committee pointed out the handicap of no previous organization and lack of facilities. It further mentioned the supposed friends and enemies of Labor. Of all the bills submitted the Compensation Bill was the only one passed. Committee of the whole arose and presented report of the Legislative Committee to the Secretary's desk. Time was devoted to the "Good and Welfare of Federation." Under this head Mr. A. J. Ralton, of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, was heard.

The report of the Credential Committee was favorably accepted and adopted.

"Credentials Committee reported unfavorably on credentials of John H. Ferguson as a delegate from U. G. of A. No. 7, on ground that the International has ruled that no one not having worked at the garment making trade is eligible to represent U. G. of A. No. 7. Moved that credentials be returned to Local No. 7. Delegate Payne raised the point that an amendment had been adopted at the previous Convention which would permit the seating of any delegate who was a member of the union sending him. Delegate Greenfield called for the previous question and moved the report of the Committee be adopted. Committee report adopted 63 to 21.

"Delegate Evans moved that correspondence relative to the non-seating of delegate from U. G. A. No. 7, be made a part of the records of the Convention. Adopted."

Tuesday, April 20th, the Convention was called to order at 9.30 A. M. by President Drum. The roll call was dispensed with and each delegate was required to sign a card at the door. The chair appointed the usual committees. The auditing committee reported that it had examined the books of the Finance Secretary-Treasurer and found it correct and it was accepted.

Treasurer J. E. Toone submitted the following financial report:

Total receipts for fiscal year ending April, 1920.....	\$2,878.21
Total expenses	1,881.04
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$905.17

A number of resolutions were introduced which were referred to their respective committees.

First Vice-President Coulter presided over the afternoon session, when further resolutions were introduced.

President Drum called the convention to order Wednesday, April 21st, at 9.45 A. M.

Report of the Executive Board was submitted and read, after which it adjourned, to meet in Washington in compliance to the Constitution, or at the call of the President, if needed sooner.

At the afternoon session numerous reports on resolutions were received and adopted. At 2.30, the time set, the following officers were elected:

President, Francis Drum; 1st vice-president, C. C. Coulter; 2nd vice-president, G. A. Ott; 3rd vice-president, Carl Muller; 4th vice-president, E. F. Isaac; 5th vice-president, W. H. Ryan; 6th vice-president, Robert Bingham; 7th vice-president, Gertrude McNally; secretary, Newton A. James; treasurer, Joseph E. Toone; organizer, Joseph E. Toone; delegate A. F. of L., E. G. Bieretz; chairman State Political League, Henry F. Broening; convention city, Salisbury.

Thursday, April 22nd, President Drum called the convention to order at 10 A. M., when other reports on resolutions submitted were acted upon.

At the afternoon session, which convened at 2 P. M., Delegate Broening read the following letter from Governor Ritchie:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am taking the liberty of offering my sincere congratulations on the progress which your organization is making in its efforts to better the conditions of the working man and woman and of expressing the hope that its good work will continue. Maryland has been singularly free from disturbances which have manifested themselves in other parts of the country, a fact which is a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of all of our citizens. I have signed House Bill No. 352 recently enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. This law which was approved in all of its provisions by your representatives increased the compensation to be paid injured workmen. It embodies a number of important changes on this subject and I hope that it will be found to be an instrument of justice to the employee as well as the employer.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT C. RITCHIE."

Friday, April 23rd, convention called at 9 A. M., with President Drum in the chair.

Increased revenue for organization purposes was advocated.

The recommendation that \$100 be appropriated in aid of the striking Bindery Women of Baltimore was approved; besides other appropriations and numerous bills ordered to be paid.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY F. BROENING ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
BALTIMORE FEDERATION.

Henry F. Broening, for five years secretary of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, was elected president on October 13, 1920, to succeed John H. Ferguson, who resigned. Mr. Broening is a cousin of Mayor Broening.

A temporary secretary was appointed until the next meeting, when the position will be filled by an election. At the same time an assistant secretary will be elected to succeed Fred W. Heuer, resigned.

The new president is a delegate from Horseshoers' Local No. 2 and a man of unusual ability as a speaker.

He is 40 years old and lives at 3007 Arunah avenue. In accepting the position he resigned one paying several times what he will receive as president.

Mr. Broening, although a horseshoer, is well educated, being a graduate of Loyola College. In his remarks before the Federation he has been known frequently to quote from the classics, and his knowledge of ancient history is the marvel of his associates. Accepting the gavel, he used a quotation from Shakespeare:

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.”

“The present condition in labor circles in Baltimore,” he said, “is born of selfishness and lack of confidence in certain of our leaders. The labor movement here has no soul. It is purely a business proposition, which accounts for the jealousies.

“I believe this will be the advent of a better day. I do not believe the labor movement in Baltimore is as red as has been painted, but merely misunderstood. It shall be my aim to get back into the central body those organizations which for one reason or another have deserted us, and I look for the day when we shall have in Baltimore a Temple of Labor.”

GOMPERS AND THE LABOR VOTE.

Mr. Gompers, as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, endeavors to console himself in the position he took in the November election in the following article which appeared in the “American Federationist,” of which he is the editor:

“In the overwhelming tide of ballots that brought victory to so much that was reactionary and to so many that were reactionary on November second, there were demonstrated at the same time the wisdom and the value of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, powerful as was the wave which engulfed so much that was progressive and so much that was for the advancement of humanity. The one great influence that checked the sweep was the American labor movement operating on the political field through a policy designated to conform to American political conditions and carried out with the enthusiasm of those who were convinced of the justice of their cause and the practical nature of their machinery.

In the face of a torrent of votes for special privilege and reaction and time-serving that ran into the millions, the American labor move-

ment, because of its non-partisan political policy, was able to prevent the re-election of fifty members of Congress who had been unfaithful and hostile. No fact in the whole story of the election and of the campaign that preceded it is more significant than this or offers more hope for the future. No hostile member of Congress who succeeded in securing re-election will be able to occupy his seat for any single day of his coming term without keen realization of the battle he found himself compelled to make to meet the vigorous opposition of the organized working people who contested the ground with him because of the record he had made.

The American labor movement has long understood the fallacy and futility of political action through a separate and distinct third party movement. Never has there been such overwhelming proof of the wisdom of this policy as the election just passed. While it is still possible for a candidate, allied with the forces of reaction and with the forces that are hostile to labor to secure in a single American city a majority of one million votes, it seems scarcely necessary to argue further concerning the unwisdom of a distinct political party of labor. There are some who will contend that if there were in existence a political party approved by the American Federation of Labor as a labor political party, all elements among the working people and all political movements tending toward liberalism and progress would be welded into a single force. This argument has been advanced on numerous occasions. It is as fallacious as any argument that has been used and the slightest and most casual analysis of the figures and forces in the recent election should be sufficiently convincing on that point.

Let the fact be repeated that because of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, and through the machinery developed for carrying out that policy, fifty members of Congress whose records showed hostility and an inability to comprehend the needs and desires of the great masses of our people failed to secure re-election. They were prevented from returning to their seats. This result stands as an achievement of double value in the face of the general results of the election. In a time when the tides of reaction swept over all reason and engulfed all logic, this achievement was recorded. There is no other course and no other policy through which Labor could have commended its strength with such effect and through which it could have served the great masses of our people to such good purpose.

From still another viewpoint, the record of Labor in the past campaign is a record of solid achievement which can not fail to bring deep satisfaction to our movement. There will be in the new Congress fifteen members of organized labor holding membership cards in the organizations of their trades. Not half this number of seats will be

occupied by representatives of all the minority political parties combined."

Scarcely had the election returns been tabulated before the Wall Street Journal published the following editorial:

"WILL MR. GOMPERS FACE THE FACTS?"

"Will Samuel Gompers, and the American Federation of Labor, of which he is the highly competent creator and leader, face the facts Mr. Gompers pledged the union vote to Cox. A handful of intelligent labor leaders did, it is true, repudiate that pledge. But the Federation of Labor can not possibly mistake the result. There was no equivocation about the expression of the people's will in the presidential election. The people not only beat Gompers and Cox; they were at particular pains to rub it in.

At the last election for governor of Massachusetts the citizens of its many unionized industrial centers recognized that they had a real man in Coolidge. They indorsed his action in the Boston police strike by raising his plurality from 17,000 to 125,000. Voting for him as vice-president, they have much more than doubled that exemplary plurality. With every instrument of unionism arrayed against him, with the fate of unionism almost depending upon his defeat, Governor Allen has been re-elected in Kansas, and the most flagrant swapping of Cox votes for those cast for his opponent made only a negligible difference in the result.

Every industrial State in the Union, without a single exception, has piled up a record-breaking total against Cox and Gompers. There is hardly an industrial center with half a dozen factories in it, where the wives of the chronic strikers and the disgusted union men themselves, protected by their secret ballot, have not turned down unionism and Cox. And public opinion had been sufficiently expressed in 1918 on the cowed and servile Congress which passed the Adamson railroad wage law, the unprincipled Clayton Act exempting the American Federation of Labor and unions generally from the operation of the anti-trust law, and the La Follette seaman's law, which is still well calculated to drive American commerce from the deep seas.

Mr. Gompers can hardly hope that with such a backing as this Congress will fail to relegate class-protected union labor to the level of ordinary citizenship. No free country can afford to tolerate an irresponsible central organization like the American Federation of Labor, with the stupendous annual income of \$48,000,000 in a position where it can defy the common law as applied to conspiracy. Investigation of the building trades in New York has shown us the genesis of

those blackmailing operations whitewashed in the Gompers' plea for 'the right to strike.'

Here is a people's victory over shirkers and grafters. There is no imputation upon the clean-hearted union workman, who has been exploited, blackmailed and bulldozed until he can claim title neither in the work of his hands nor in his very soul itself. But the incoming Congress is now in a position to deal convincingly with union labor, and Mr. Gompers is an optimist indeed if he believes it will fail in that necessary task."

"HOW LABOR VOTED."

The following article appeared in "The Literary Digest" on "How Labor Voted," in which comments of other leading papers throughout the country are also quoted:

The American worker is his own political boss and makes his decisions under his own hat. This, in the opinion of many journalistic observers, is one of the big facts revealed by the Republican landslide. Samuel Gompers, speaking as the head of the great American Federation of Labor, with its membership of 4,500,000 and its presumed wide influence throughout our industrial population of about 40,000,000, had proclaimed Governor Cox, on his record, a better friend of labor than Senator Harding, and the Democratic platform more favorable to the unions than the Republican platform. On the stump he had bitterly assailed Governor Coolidge for his attitude in the Boston police strike. Yet Harding and Coolidge were swept into office on a tidal-wave of votes, of which many millions must have been cast by laboring men and women; for, as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "every industrial State in the Union, without a single exception, piled up a record-breaking total against Cox." In Iowa Senator Cummins was re-elected, altho marked for defeat by the American Federation of Labor because of his part in framing the Esch-Cummins railway legislation, a measure not to the liking of the powerful Railroad Brotherhoods. In Kansas Governor Henry J. Allen was also re-elected, altho he was conspicuously in the Federation's bad graces for his part in breaking the coal strike and for his establishment of a special State court for the compulsory adjudication of labor disputes. "Analyze the election figures in any one of the big industrial States," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "and guess for yourself where the bulk of the labor vote went." "In vain does Mr. Samuel Gompers or anybody else try to make the trade-unionists vote as trade-unionists," remarks the Democratic New York *Times*; and the Republican *Herald* of the same city exclaims that "it is to the shining credit of American labor, organized as well as

unorganized, that it can not be led to the polls in Sam Gompers's halter." "Once more America has shown its essential solidarity, its refusal to crystallize along class lines," approvingly notes the Republican *Kansas City Star*, which adds that "it would be a grave misfortune if this nation should break up into class-conscious, warring groups, each seeking its own advantage at the expense of the others." The electorate, in the opinion of the *Tulsa World* (Ind.), "has proclaimed that the man who preaches classism in America preaches treason"; and this Oklahoma daily "thanks God" for the prospect that "it will be a chastened labor oligarchy—for a time at least." "What became of the great labor vote that Mr. Gompers was to lead into the Democratic camp?" asks the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.), which offers as a partial solution of the mystery the suggestion that "the working men of foreign birth voted as racial groups against the Democratic party, and not as class-conscious groups." "Taking it as a whole, the outcome of the election is a blow to the political prestige of organized labor," thinks the *Dallas News* (Dem.); and it predicts that "it is certain to occasion a revision of opinion among politicians as to the expediency of deferring to the demands and threats of labor-leaders." This idea is carried still further by the *Buffalo Commercial* (Rep.), which avers that "Sam Gompers and Secretary Morrison and the whole crowd that runs the American Federation of Labor are a great big bluff." The same paper goes on to say:

"In politics they have always failed because at every election there is a showdown, when they have to lay their cards upon the table and the public sees for itself just what they have been holding. In the industrial world there is seldom a showdown because they have employers scared. When a man like Judge Gary rises up and fights the crowd he wins, of course; because the Federation is no stronger in industry than it is in politics. It assumes to speak for the workingmen of the country. It doesn't. The workingmen of the country do as they please."

Another sidelight on labor's vote is thrown by a Nashville dispatch to the *New York Times* in which we read that "organized labor throughout Tennessee, forgetful of traditions in politics and even of the color line which for half a century had kept Tennessee in the Democratic 'Solid South,' threw its strength of about 52,000 votes to the Republican party last Tuesday as a protest against Gov. Albert H. Roberts, erstwhile coal-miner and later lawyer and judge, who offended his labor constituents by furthering a State Police Bill to suppress strikes."

THE SEVEN MILLERS OF KANSAS.

[From *The Literary Digest*.]

Kansas is making an experiment for the entire nation. Judge W. L. Huggins, of the Kansas Industrial Court, says that "in so far as I know, this is the first case of the kind which has been tried in the whole world." Her Industrial Court, Governor Allen's creation for the settlement of industrial disputes and the outlawing of strikes, has called seven Topeka millers to answer charges that they are curtailing production of flour to affect prices. Thus not only is "a new angle of the Industrial Court brought to our attention," notes the *Wichita Beacon*, but "the case before the Court is the first of its kind ever tried; it marks a new chapter in jurisprudence." "Last winter labor came under the jurisdiction of the Court for restricting production in an essential industry (coal); this year capital is under its scrutiny," we are reminded by the *South Bend (Ind.) Tribune*.

The working out of the Kansas Court's present problem, namely, whether millers are in agreement to curtail flour production, thus creating an artificial shortage in a necessary staple and raising prices, "must either justify the existence of the Court or condemn it to oblivion," thinks the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Grand Rapids Press* agrees that the Court "has yet to demonstrate its right to permanency." The *Tribune* goes on:

"It will be remembered that organized labor throughout the United States protested the establishment of the Court. It was denounced as a new weapon of capitalism for the enslavement of labor. In the Kansas miners' troubles its operation brought new and vehement objection, not only from the miners but from all organized labor.

"Now the shoe is on the other foot. Capital, at least in so far as it is represented by the millers cited, is to learn just what power the Court really has. If the Court proves that it can and will work both ways it will set a precedent which is likely to establish similar courts in every State in the Union. When it appeared to be designed solely to dictate to labor, however justly, labor naturally opposed it. If it proves able to dictate to producers or to capital in such a way as to make essential commodities more easily available to labor or to consumers in any class, much of the original opposition to it will be eliminated.

"When it interferes with an employer's right to stop production it is stepping on dangerous ground. It must move with due consideration of the powerful law of supply and demand. But labor is as essential a commodity as flour, and the law of supply and demand in justice applies equally to it."

Radical labor, we are told by the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, "fought the re-election of Governor Allen in the Kansas campaign; it painted

him as an enemy of labor and a hireling of capital." However, not only was the Governor returned to office, but, says the *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*, "every member of the Kansas legislature is pledged to support the Industrial Court law." "This was a bad year for pussyfooting," adds the *Detroit Journal*; "not a single man who voted against the Industrial Court law was returned to the legislature." And *The Nonpareil* goes on to say:

"Honest laborers have found a friend in this Court. They have found that it is a just and a fair Court. They have found that it is an infinitely better instrument for securing the adjustment of grievances than the strike. In this election thousands of laboring men who belong to unions supported Allen because they approve this method of settling disputes and they recognized in the Governor a real friend of labor and not an enemy.

"The Court has been in operation for several months. It has rendered decisions in several cases. One case is worthy of specific mention. For years the mine-owners had, when they advanced pay to miners, charged them interest on the loan—and the interest rate was high. This Industrial Court promptly abolished this practice. In one instance it decided a case in favor of the miner in forty-eight hour which walking delegates and paid agitators had been trying for years to remedy."

In other words, says the *Boston Transcript*, "it represents a square deal, with the rights of the people closely in hand." The defendant millers, however, assert that they also have rights. While admitting that several have curtailed their output and one or two have suspended operations for the present, they declare that "sound business reasons," and not a desire to keep up prices, caused them to act as they did. "Only a lack of orders has caused a decrease of production," they say. The price of flour has decreased, since September 1, from about \$12.50 to \$8.50 per barrel, despite the fact that manufacturing costs have risen, avers one of the seven millers. Furthermore, they say, the importation of Canadian flour, which sells in the Eastern States for from a dollar to a dollar and a half per barrel lower than they can manufacture it, shuts them out of that market. Lower shipping rates also enable foreign millers to buy wheat in this country and grind it into flour, which they can market at a price lower than American flour can be sold abroad, says Topeka dispatches. "Under the law, therefore, must a miller keep milling whether he is making a profit or not?" asks the *Lincoln (Nebr.) State Journal*. "In that case, how would the Court make it possible for the miller to pay his employees?" We are told further that—

"The case of the Kansas millers brings on one of the issues with which the Industrial Court subject is filled. The Industrial Court idea goes far deeper than most of its advocates have dreamed. In-

stead of being simply a beneficent device to prevent strikes, it of necessity reaches to the very roots of the industrial system. When courts, an arm of the Government, assume control over wages and profits and power to say when factories shall run and when men shall work, we have achieved the substance of Socialism. That is the last thing the advocates of the Industrial Court intended."

Another reason for curtailment in the milling industry of Kansas is brought to our attention by the *Topeka Capital*, which says:

"The miller of grain must sell his finished product for cost of production, interest included, and a profit. He can not foresee markets or know what the materials will be worth at the time of delivery of his finished products. That is the risk he takes. If the wheat falls substantially during the marketing process of the flour, he faces a declining flour market. He has sold his goods at a price and can not take advantage of a rising market on these goods, whereas his buyer may refuse acceptance of delivery if prices fall. These are the regular risks of business.

"The manufacturer of flour therefore, as he buys his raw material, sells contracts against it, bushel for bushel, for future delivery, hedging, so that if he loses on the material he uses in manufacture, he gains an equivalent amount on the future contracts he has sold. It is said that many Kansas millers, failing to hedge or not making a practise of hedging, were severely hit by the late decline."

Of the papers which speak in defense of the millers, the *New York Times* opines that "the Kansas Industrial Court will save itself worry by proceeding cautiously in teaching business men business," and the *Buffalo Commercial* is sure that, "under the circumstances, the millers cannot be blamed for not running their mills at a financial loss."

OPEN SHOP WAR.

The following article on "The Coming Open Shop War" is taken from "The Literary Digest":

On Armistice Day the heads of the American Federation of Labor met in Washington, not to commemorate peace, but to make plans for war. In the belief that the "open-shop" crusade is intended to undo everything union labor has accomplished and to "feudalize America," these labor-leaders agreed, according to a *New York World* correspondent at the capital, "that a united front must be presented to these attacks, and that every unwarranted attempt to reduce wages and working conditions to prewar levels must be resisted with every legitimate weapon." One vice-president of the Federation is credited with saying that any attempt to fight unionism will be met by an immediate strike in the industry affected, and another vice-president remarks that the full power of the American Federation of Labor

would be behind such a strike. Thus, as the *Baltimore Sun* notes, labor and capital are lining up for a finish fight. The leading business interests "will bargain collectively with labor only when they are forced to do so," and "a concentrated campaign of the employer interests already has been launched against organized labor on the reaffirmation of the 'open-shop' principle and on the stand that wages must be reduced as part of the process of deflation." *The Sun* sees labor on its side "genuinely alarmed and girding for war," standing blindly by the present wage-standards and showing no willingness to see that it must bear its share of price declines. President Gompers and his chief aides, we read, "declare that the validity of the entire union principle is to be put under attack. They can hardly be blamed for fighting, therefore, in the words of Field-Marshal Haig, 'with their backs to the wall.'" Thus, "the open-shop issue is an open issue," as *Harper's Weekly* observes. And in some quarters there is a deep and dark suspicion that it is not only an open issue and a live issue, but also a political issue. "If the Republican Publicity Association is any kind of prophet," says *The Freeman*, a radical weekly, then "there is to be a pretty vigorous war for the open shop with the G. O. P. standing squarely behind employers." On November 6, just four days after election, ex-Senator Bourne, Chairman of the Publicity Association, came out with a statement averring that the election returns showed that the tide of public sentiment has turned against the doctrines of Mr. Gompers, whose "cruel autocracy transcends anything dreamed of by rapacious monarchs." Labor-leaders in Washington, according to a *New York World* correspondent, believe this broadside to be "the beginning of a movement inside the Republican party for the open shop." Like Mr. Bourne, *The Wall Street Journal* considers the Republican landslide a defeat for unionism. If, it says, "the incoming Administration has the backbone that such a plurality should give it, the repeal of the Clayton Law, the incorporation of labor unions, and an enforced secret ballot for strike votes are on the program of the coming session of Congress." Or, as a speaker at a recent manufacturers' convention in Chicago is quoted in the *New York Call* as saying:

"The union-labor man is not so cocky as he was just before the election. In a little while he will be ready to eat out of his employer's hand."

On this situation the *Memphis Labor Review* comments:

"The results of the national election may be just what was needed to show labor the necessity of more organization, but the results were not such as were desired by labor. The next four years may see the wave of open shop spread over the land, with big business in supreme command. It is perhaps well that the contest for the right to organize and to bargain collectively comes now rather than later.

Big business will never be satisfied until it has made a nation-wide attempt to crush out unionism. That it will be unsuccessful is a foregone conclusion, but the test may as well come now as some other time. It is perhaps better for labor."

Around by the open-shop crusade, John L. Lewis, president of the powerful and comparatively conservative United Mine-Workers of America, has issued an appeal to the 400,000 members of his union in which he says:

"All over the country those employers who are bitter enemies to the closed shop and to the trade-union movement are banding themselves together for this oncoming fight. There is no longer any secret about it. Day after day there are articles in the newspapers that tell of the plans that are being laid. Manufacturers' associations, employers' associations, chambers of commerce, and other organizations are banding themselves together for this fight against labor-unions. They all consider the fight to be their own fight. They propose to go about it as if each employer were the only one involved, thus giving to the plan the tremendous strength of all of them. Each of the labor-hating employers proposes to put every ounce of his energy into the fight. And when such a vast number of powerful employers and organizations do this in an organized and united manner it is easy to see what it means to the labor movement.

"The next two years will witness the most intensive attack on the closed shop. Every possible effort will be made to break down the closed shop and re-establish the open shop, or the non-union shop, in every industry in the country. The principle of collective bargaining is to be attacked. . . . A nation-wide organization of all the elements and influences that are opposed to trade-unionism are lined up against the closed-shop idea. They have collected and are still collecting a huge slush fund which is to be used to finance the fight against the unions."

In reply, William H. Barr, a leading advocate of the open shop and president of the National Founders' Association, which with another organization publishes *The Open Shop Review*, characterizes as "absurd and untrue" the "charge that a gigantic national open-shop movement controlled by big business is contemplated." But, he says, in an address delivered at a recent convention of the Founders' Association, there does exist "a wide-spread demand on the part of practically all classes of society for the adoption of the open shop in the conduct of all business in government affairs." According to Mr. Barr—

"A partial, but careful, survey of irresistible activities in behalf of the open shop shows that 540 organizations in 247 cities, of 44 States, are engaged in promoting this American principle in the employment relations. A total of 23 national industrial associations

are included in these agencies. In addition, 1,665 local chambers of commerce, following the splendid example of the United States Chamber of Commerce, are also pledged to the principle of the open shop."

The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland), which prepared the survey to which Mr. Barr refers, says under the editorial caption, "The Nation is Swinging to the Open Shop," that "in one form or another the open-shop movement reaches into every community where there is an employment relationship worthy of the name." One of the most active open-shop organizations is the Associated Employers of Indianapolis. As a result of its work, according to a report made by its officers, "Indianapolis has become recognized throughout the country as an open-shop city." The Indianapolis association is making an effort to round up all the open-shop organizations into a national body. It has sent out literature telling the results of open-shop campaigns and giving advice about publicity and propaganda. It has issued a booklet giving a list of open-shop organizations with addresses and of publications favoring the open shop. All of this open-shop literature is, of course, full of attacks on union-labor methods, and of glorification of the open shop. The arguments are summed up briefly in a Rochester *Post-Express* editorial as follows:

"The fight for the 'open shop' is a fight for American freedom of contract, for efficiency, and the right to work. Its advocates believe that each worker will do his best if he is rewarded in proportion to the quality and quantity of his labor. The closed shop militates against the development of individual skill, because it places all workers on a dead level and crushes individual initiative. It hinders efficiency also because union rules prevent the retention of good men, an unscientific system of seniority being insisted upon. In the 'open shop' the individual obtains his chance by good work and fidelity to the interests of his employer. This latter is a quality generally absent from the closed shop because of the extent to which the socialistic spirit has permeated the ranks of the unions. . . .

"Unions have, like the Anti-Saloon League, become bullies, having grown until they terrorize both employer and worker. They have left the owner of the closed shop virtually no voice in the conduct of his business.

"But this does not place the employer in opposition to real constructive unionism. He is opposed to the evils that have grown into unionism, not to the thing itself."

Conservative dailies like the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Buffalo *Commercial* are pleased at the recent decision of a Massachusetts court enjoining workers in a Boston shoe-factory from continuing a strike for the closed shop. Many employers, admits the Brooklyn *Eagle*, will justify the decision on the principle "that it is criminal to conspire to prevent another man from earning a living honestly at his

trade." But *The Eagle* believes the unionists' defense is worth considering, and in stating it, it puts the case against the open shop in a nutshell:

"Their members pay dues and make sacrifices to keep up wages, to keep down hours, to force improved working conditions. The non-unionists make no sacrifices, pay no dues, and yet claim part in what is secured, and, incidentally, even in straight non-union shops do benefit by the sacrifices of others. If the dues-payers do not like to work with them the situation is perfectly understandable."

Labor (Washington) denounces the attempt of "the greedy, cruel, profiteers" to bring back the "glories of the open shop," and declares that the kind of "union" they want has never been better described than by Peter Finley Dunne's famous *Mr. Dooley*—

"'What's all this that's in the papers about the open shop?'" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"'Why, don't ye know?'" said Mr. Dooley. 'Really, I'm surprized at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av' min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Suppose wan av these freeborn citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hour. Along comes anither son-av-gun and he sez t' th' boss, "Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints." "Sure," sez th' boss, an th' wan dollar man gets out into th' crool wourd t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'r his right eye.

"'It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their independence. They must have their indipidence, regardless av anything else.'

"'But,' said Mr. Hennessey, 'these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions iv properly conducted.'

"'Shure,' said Mr. Dooley, 'iv properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers.'"

CLOTHING WORKERS.

Because of the deplorable amount of unemployment among the clothing workers in Baltimore and other cities during the summer and fall of 1920, a conference was held between local members of the National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The question of unemployment was not the only one in which about 12,000 men and women were interested, but an increased salary adjustment and the establishment of a fund for the insurance of 50 weeks wages a year to the workers, are also to be submitted to a national board of arbitors.

The conference consisted of about 80 representatives from both sides, presided over by a board of arbitration composed of Judge Jacob M. Moses, of Baltimore, chairman; Dr. William M. Leeserson, Rochester; James Mullenbach and H. A. Mills, of Chicago. The decision of this committee, applicable to the entire market, is to be final and binding upon both parties. The formation of a statement regarding the decision reached with reference to the market agreement was left to Hyman Blumberg and Dr. Boris Emmet, of Baltimore, for the workers and manufacturers, respectively.

The decision reached will be far-reaching, as this conference in all probability will be followed by similar conferences and similar demands from the amalgamated associations of other cities.

The slump in the clothing trade is due largely to the refusal of the public to buy clothing at present prices. Clothing recently sold at retail have been disposed of largely at "sale" prices that are less than cost of production. It was stated that there will be recessions from former levels, but not fundamental reductions. The situation is general all over the country and is likely to get worse. Winter goods have all been made up and either have been sold to the retailer or are still in the factories. The American Woolen Mills which started up September 10th after a shutdown for the summer, because of cancelation of orders, will not be able to make deliveries of spring goods until about October 15th. This fact, coupled with an early Easter next year, will cut the spring production short, adding to the hardships of the clothing workers. The production of clothing to be sold in the coming winter was, according to well informed observers, less than 50 per cent. of the production for the same season last year.

The real reduction in the price of clothing, it was stated, would come in the lowering of the price of wool, which has already started to decline; in the lower cost of cloth and findings, in greater efficiency and in the curtailing of overhead expenses by manufacturers and retailers.

JUDGE MOSES' DECISION GIVEN.

In his decision Judge Moses said:

"The broad question thus presented is whether the manufacturer has the right to change his method of production or the system under which he is operating for the purpose of increasing his production when such change will result in curtailing the time of employment which he is able to give his workers, and consequently results in less opportunity for them to earn as much as before.

"It cannot be doubted that the manufacturer has the right at all times to make any change in his methods as he may deem necessary to promote efficiency on the part of his workers and to increase their productivity, provided that such changes do not result in injury to the workers. I have heretofore held that 'injury to the worker,' as used in the labor agreements between the union and the manufacturer, means a reduction in wages or the imposition of conditions which are bound to effect his physical or moral well-being.

SEES INDUSTRY FACING CRISIS.

"We all know that the clothing industry throughout the country is facing a crisis because the public has refused and still refuses to buy clothes on account of the high cost. The wheels of industry have slowed down and have almost stopped. Not only have the manufacturers suffered a tremendous loss, but the workers have been deprived of the means of making a livelihood, and are facing possibly months of unemployment.

"Conditions can be improved if clothing can be produced at a price which will attract the consumer. In this process the most important factors are good management on the part of the employer and efficiency and productivity on the part of the workers. The interests of the workers and the manufacturers are reciprocal and interdependent. There must be prosperity for both or failure for both."

The New York employers formulated seven demands which on November 8 were presented to the union and to the impartial chairman. These were declared to be "essential to the establishment of competitive condi-

tions which are fair to the New York clothing industry." They were:

1. The right of the manufacturer to install piece work.
2. Scales prevailing in other clothing markets to be the base rates for New York workers.
3. The co-operation of the workers in maintaining individual records of production in shops and cutting rooms.
4. Individual standards of production for week workers in shops and cutting rooms.
5. The right of the manufacturers to change contractors.
6. Adequate freedom to discipline and hire workers and to introduce improved machinery.
7. The agreements maintained by the union in other markets in which adjustment machinery is functioning successfully to be made the basis of relationship between the association and the union.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The following taken from *The American Labor Legislation Review*:

REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1921.

Congress (67th Congress, 1st session) and the following forty-two states, two territories, and one insular possession, hold regular legislative sessions during 1921: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The states in which there will be no regular legislative sessions in 1921 are Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia.

SOME ENCOURAGING ADVANCES.

The Review further states that, owing partly to the limited number of regular legislative sessions in 1920, but more significantly as a result of the spirit of reaction that had grown so prevalent and temporarily blighting, the year's output of protective labor legislation, in the light of all legislative experience, is conspicuously meagre and ill-considered. Yet—particularly in the field of social insurance—it is not without encouraging advances.

Two measures to be credited as outstanding gains were finally enacted into law by Congress. One establishes a system of com-

pulsory, contributory old age and disability insurance for the government's 300,000 employees in the classified civil service. The other creates the machinery for federal-state co-operation in the vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples. Already twenty-four states have taken action looking to such rehabilitation—eighteen states having, by legislative enactment or through proclamations by their respective governors, accepted the provisions of the new federal law. Similar action by the other states, preparations for which are well under way, will bring to complete success the intensive campaign begun two years ago for the enlightened development of workmen's compensation legislation so as to make possible not only cash payments and medical care, but also the reclamation and restoration to useful, self-sustaining occupations of the maimed victims of industrial accidents.

Georgia comes into line this year with a workmen's compensation law, making a total of forty-six states and territories now having this form of accident protection, in addition to the federal government's model act for its half-million civilian employees. This means that within a decade the industrial map of the United States has been practically covered with compensation laws. Only five states—North and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas—and these all in the non-industrial South still remain without social insurance against industrial injuries.

Twelve states and Congress amended existing compensation laws, the trend continuing in the direction of a shorter waiting period and more adequate provisions for medical care. Louisiana made accident insurance compulsory. New York's venture with an ill-considered amendment bringing a limited number of occupational diseases under the workmen's compensation law—brought forward as an expedient by interested opponents of the comprehensive workmen's health insurance bill—already after five months' operation shows a dearth of results even more disappointing than was anticipated before its passage in public warnings by the Association for Labor Legislation.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Two Americans have been called upon to fill important positions in the official International Labor Office of the League of Nations, now in course of establishment at Geneva, Switzerland. From Canada, Dr. W. A. Riddell, for several years deputy minister of labor for the Province of Ontario, goes to Geneva to become director of the emigration section of the International Labor Office. And Dr. Royal Meeker, who has rendered distinguished service at Washington as commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, has been placed at the head of one of the two main divisions, the scientific division, which will collect information with regard to

the social and economic problems of the world and issue a number of scientific publications.

Twenty-four states have already taken steps toward the vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples. Thirteen states—Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia—have enacted legislation of this nature, and eleven additional states—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia—have accepted through action by the governors the provisions of the Fess-Kenyon law providing for federal co-operation with the states.

A steadily increasing number of labor organizations are demanding workmen's health insurance. By adopting a resolution at its recent convention calling for the early passage of a compulsory health insurance bill, the State Federation of Labor of Maine brings the total to more than 50 state and national labor organizations that have already gone on record in favor of health insurance laws. In Canada, the National Trades and Labor Congress, which is composed of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and devotes itself primarily to legislation for Canadian wage-earners, recently voted its official endorsement of social health insurance.

The federal minimum wage bill for all government employees, which passed the United States Senate in May without opposition, was later called up for reconsideration, and, as a result of a filibuster, failed of final passage at the congressional session ending in June. Word from Washington, recently, suggests that friends of the measure may "except favorable action immediately when Congress reconvenes."

LABOR LEGISLATION.

MARYLAND.

Governor is authorized to appoint a commission to investigate, revise and prepare industrial and welfare laws and other legislation essential to more harmonious relations between employers and workers. Commission will consist of a manufacturer, a merchant, a mine operator or a contractor, a member of some labor organization and a representative citizen. Commission may employ counsel and is to hold hearings and report to the general assembly of 1922. For expenses, \$5,000 is appropriated. (Res. 14. In effect, April 23, 1920.)

The new state employment commissioner is to make rules for granting annual, special and sick leaves to state employees. Leaves with pay may not exceed thirty days in one calendar year except for disability incurred in the performance of duty. (C. 41. In effect, October 1, 1920.) Elected public officials must give their employees fifteen days' leave with pay in each calendar year. (C. 179. In effect, June 1, 1920.)

Salary of the chairman of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics is raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Other increases in salaries and allowances for expenses raise the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor and Statistics from \$43,834.35 to \$51,790. (C. 487. In effect, June 1, 1920.) Salary of the Chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission is increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The secretary is raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000 and the superintendent of the state fund from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Other increases in salaries and allowances for expenses raise the appropriation for the Industrial Accident Commission from \$69,349 to \$87,765. (C. 487. In effect, June 1, 1920.)

Law permitting the issuance of temporary work permits to boys over fourteen who are mentally incapable of further advancement in school is amended to apply to both boys and girls. (C. 434. In effect, June 1, 1920.) Minors in travelling theatricals holding work permits from other states may appear in Baltimore for one week. (C. 667. In effect, June 1, 1920.)

A board of boiler rules is established consisting of the chairman of the state board of labor and statistics, attorney general and chairman of the state accident commission. Board is to formulate rules and regulations conforming as nearly as possible to the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the construction, installation and maintenance of boilers or over fifteen pounds pressure. To defray part of the expense the board may charge inspection fees. The rules of the board will be binding on manufacturers and other users of boilers January 1, 1921. Their infraction is made a misdemeanor. Penalty, \$25-\$500, or imprisonment for from thirty days to two years, or both. (C. 676. In effect, June 1, 1920.)

Waiting period before compensation is payable is increased from two weeks to three days. Allowance for medical care is increased from \$150 to \$300 and may include artificial members. Scale of compensation has been increased from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent. in all except cases of temporary partial disability and unlisted cases of permanent partial disability. Compensation for partial disability is made additional to compensation for temporary total disability. Compensation is provided for loss of hearing and unlisted mutilations and disfigurements. Correction of vision by lenses cannot be considered in computing loss of vision. Maximum allowable for permanent partial disability is increased from \$3,000 to \$3,750 and there is now a weekly minimum. In total disability cases, loss of use of members is made equivalent to their loss. Maximum and minimum weekly payments have been raised from \$12 and \$5 to \$18 and \$8 respectively and now apply to death benefits as well as others. For partial dependents, however, there is no weekly minimum. Maximum payable to total dependents is increased from \$4,250 to \$5,000. Funeral benefit is raised from \$75 to \$125. The

time within which death must occur after an accident to entitle dependents to compensation is extended from two to three years. Death claims must be presented within one year, but even though a disability claim is not filed within the required thirty days the presumption is that the employer was not prejudiced. If a worker receiving partial disability compensation dies, his personal representative can collect the compensation still due, but if the dependent beneficiary of a deceased employee dies, those surviving dependents whom the commission designates may receive any compensation still due. If a dependent widow remarries, one year's compensation will be paid her. A beneficiary must move out of the United States, instead of out of the state, to permit a commutation of compensation. The act is extended to "all work of an extra-hazardous nature" and employers and workmen in the classes excluded from the act may elect to come under. The term "child" has been extended to include step-children, illegitimate children and other children who were members of the deceased worker's household when the accident or death occurred and to whose support he had contributed at any time during the previous six months. If an injury is caused by a third party and compensation is claimed, the insurer as well as the employer has the right to recover damages. If the employer or insurer does not sue within two months after the award the worker may sue, but if he recovers, must, after deducting costs, repay any compensation received. Commission may declare dividends to state fund policy-holders and may change rates within any year if a reclassification necessitates it. Commission is given power to require any employer to change his form of insurance or to insure in the state fund if the employer fails to provide satisfactory insurance or show sufficient financial strength. In passing upon any plan for insurance the commission is to consider the reputation of the insurance company for promptness and fairness and the relative influence which the different methods of insurance might have upon the employer and his workers for accident prevention. Insurance commissioner may revoke the license of any insurance company which disobeys certain regulations and the industrial accident commission may similarly revoke permission to self-insure. Allowance for administrative expenses is increased from \$60,000 to \$80,000. (C. 456. In effect, June 1, 1920.) For increased appropriation for industrial accident commission, see "Administration," p. 203.

UNITED STATES.

The transportation bill contains plans for adjusting labor disputes arising in any express company, sleeping car company, and any carrier by rail under the interstate commerce act, except a street, inter-urban or suburban electric railway not part of a general steam rail-

road system, and the mediation and conciliation act of 1913 is not to apply to transportation systems covered by this act. A railroad labor board is to be appointed by the president, three from among six nominated by employees, three chosen from among six nominated by the carriers and three representing the public. No member of the board may hold office in any organization of employees or carriers or be financially interested. Members rotate in office for five-year terms at salaries of \$10,000. The board may appoint a secretary at \$5,000. Labor adjustment boards may also be established by agreement between any carriers and their employees or subordinate officials. It is made the duty of carriers and employees to make every effort to avoid interruption of transportation, and to consider, and if possible to decide, disputes in conference. Any dispute involving only grievances, rules or working conditions which cannot be decided in conference goes to the labor adjustment board for hearing and decision. If the adjustment board fails to reach a decision or to use due diligence, or if an adjustment board is not organized, disputes involving grievances, rules or working conditions may come before the labor board. All disputes involving wages or salaries which are not settled in conference come before the labor board. If a decision of a conference involves such an increase of wages as to necessitate raising rates the labor board may within ten days suspend the decision and modify or affirm it after further hearing. Five members of the labor board, at least one of whom shall represent the public, must concur in any decision of the labor board. Prior to September 1, 1920, all carriers must continue the schedules of pay fixed under the federal control act and in effect, February 29, 1920. Penalty for violation, \$100 for each offense. To pay salaries and expenses of the labor board \$50,000 is appropriated. (Public 152, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, February 28, 1920.)

Salaries of civilian employees of the United States and District of Columbia amounting to less than \$2,740 are increased by temporary bonus as last year, piece work and per diem employees receiving proportionate increases. (Public 231, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, May 29, 1920.) Temporary laborers in the customs service may be paid the prevailing wage of the port for the same class of labor but not more than 80 cents an hour. Credits for amounts in excess of \$2.50 a day paid since July 1, 1919, are to be allowed in the accounts of customs officers. The act remains in force until December 31, 1920. (Public 164, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, March 24, 1920.) The law requiring payment of overtime for night work by customs employees is made to apply specifically to the period between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. It is extended to work in receiving or delivering cargo from the wharf and to handling of passengers' baggage. The rate is to be one-half day's pay for each two

hours or fraction of at least one hour, but not more than two and one-half days' pay per night, and two days' pay for Sundays and holidays. The overtime is to be paid if officers or employees are ordered to report and do so even if no work is provided. The collector of customs may change the hours to comply with the customs of the port but may not increase length of the day. (Public 131, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, February 7, 1920.)

The law allowing seamen to demand when in port half of the wages earned is changed to permit demand for one-half of the unpaid balance. Seamen may not demand even this oftener than once in the same harbor on the same entry. Prohibition against advance payments to seamen or deductions from their wages is strengthened. The fine is changed from four times the amount advanced or deducted to from \$25 to \$100. Whaling vessels are no longer exempt, and allotments to members of the family are no longer permitted. Demanding or receiving remuneration for procuring employment for seamen is made a misdemeanor. Maximum penalty, \$500, or imprisonment for six months. (Public 261, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.)

A "stop-watch" clause appears in the fortifications, naval service and army bills, as last year. (Public 214, 243 and 251, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, May 21 and June 4 and 5, 1920.)

Members of the District of Columbia police and fire departments are forbidden, on penalty of discharge, to join any organization affiliated with a union which countenances strikes. Conspiracy to obstruct the efficiency of the police or fire departments by strike or disturbance is made a misdemeanor. Maximum penalty, \$300, or imprisonment for six months, or both. (Public 94 and 124, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, December 5, 1919, and January 24, 1920.)

The act reclassifying postal employees contains provision for fifteen days' leave annually and sick pay for ten days a year, but not more than thirty days' sick leave in any three consecutive years. Payment of overtime for work on Sundays and holidays in place of granting compensatory time is forbidden as to employees in first and second class post-offices and clerks at terminal railway post-office stations and transfer offices. (Public 265, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.) Day laborers of the District of Columbia who have been employed fifteen days are again granted legal holidays. (Public 245, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, July 5, 1920.) For amendment to law requiring overtime pay for night work in the customs service, see "Minimum Wage," p. 181.

The appropriation for the employment service is reduced from \$400,000 to \$225,000 and the proviso added that \$25,000 or less be used to perfect an organization to mobilize and direct the workers

required to harvest the wheat crop. (Public 246, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.)

For law penalizing giving or accepting remuneration for procuring employment for seamen, see "Individual Bargaining," p. 175.

If death is caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default on the high seas the personal representative of the deceased may within two years sue the vessel or person who would have been liable if death had not resulted and in such actions the doctrine of comparative negligence is substituted for contributory negligence. Similar rights are given to the personal representative if death occurs during pendency of a damage suit and any rights given by the law of a foreign state may be pursued in our admiralty courts. (Public 165, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, March 30, 1920.) Injured seamen, or in case of death, their personal representatives, are given the right to sue for damages with jury trial. In such actions all laws modifying or extending the common law right or remedy in cases of personal injury or death to railway employees shall apply. (Public 261, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.)

Duties of commissioners of military and naval insurance and of marine and seamen's insurance are transferred to the director of the bureau of war risk insurance and his salary is increased to \$7,500. Throughout the war risk act the terms "father" and "mother" are broadened to include persons who for a year prior to the man's enlistment have stood "in loco parentis" to him. "Brother" and "sister" include children of such persons. All legally adopted children are now included. Illegitimate children need not be born in the United States and may be included if the parent has been judicially decreed to be the putative father. The director of war risk insurance is given charge of disbursing any benefits due to insane persons. The time during which family allowances are payable is extended from one to four months after the end of the war. The compensation and insurance provisions are made retroactive to April 6, 1917. Persons who die or become disabled in line of duty and not from moral turpitude, after being drafted but before enrollment are eligible to compensation. Persons are to be considered as in sound condition when enrolled. In revising the scale of compensation a distinction is made between temporary and permanent total disability. The compensation for temporary total disability is raised by amounts ranging from \$25 to \$50 a month, and provision for either a dependent father or mother is included. The definition of permanent total disability is broadened and provision made for compensating double permanent total disability at \$200 a month. The allowance for a nurse or attendant is made additional in all cases. Wheeled chairs may be provided, if necessary. Medical, surgical and hospital supplies and appliances and transportation may be furnished to dis-

charged allied soldiers and sailors on such terms as the director of war risk insurance prescribes, and the director is authorized to arrange to utilize similar facilities of allied governments for our disabled men. The permitted class of beneficiaries of war risk insurance is enlarged. Beneficiaries may transfer their interest in insurance to any other of the permitted class of beneficiaries. (Public 104, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, December 24, 1919.)

A woman's bureau is established in the department of labor to investigate and report on matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. The bureau is also to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The director, a woman, is appointed by the president at \$5,000. An assistant director at \$3,500 is appointed by the secretary of labor. (Public 259, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.) The appropriation for investigations touching women in industry is \$75,000 this year as compared with \$40,000 last. (Public 246, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.)

In order to promote the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or in any legitimate occupation the federal board for vocational education is authorized to allot \$750,000 this year and \$1,000,000 for the next two years among the states in proportion to population on condition that each state appropriate an equal amount for vocational rehabilitation. To qualify for its allotment each state must accept this act, empower its state board for vocational education to co-operate with the federal board, arrange for co-operation between its state board and its workmen's compensation commission, provide for courses of vocational rehabilitation, and appoint the state treasurer as custodian of funds. Each state board for vocational rehabilitation must submit its plans to the federal board for approval, open their courses to disabled federal employees and report annually. To enable the federal board to make studies regarding the rehabilitation and replacement in industry of disabled persons, \$75,000 is appropriated annually for four years. (Public 236, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 2, 1920.) The maintenance allowance for disabled soldiers and sailors while undergoing retraining courses is increased from \$80 to \$100 a month for single men without dependents and from \$100 to \$120 for men with dependents, but it is to be paid only to trainees "residing where maintenance and support is above the average and comparatively high." (Public 264, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, June 5, 1920.)

A plan for the retirement of superannuated employees in the classified civil service is adopted. The act includes, as well as federal employees, regular annual employees of the District of

Columbia, except school officers and teachers and members of the police and fire departments. Postmasters and members of the lighthouse service, already provided for, are excluded. Those who, ninety days after the act is passed, have served fifteen years and reached the age of seventy are eligible for retirement. For mechanics, city and rural letter carriers and post-office clerks the retirement age is sixty-five, and for railway postal clerks it is sixty-two. Any employee who has served fifteen years and who is found on examination to be totally disabled by any disease or injury not due to vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct may also be retired. For computing annuities those retiring are divided on a basis of length of service into six groups. An employee in the sixth group, being one who has served from fifteen to eighteen years, is to receive an annuity equal to 30 per cent. of his average salary for the preceding ten years, but not more than \$360 or less than \$180 a year. For the other groups, being those who have served longer periods, the annuity is increased for each three years of service to the credit of the employee till the maximum of 60 per cent. of wages but not more than \$720 or less than \$360 is reached, which is payable to those who have served thirty years or more. Although the government bears the whole expense of annuities already accrued, in the future 2½ per cent. is to be deducted from the salary of each employee to create a "civil-service retirement and disability fund." If an employee leaves the service or dies prematurely his contributions are to be refunded with interest. The act is to be administered by the commissioner of pensions under the secretary of the interior. The commissioner is to select three actuaries to report annually on the condition of the fund and make recommendations. For salaries and expenses \$100,000 is appropriated. (Public 215, 66th Congress, 2d session. In effect, May 22, 1920.)

THE PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

Many methods bearing a striking similarity to each other, in that each provides for some sort of joint discussion of industrial conditions, which directly affect the workers, but which, no less directly may react upon the employer. This joint control of industry has a tendency of bringing about closer relations between the employer and employee and often prevents friction and dissatisfaction by having their differences adjusted by an impartial board representing both interests.

Plans for extending the custom of creating such joint committees are sometimes termed the attempt of labor to obtain "joint control of industry," but this sugges-

tive title should not be allowed to discredit the constructive work of committees which have proved in some degree successful.

These shop committees, as they are frequently termed, are variously constituted. They are, in general, elected by vote of all employees who qualify by virtue of a certain term of service. A shop committee may sit wholly with a committee representing the management, or its conference committee may so sit; or it may be termed the "lower house" and bear the same relation to the heads of departments in the "upper house" that the House of Representatives bears to the Senate. When this latter scheme is in operation there may also be a "cabinet" consisting of the executive board of the company.

Whatever the machinery of operation may be, the results of the work of such committees may be of great benefit to both employees and employer. Industrial disputes may drag along for months without causing rupture, but also without producing any improvement in conditions which are at issue. Joint discussion by committees which have power to put their recommendations into effect are a fruitful means of quieting such disputes before they reach the point when compromise is no longer possible.

Shop committees are numerous in plants of the Bridgeport district and are in operation in other parts of the country in such industries as men's clothing, shipbuilding, coal mining and printing. It is estimated that about 500,000 employees are represented in their activities, which are being extended as opportunity offers. The questions which they consider are concerned with wages and hours of labor, sanitation, education and matters which relate directly to the workers, among these matters being the productivity of the workers.

INEFFICIENCY.

The following interesting article is by J. C. Maginnis, Associate Editor of Public Opinion, President Eureka Life Insurance Company:

Employees complain that labor, in spite of increased wages and shorter working hours, is not turning out the amount of work it did formerly, and is thereby retarding industrial development and adding to the high cost of living, of which they are among the chief sufferers and about which they so loudly complain.

Are the men giving their best work, and if not, why not? They are not, and for the following reasons:

Firstly, the United States Government is largely to blame by its policy of cost-plus 10 per cent. profit plan of operation during the World War. Contractors were paid a profit on the gross profit of construction, consequently no effort was made to economize on the operation, such as would ordinarily be the case; men in excessive numbers were employed, many of them were not mechanics at all, but attracted to war industries by the large pay offered and the exemption from military service. Such a system, while unavoidable under the stress of war, spelt inefficiency on a large scale. Labor saw contractors making large profits, and its effect upon them has been bad, which it will take some time to eradicate.

Secondly, the labor unions to which most of them belong, place all skilled labor upon a dead level of mediocrity, making no distinction between the real, industrious mechanic, and the inefficient and listless worker. All receive the same remuneration, thus the initiative to better work is destroyed. Most of the men realize this defect in unionism, but nothing better has so far been offered in its place.

If employers wish to increase production and efficiency among their men they must stimulate interest by making it worth their while to put forth increased effort. This can easily be done by fixing a standard day's task, based upon careful computation of results, which each man will be required to produce as a minimum day's work, but sufficiently elastic to permit the industrious worker to increase his pay envelope by turning out an increase over the minimum required.

What is wanted is common sense and the application of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," so successfully employed by the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, of Massachusetts, where strikes and labor troubles are unknown.

The great mass of the American workingmen are sound at heart, and if approached in a proper conciliatory spirit will respond in kind. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down to apply to all conditions of work, but by fair treatment and by making it to the interest and profit of the employees to co-operate whole-heartedly with their employers, there will ensue increased efficiency and a closer community of interest between capital and labor, which in the last analysis are the same, for capital is but accumulated labor.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAGE CUTS.

The New York Tribune's business summary for November, referring particularly to the garment-manufacturing industry, finds warrant for saying:

"Altho manufacturers are loath to discuss the subject, the feeling is spreading that the next commodity to come down in price will be labor. Manufacturers still consider labor a commodity, altho certain high-court rulings have been made to the contrary.

"Throughout the country there is a determined stand being made for the open shop, which it is felt will increase the efficiency of the individual worker. Also, in some industries where workers, during the stress of the war and the labor shortage following, forced a change from piece-work to the week-work system, with a definite decline in individual production, there is a determination to return to piece-work to increase efficiency and give the manufacturers an opportunity to figure their actual cost prices more accurately."

"Warning to Industrial Slackers" the Newark Ledger phrases thus:

"Decrease in number of employees in various industries, which has been under way for some months, continued at an accelerated pace in September. It was 4.5 per cent. in the automobile industry; 4.3 in car-building and repairing; 1.1 in paper-making; 6.8 in making men's clothing; 6.9 in silk manufacturer; 6.4 in cotton finishing; 9 in cotton manufacturing; 7 in hosiery and underwear; 7.6 in leather-making; and 14.4 in boot and shoe manufactures.

"There was an increase of 37.9 in the woolen industry, which had been at low ebb.

"What is extraordinary is that in ten of the fourteen leading industries there was a pay-roll increase altho at the same time a decrease in the number of employees. Evidently there is a tendency to weed out the drones, and employers are willing to pay more for efficient service.

"They are exercising the privilege which they now have for the first time in years to pick and choose, and find it profitable to pay fewer people a higher wage.

"This should serve as a warning to slacking employees in all industries and trades. They must speed up or get out."

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVE POWER SOLUTION OF
INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

A. S. Goldsborough, director of civic and industrial bureau of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, forwarded the following letter to Henry F. Broening, President of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, in which he urges that the local employer and employe cast aside all unwholesome suspicions and bickerings and unite in a common effort to keep local industries humming and avoid the possibility both of unemployment and of the necessity for closing down factories and plants in this city. Mr. Goldsborough's letter follows:

Employers and employees alike should work together to prevent any large measure of "nonemployment" from developing in Baltimore. Very serious nonemployment already exists in other cities. Recent statistics show that in the New England section there is a ratio of 900 applicants for every 750 jobs. In various parts of the West nonemployment has shown its discomfiting form in rather large proportions.

Up to the present moment, Baltimore has been somewhat fortunate. The degree of "idleness" here is confined entirely to one industry. Internal confusion, in that particular industry, is largely responsible for such an adverse condition.

The general status of employment in Baltimore is sound at present. The existence here of a wide diversity of industries saves us from the disaster which marks those cities whose fate and fortune are wrapped up largely in one big industry.

Moreover, we are blessed in having in Baltimore a higher average of solid, sensible-thinking laboring men. We are also blessed in having a larger percentage of dependable labor leaders.

In addition to this, we have a higher grade of the foreign-born in our midst. A large proportion of the elements who have sifted through to Baltimore are of the sensible and settled type and are more predisposed to approximate the real American way of living.

Baltimore starts with these advantages, and so, as a consequence, our labor record is more creditable than is found in most cities. The relationship between employer and employee is more cordial. The laboring element itself is largely of a home-owning and home-loving type. And the influential, respected labor leaders have convinced themselves that they are doing their followers more service by striving to keep them in work than in agitating to get them out of work.

In view of all these favorable factors, already so helpful to our Baltimore laboring men, don't you think it will be wise for employers and employees together to face the immediate future and see what is needed to stave off "unemployment" in this city? Agitation and disagreements and suspicions and quarrelings are not going to save us. Something infinitely more intelligent and statesmanlike than bickerings is needed. And that something is needed right now. It is far easier to work out preventive measures than to find satisfactory curative ones. And it is far easier to evolve those preventive measures when the employers and employees work together in harmony.

There are two possibilities which are menacing the jobs of the Baltimore laboring man. One is the approach of a fierce, abnormal (though temporary) competition in the manufacturing field, due to the re-adjustment changes. The other is the intrusion upon Baltimore of the unemployed from cities who will come this way in search of a job. This latter is quite likely, because Baltimore is already being cited as one of the few cities whose laboring conditions at present are favorable.

We must prepare, therefore, to meet these two menaces, otherwise we are going to encounter trouble like the other cities are experiencing.

Let it be understood, at the outset, that Baltimore employers prefer *bona fide* Baltimore labor to outside labor. They prefer it, first, because usually it is steadier and more dependable; and, secondly, because local labor sticks here while the outsiders are likely to wander back to their own home the moment an opening there presents itself.

There is only one thing which will make the outside laborer more attractive than the Baltimorean. That one item is labor cost. If the man out of job, pressed by the stings of necessity, offers to work for a substantially lower wage, the employer, in the face of sharp competition in the selling market, may be compelled to give this wage-cutting very serious consideration. No employer can keep open his factory unless he can produce his commodity at a cost that will enable him to enter the competitive market at a profit. If the manufacturer finds himself face to face with a loss, due to his excessive labor cost, he will be compelled to find cheaper labor or he will have to close his doors. Should he engage any of that labor which straggles in here from the outside and which is cheaper because it is out of a job, that will displace just so many of our Baltimore men. Or, if he closes his factory because manufacturing costs are too high, that will displace that many more.

As a matter of fact, the Baltimore manufacturers prefer not to discharge any of their Baltimore labor, and they surely have no desire to close their factories if they can avoid it.

What, then, is the solution? Why, the Baltimore manufacturer and his Baltimore employees have got to work out some method of handling this "cost" problem, so that the manufacturer can enter the competitive market and hold his own. This ability of the Baltimore manufacturer to hold his own is the supremely important determining factor in the whole problem. If that is settled favorably, local labor is safe; if that goes against him and the future business conditions are in anywise ticklish, local labor will lose some jobs—how many nobody dares prophesy!

The pivotal point of the manufacturer's "cost" problem is the labor cost. The prevailing scale of wages, in the face of falling commodity prices, makes it a very difficult task for many manufacturers to operate. During the twilight or transition period, the selling prices of commodities are going to be so uncertain, despite the high cost of production, that many factories will find it safer to close their doors temporarily than to plow through the hazard of those same uncertainties.

It can readily be understood why Baltimore labor will not enthuse over the idea of seeing the wage scale reduced. And, yet, in plain self-defense, Baltimore labor has got to do its part in making possible a successful struggle with this prospective period of fierce competition. The factories which operate on the lowest unit of cost are the factories which are going to continue running. The high cost factories will have to close their doors.

What shall we do in Baltimore? Local labor does not want to cut down the wage rate. What, then, shall be done? If the same wage rate is to be maintained, it will be absolutely necessary to speed up the per man ratio of production so as to make the unit cost of the commodity lower than it is now. That is the one and only safe procedure which local labor can adopt if it wishes to hold on to its local jobs and at the same time hold on to its present wage scale. The productive power of the average worker at present is far below normal. A very material speeding up can be effected without straining anybody. And, yet, this very sensible determination on the part of our Baltimore workmen if put into sincere and dependable practice, may save the conditions in this city and hold nearly everybody on full time and full pay.

The increase in the productive power of each individual man is the solution which will help the Baltimore manufacturer to hold his own and keep the wheels of his establishment running. On that basis he would much prefer to hold on to his Baltimore labor, instead of injecting a lot of outsiders into his plant.

The Federation of Labor can help meet this problem and promote its solution. It is good business. It is sound common sense. It is

one of those situations in which intelligent leadership should make itself manifest.

Don't you feel, then, that the time has come for the Baltimore employers and employees to work together in harmony, in order to meet successfully the uncertainties of the immediate future? If so, let's act.

FOR PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

The Baltimore Industrial Conference, an organization planned to study relations of labor and capital, to bring about harmony and a better understanding between the two groups and to make for constructive Americanism, was organized June 29th, 1920, at a meeting at the Central Young Men's Christian Association Building.

While only a tentative organization was formed, the way was paved for a permanent body if it is found desirable, and a committee of the citizens representing industry, Government, education, law, finance, health, publicity, morals and transportation was selected. Each member of the committee will act as a chairman of the branch to which he has been assigned.

The meeting was called at the suggestion of Henry F. Baker and was attended by about 100 men, representing nearly every walk of life. It included financiers, factory heads, teachers, ministers, representatives of labor unions and trade bodies. Mr. Baker, who presided, was made temporary chairman. Aside from a general discussion over the adoption of resolutions setting forth the objects of the body, the appointment of the committee heads and the formation of a temporary organization, nothing was attempted, the idea being to await the reports of the committee before deciding as to a future course of action and as to whether a permanent organization is to be formed.

The officers chosen other than Mr. Baker are:

First vice-chairman, James E. Hancock, pharmacist; second vice-chairman, F. S. Chavannes, president of the Chesapeake Iron Works; third vice-chairman, Clinton S. Hancock, business manager of the Carpenters' Union; secretary, Dr. H. F. Van Trump, editor Baltimore Public Opinion.

A list of honorary vice-chairmen, headed by Governor Ritchie, also was announced, as follows: Mayor Broening, Bishop John G. Murray, Cardinal Gibbons, John H. Ferguson, president Baltimore Federation of Labor; Thomas P. O'Rourke, president Building Trades' Council; Key Compton, president Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Austin McLanahan, president Export and Import Board of Trade; Gen. Felix Agnus, John T. Stone, Jacob Epstein, and John R. Bland.

The names of the various committee heads appointed and their assignments are as follows:

Harbor improvement and foreign trade, W. M. Brittain; city government, J. Barry Mahool; state government, Phillips Lee Goldsborough; education, Dr. W. W. Guth; law, William J. O'Brien, Jr.; public health, Dr. C. Hampson Jones; the public, W. O. Atwood; commercial organizations, A. S. Goldsborough; housing problems, Allan Benny; banking, Clinton S. Morgan; insurance, John C. Maginnis; general labor, F. J. Fagen; industrial relations, A. Muhlhauser; building trades, Harry W. Hanf; labor supply, Joseph Gillis; law enforcement, Harry W. Nice; public utilities, Albert G. Towers; press, Frank R. Kent; vocational training, Rabbi Morris Lazaron; transportation, J. C. Whitney; publicity, Frank Webb; industrial employers, B. T. Scott; savings and thrift, L. S. Zimmerman; contractors and builders, I. H. Scates; mercantile employers, A. A. Brager; public morals, the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie; city planning, Major Joseph W. Shirley.

The chairmen, it was stated, will appoint their own committees, which may have either three or five members, and they will not be limited in their selection to the roster of the organization as now constituted. It shall be the duty, according to the resolutions adopted, for the committees "to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the defects of their various lines and suggest in writing their ideas for the general improvement of their lines of business to the general chairman at the second meeting of the conference." Meetings of the

general conference are subject to call of the chairman.

Mr. Baker, in his opening address, outlined the objects of the conference. He said, in part:

"This conference was called because of the desire on the part of a number of our citizens for an opportunity to discuss questions relative to our industrial position when European industries are again on a normal basis. In the consideration of this or any other question which affects all the people and the nation itself, the first thought should be the building of a sound foundation. The only safe foundation is constructive Americanism. We should convey the ideas of better Americanism to all the people forcefully and practically.

"The particular subject for discussion is the relation of the employer and the employee in respect to the international industrial conditions which are bound to ensue when re-adjustment and rehabilitation take place. There has never been a parallel to conditions now existing, and no man knows what changes the next few years will bring. All we know is that present conditions must change. The specific suggestion I have to offer is to prepare for this change by reaching an understanding and be ready for co-operative effort.

"The first step to this end must be taken by someone somewhere. Why not in Baltimore? All our commercial organizations and those people interested in civic development are working together for the improvements of our harbor and increase in our industries. Would not the knowledge that capital and labor, the employer and the employee, are in accord here advertise Baltimore in good repute and thus aid in the work of building up our industries and our shipping?"

In the general discussion which followed, among those who took active part were Rabbi Lazon, A. S. Goldsborough, Dr. Ainsley, Charles H. Dickey, James E. Hancock and several labor delegates. President Ferguson, of the Federation of Labor, was unable to be present.

"CLOSED SHOP UN-AMERICAN."

The following article on "Closed Shop" was prepared by Y. W. Perot, Industrial Editor Baltimore Public Opinion:

The most important question today before the American public is the attitude of union labor.

Every right-thinking man feels sympathetically with these men who labor with their hands, but to its sincere well-wishers it has

been a matter of regret and concern that union labor through its accredited leaders has upon many questions assumed an attitude that does not commend itself to the general public, and which, if persisted in, will bring down upon its head the outright condemnation of the great mass of the American people.

No one denies that the unions have in the past accomplished much good for their fellow workers. The improvement in working conditions, the shortening of the hours and increased remuneration of the workers has admittedly been brought about by union co-operation. But of late the tone of union labor, as set forth by their accredited representatives, has changed, and they now boldly demand that their interests and wishes shall take precedence over the rights and well-being of the general public without regard to the economic conditions, and that failure to comply with their demands means the cessation of the wheels of industry as far as they are able to control them.

The past year has witnessed a number of important strikes by union labor, notably the steel strike, the coal strike, the Boston police strike, the longshoremen's strike in New York and many others, but in no case have the strikers succeeded in their aims. This result has been largely due to lack of public sympathy, which is an all-powerful factor, and to the fact that the demands made have been un-American and not based upon sound economic reasons.

Employers of labor cannot indefinitely advance wages without a corresponding advance in cost of production, which, in turn, is passed on to the ultimate consumers, of which they themselves form a large part. There is no corporation in the world sufficiently strong financially to pay these advances unless recouped from the public, and the public, heavily taxed and with the purchasing power of the dollar cut in half, is in no mood to sustain further advances.

It is one thing for union labor to band themselves together to protect their standard of living and prevent exploitation by unscrupulous employers and bad sanitary conditions, and quite another thing to assume an attitude, as they have lately done, of the "closed shop," which means that no one can dispose of his life or his services in support of his family unless he first becomes a member of their organization and surrenders his liberty of thought and action into the keeping of paid business agents, who are often more interested in keeping their jobs by stirring up trouble than they are actuated by the welfare of the men. When the strike is lost the men go back to work at the old price, and sometimes less, but the labor leaders take care that their own emoluments do not stop, so that it is the mass of the workers who suffer by the lost time, never to be regained, and frequently the entire loss of their jobs as well.

Let union labor beware lest in their zeal for the unattainable they kill the goose that lays the golden eggs!

The truth is, that union labor only constitutes about 6½ per cent. and manufacturing capitalists about 1½ per cent. of the entire population of over 100,000,000 American people. The great mass of the consumers of the public at large have received scant consideration in the treatment of these industrial questions. The "tail has wagged the dog" long enough, and it is time to call a halt and a re-adjustment of viewpoint.

Food, fuel and transportation constitute the very life-blood of the nation. It is preposterous that control of these basic industries in the hands of either a few capitalists or organized labor should enable them to paralyze their very existence when they say: "You shall starve, you shall freeze, you shall not be able to earn your livelihood in support of your families until we have settled our disputes to the satisfaction of one side or the other!" Threats were made by the labor chiefs that they will consign to private life all those members of Congress who defied their wishes by voting for the recently-passed Esch-Cummins Railroad Bill, which endeavors to avoid such a condition, and that the next Congress, as far as they are able, shall contain only men who will first pledge themselves to be subservient to labor's demands. This was a monstrous declaration, and we much mistake the temper of the great American public if, regardless of former party lines, they do not give an overwhelming and decisive answer to this class appeal. The American people are not prepared to surrender the control of their government into the hands of any class, be they capitalists, farmers or labor organizations, for to do so would mean the end of the republic.

Right-thinking men all over the country realize that the changed conditions of the world, caused in part by new economic conditions, call for some re-adjustment of our political and social relations, in which all interests shall be heard and are willing in a spirit of fairness and conciliation to consider these questions pregnant with the future life of the republic, but it must never be lost sight of that in so doing we shall ever be guided by the precepts of the Constitution, the ablest document ever penned by the hand of man: by the principles of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and by robust Americanism, based upon the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN.

Merchants and manufacturers of Baltimore were asked to give their support in conducting in this city a campaign to point out the advantages to citizens of the "open shop," which has been opposed for so long by labor unions.

The request for support in conducting the campaign comes from the directors of the Civic and Industrial Bureau of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and urges employers to help in the fight for a fair-minded "open-shop" policy. The letter now being sent to business and manufacturing men of the city follows:

"There are two kinds of 'closed shops' which are ruinous to any community and which are especially injurious to the public interests. One kind is where the employer refuses to accept the services of any man who belongs to a labor union. The other kind is where labor refuses to work in an establishment unless all the employes are members of some labor union.

"Both kinds are tinged with unfairness and are distinctly un-American. The employer should be allowed to engage whom he pleases, but he should not discriminate against a man simply because such a man belongs to a union. Neither should such an employer be deprived of his right to employ others even though they did not belong to a union.

"Labor should be conceded the right to join unions if labor so desires; but if some laborers are not members of a union there is no fairness in 'union labor' fighting the non-union workers or their employes in an effort to force a closed shop.

"Labor unions are very valuable when handled in a common-sense way by leaders who have some conception of what is fair and what is statesmanlike in industry. On the other hand, labor itself is badly injured when it allows the "unions" to be manipulated and exploited by men who are more skillful in agitating than they are in thinking.

"A 'closed shop,' of any type, is at variance with the public's best interests. Don't you think it would be well to conduct in Baltimore an educational campaign, through the advertising columns of the daily press, pointing out the substantial advantages to everybody of the 'open shop.' The employers will all thus be brought to think along lines of sober common sense.

"Of course, such a campaign should be handled by a public-spirited organization, like the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. But, in order to conduct such a campaign, it would be necessary to raise a special fund to pay for the space in the various Baltimore papers. What do you think of the idea? Would you contribute if some equitable plan were devised?

"Very truly yours,

"A. S. GOLDSBOROUGH,

"Director Civic and Industrial Bureau."

The New York Herald published on November 15th, 1920, the results of its inquiry in many cities regarding the progress of the open shop in industry. Leaders of organized labor have charged capital with having set on foot a conspiracy to put the United States on an open shop basis. Ernest Bohm, executive secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York, said that the American Federation of Labor would raise a mighty defense fund, beginning with \$20,000,000 to be collected by assessing 4,000,000 union workers.

Believers in the open shop as a solution of industrial difficulties assured the New York Herald that the movement, instead of being the product of concerted effort—a “plot”—was essentially spontaneous: that it was able to succeed in each community only by the normal revulsion of public sentiment against the excesses of organized labor for reasons which would appear in each case.

In order to find out whether this was true the Herald telegraphed to cities in all parts of the country which are known as representative open shop cities, or wherein the open shop has made progress in the undeniable gaining movement of the last year. In each instance the telegram was sent to industrial associations in closest touch with the open shop. The replies are virtually unanimous, first, in reporting that the open shop has grown out of local conditions and second, that it has noticeably benefitted the employer, the employee and the public. The employer is pictured as profiting through increased production and lessening of strikes, the employee through increased earning power, due to the removal of restrictions set by unions, and the public through fewer strikes and spread of a better feeling in the community.

FIREMEN GIVE UP UNION.

The Fire Board won its fight against the Fire-fighters' Union.

The association was disbanded at a meeting of the executive board, held at 11 East Lexington street.

The meeting was called by Albert E. Brandt, who on Friday succeeded Capt. John T. Owens as president. Announcing the action of the board, Captain Owens said the men "bowed to the safety of the city, feeling that the members should remain loyal to the service and carry out the orders of the Fire Board." He said he felt that "the men were bigger than their enemies."

A letter was sent to the Fire Board asking that John W. Sullivan, who was financial secretary of the association, and an operator in the fire-alarm telegraph department, be permitted to continue his duties in the association until its affairs can be wound up.

Captain Owens said the action of the executive board would not have to be ratified at a meeting of the association, for the reason that the by-laws clothed the board with full power to act between meetings of the association.

The order of the Fire Board directing that the firemen leave the union or resign their positions was to have gone into effect at noon, February 15th. Organized September 25, 1918, the association was affiliated with the International Association of Firefighters and the American Federation of Labor. It was this outside connection that brought it into disfavor with the Fire Board, which felt that much of the unrest and insubordination in the department was due to interference on the part of politicians and others outside the active service.

THE MORE PAY THE LESS.

[From *The Baltimore Evening Sun*.

An industrial investigator and statistician recently made a study of the rate of wages for bricklaying and the amount of brick laid for the past eleven years, with this result:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate per hour.</i>	<i>Brick per day.</i>
1909.....	\$0.50	1,100
1916.....	.65	900
1918.....	.80	614
1919.....	1.00	587
1920.....	1.25	541

It will be observed that whereas the hourly wage has increased 150% in eleven years, the amount of work done has decreased more than 50%.

Seriously speaking, we think the increase in wages is largely, if not quite, justified. The cost of living has risen considerably more than 100% in eleven years. The puzzling and unjustifiable thing is the decrease in the work done. We can see no possible excuse for men who do less than half as much work when they are paid \$10 a day as when they got \$4 a day—assuming, of course, the approximate correctness of the statistician's figures as given above. Either bricklayers were greatly overworked eleven years ago or else they, as a class, are loafing now.

The figures about the bricklayers are so surprising that we would be inclined to doubt them if the same sort of complaints were not constantly being heard about other trades. These all tend toward confirming the opinion held by many employers that the higher the wage the less the production. It is not a promising symptom of continued high wages or of continued American prosperity in general.

And anyone seeking the causes of house shortage and high rents may find one of them in the tabulated figures above.

RAILROAD WAGE AWARD GIVES MEN 115 PER CENT.
RAISE OVER 1914.

[From *The Sun*.]

Figures prepared by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of *Railway Age*, indicate that through the award of the Railway Labor Board, the wages of railway employees will be 115 per cent. more than they were in 1914.

"The average earnings per railroad employee in 1914 were approximately \$810," he said. "Roughly speaking, there are 2,000,000 employees, and the advance just granted will make the total payroll approximately \$3,500,000,000. It would appear, therefore, that the average annual earnings per employee on the new basis would be around \$1,750, or 115 per cent. more than in 1914.

“The award should cause great satisfaction to many employees because its result will be to make advances in their wages since 1914 and 1915 exceed the increase in the cost of living by from 35 to 100 per cent.

“Employees who are disappointed will probably realize that, under existing laws regarding regulation of rates and wages, it can hardly do them any good to strike or talk about striking.”

The following letter, from an authority on railroad operation, is most interesting in view of claims that there has been exaggeration of facts concerning the high pay of trainmen:

“During the past decade the advance of labor’s hosts in the direction of higher wages and shorter hours of work has covered much ground, but the two years just gone mark an onward and upward progress that has been phenomenal. The march, in its rapidity, has been on a sextuple quickstep. In all history the world has never witnessed anything like it. The war, of course, supplied the principal stimulus and impetus, aided and abetted by a complaisant national administration, through an unforgiveable and wanton waste and prodigality of the public funds, to which, in no small measure, may be charged the high cost of living and setting the example for all the people to abandon economy and thrift and unleash the lion of extravagance to roar and riot in the excesses of a fool’s paradise.

“High though wages be, the end is not yet, if we are to judge from continued demands of labor leaders. As an example of these demands, let me relate that a day or two ago a coal operator told me that he had 16 men repairing railroad cars at \$8 a day of eight hours. They last week demanded \$10 and promptly quit.

“The Railway Brotherhoods, ever in the forefront, are again in the limelight with their demands for still higher pay, and are pressing for a decision at Washington ahead of the turning back of the lines to their owners by the government. Several millions of additional wages are demanded, on the plea that the men are not receiving enough to live upon. Justice requires that labor be paid fair and even generous wages, but the face of justice is set against preferment for any class of labor or the creation of class of any kind, and in the broad sense we are all labroers.

“In connection with the Brotherhood’s campaign Mr. Timothy Shea, one of the Big Four, a few days ago said in a public address that railway men were by no means receiving high wages, and asserted

that when statements were made to the effect that engineers made as high as \$250 a month, a single instance of such earning was selected by executives and represented as the usual earning of each and every engineer. 'One engineer,' said he, 'may have received \$250, but he would have to work 30 days to do it.'

"I happen to be somewhat familiar with the pay of all classes of railway and mine employes, and I knew that \$250 a month was rather under than over the contents of pay envelopes lifted by railway engineers. So I thought it worth while to make a close investigation and get the details. And this is what I found:

"During the first 15 days of January, 1920, on three divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the Baltimore, Cumberland and Connellsville—144 engineers averaged \$179, or at the rate of \$358 a month; 25 conductors averaged \$162, or at the rate of \$324 a month; 204 firemen averaged \$125, or at the rate of \$250 a month; 199 brakemen averaged \$112, or at the rate of \$224 a month.

"On the Mountain district of the Cumberland division I find five engineers who drew for the 15 days at the rate, per month, of \$490.50, \$478.90, \$476.60, \$468.40 and \$456.10; conductors, \$330, \$326.70, \$320.30, \$318.70 and \$314.90.

"On the Connellsville division, five engineers for 15 days, at the rate, per month, of \$503.10, \$490.50, \$444.40, \$443.30 and \$435.10; conductors, \$351.60, \$341.70, \$340.60, \$331.80 and \$330.10.

"Pursuing the matter a little more in detail the following results were obtained:

Cumberland Division—Engineers, over \$300 a month, 62; over \$350 a month, 39; over \$400 a month, 20; over \$450 a month, 7. Conductors, from \$300 to \$335 a month, 13; average, \$325. Firemen, from \$200 to \$324.60 a month, 83; average, \$248. Brakemen, from \$200 to \$245.20, 80; average, \$221.

Connellsville Division—Engineers, over \$300 a month, 64; over \$350 a month, 33; over \$400 a month, 11. Conductors, from \$300 to \$351.60, 12; average, \$326. Firemen, from \$200 to \$301.80, 112; average, \$240.60. Brakemen, from \$200 to \$269, 110; average, \$218.

"In considering the wages of railway operatives it must not be lost sight of that passenger engineers and conductors have runs which do not occupy more than five hours, and some of them only four hours, and the run constitutes a day's work."

FARMERS AND LABOR DIFFER OVER RAILROADS' CONTROL.

[David Lawrence, in *The Baltimore News*, January 30, 1920.]

An alliance between organized labor and the farmers of the country which has so often been suggested as the nucleus of a mighty political force in the next election

seems today about as plausible as a political combination of employers and employees.

And the developments which emphasize the tendency to clash rather than unite have come in the last few days with the assembly in the National Capital of the representatives of practically all the farmers' organizations in America, who insist that not only must the railroads go back to their private owners, but that Government ownership in any form must not prevail in this country.

Two days ago Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and a delegation representing the railroad crafts went to the White House and asked President Wilson to postpone the return of the railroads and grant a two-year extension so that a fairer trial could be given Government operation and so that economic readjustments might be smoothly accomplished. In that delegation were representatives of four farmer organizations—George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council; Paul Schweinburg, representing the Wisconsin Society of Equity, and A. C. Welch, president of the Minnesota Society of Equity, and George H. Griffith, Minnesota State manager of the Nonpartisan League.

Indignation, which is unmistakable in its intensity, has come out of the National Grange and affiliated farmer organizations, representing about 4,000,000 farmers, and the charge is made that the four men in the delegation which went to the White House are representatives of only a small and radical faction of American farmers.

Certainly the gathering of farmers who claim the right to speak for the agricultural interests of the country is an imposing one. The list includes the National Grange, which is active in the Northern States, and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, which has a large membership in 35 Western and Southern States; the American Farm Bureau Federation, the International Farm Congress, the National Farmers' Congress, the National Association of Milk Producers and the Cotton Growers' Conference.

Spokesmen for the above organizations make it clear that with the exception of the few farmers and certain astute men who have presumed to speak for radicals among the farmers, the men who till the soil are a unit against Government ownership or operation of railroads. They see a few would-be spokesmen of the Non-Partisan League and the Plumb Plan League for the purpose of making it appear that the farmers want a continued operation of the railroads by the Government. Concretely, they do not believe an increase in freight rates would follow the return to private control, because the Government is now showing a surplus in railroad operation, and if increases were necessary the farmer isn't as much concerned about that as he is about efficient distribution. Abstractly, the farmers' organizations declare their whole protest is against nationalization of industry in any form, and their present convention in Washington is to impress Socialistic elements everywhere that they cannot count on the support of the farmers.

The whole thing is more or less wrapped up in national politics. It is true that party lines are not yet clearly defined. There seems to be a preponderant sentiment among those Democrats who have taken a stand, however, which indicates sympathy with the Bryan wing of the party where the slant of flirtation with Socialism is not altogether concealed. Among the Republicans, the pendulum tends to swing against Government ownership and toward the other extreme, a phase that may throw the support of organized labor toward the Democrats while pushing the farmers into the bosom of the Republicans.

Just now the railroad bill is tied up in conference between the House and Senate. The railroad brotherhoods see not only a possible chance some day of putting through the Plumb plan, with a share in the profits of railroad management, but they fear the present wage scale may not be perpetuated once the railroads go back to private hands. So both abstractly and concretely they are fighting tooth and nail for a postponement of the whole issue beyond the next election at

least. Obviously they would work for the election of a Congress that would be pledged to an extension of the period of Government operation. The farmers, on the other hand, would if compelled to carry the matter into the campaign, support Congressional candidates who would be pledged to return the railroads at once to their owners.

Pressure is being brought to bear by the farmers on the Republican Congress to take the responsibility and go forward with the legislation, but pressure will be correspondingly brought by the railroad employees to persuade President Wilson to veto the measure. The farmers' organizations, which are meeting here and adopting resolutions designed to show that millions of farmers want the railroads turned back to their owners, are represented here by a legislative committee who are said to feel confident that if it ever came to a showdown enough strength could be mustered to pass the railroad bill over Mr. Wilson's suggested veto. They point to what was done with the daylight-saving law, which city interests and President Wilson failed to keep on the statute books.

Politically speaking, the alignments are becoming clearer. The farmers and labor have in common good citizenship, good government and other broad interests, but on economic grounds they are revealed this week as political foes of the immediate future.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS SECONDARY BOYCOTT UNLAWFUL.

"Secondary boycotts" by organized labor, intended to injure legitimate business, were declared unlawful by a Federal court, notwithstanding the immunity labor organizations were presumed to enjoy under the Clayton Act, the Supreme Court held on January 3rd, 1921, in an opinion on which it divided, six to three.

This opinion is regarded as the hardest blow labor unionism has sustained at the hands of the Government in many years. Although it does not deny labor the right to strike against a primary employer, it does

deny labor the right to organize a conspiracy that by indirect or roundabout means inflicts damage upon that employer. In other words, working men individually or collectively may quit making a given product, but they cannot lawfully engage in a conspiracy against the product itself.

The court's conclusions in this important case were read by Associate Justice McReynolds, the minority opinion being prepared by Justice Brandies and was concurred in by Justices Holmes and Clarke. The dissenters took substantially the same position as did the Court of Appeals, which held that under the Clayton act labor was not to be restricted in its right to strike or to incite sympathetic strikes and other measures against an employer.

This case arose through an appeal for protection filed with the District Court of New York several years ago by the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., against the International Association of Machinists to restrain the latter from boycotting its products.

The facts, as recited by the court, are that the Duplex Company, which manufactures newspaper presses, maintains an open shop at its Battle Creek factory. Prior to filing the injunction petition, the local branch of the machinists' union called a strike at the plant of the plaintiff, but only a handful of men responded, not enough, in fact to make any difference at the factory.

Failing in its effort to promote a successful "primary" strike, the machinists' union organized, through its international organization, 'to obstruct and destroy the trade of the Duplex Company, especially its interstate trade.'

The court found that the union succeeded in obstructing the transportation, installation and operation of Duplex machines. To this end, the court shows certain "sinister" practices were engaged in. Briefly, they were:

Warning to Duplex customers against trading with the company.

Threatening customers with sympathetic strikes in other trades than their own.

Influencing trucking companies against the delivery of Duplex machines and causing strikes among trucking company employes.

Inciting strikes in newspaper and other plants where Duplex products were in operation.

Notifying repair shops not to make repairs on Duplex machines.

Persuading exposition companies from showing Duplex machines.

These practices the Supreme Court held were in violation of the Sherman act against conspiracies to restrain interstate commerce since they were intended to destroy the business of the Duplex company as punishment for maintaining an open shop.

The Clayton act, the court recalls, gives certain immunity to labor in striking against an employer. But the Supreme Court holds that the secondary boycott, as undertaken by the machinists in this case, designed to coerce customers, both actual and prospective, from trading with the Duplex company is as unlawful as the practice of "blacklisting," a practice which the court repeatedly has held to be unlawful.

"It is settled by these decisions," the Court said in this connection, "that such a restraint produced by peaceful persuasion is as much within the prohibition as one accomplished by force or threats of force, and it is not to be justified by the fact that the particular parties to the combination or conspiracy may have some object beneficial to themselves or their associates which possibly they might have been at liberty to pursue in the absence of the statute."

The Supreme Court agrees with the lower courts that the Clayton act protects labor organizations in their legitimate acts, but insists that these organizations are not at liberty to commit acts of violence or depredation against the property of a company against which a strike may have been called.

Peaceful persuasion is one of the means organized labor may employ under the Clayton act, the Supreme Court admits, in effecting the object of a lawful strike, but the court lays down the rule: "To instigate a sym-

pathetic strike in aid of a secondary boycott cannot be deemed peaceful and lawful persuasion." In essence it is a threat to inflict damage upon the immediate employer, between whom and his employees no dispute exists, in order to bring him against his will into a concerted plan to inflict damage upon another employer who is in dispute with his employees."

Some suggestion was made today that this far-reaching opinion of the Supreme Court might have the effect of justifying the stand taken by the Bethlehem and other steel companies who have refused to sell steel to building contractors who employ union labor.

This decision, it is admitted on all sides, places restrictions upon labor unionism which will make it difficult to deal with employers who maintain the open shop. Such employers, if they have sufficient men to keep their plants going, may depend upon the protection of the courts against secondary boycotts.

LABOR MAY USE OWN RESOURCES TO FIGHT CAPITAL WITH CAPITAL.

Labor's answer to recent legal and legislative setbacks may be to fight capital with capital itself.

An experiment, called "the Norfolk idea," and conducted by the International Association of Machinists, is being much discussed and, it is said, is about to be repeated on the Pacific Coast. In brief, the Norfolk idea is the use of capital assets and credit of organized labor in the fight to force employers to meet its demands.

As explained by E. C. Davison, secretary of the machinists, there was a strike in the Crescent Iron Works, at Norfolk, late in 1920. The labor union strategy was simple.

The outstanding obligations of the Crescent Iron Works were bought up and control thus having been gained, support was furnished through extension of credit and active co-operation of affiliated branches of organized labor.

"Instead of a long struggle in which our members each drew \$8 per week in strike benefits," he said, "we

succeeded in keeping them all employed at top wages. The industry in Norfolk was saved an expensive period of inactivity, and the city was saved the loss in trade which would have resulted."

When the Iron Masters' Association declared for an open shop in the summer of 1920, investigation disclosed that there was an outstanding mortgage of \$40,000 on the Crescent works a few days overdue. Mr. Davison, acting for the union, attempted to buy up the mortgage, but the bank holding it refused to sell. Further inquiry disclosing that many of the bank's depositors were members of unions, steps were taken which resulted in a sudden decrease of the institution's deposits on hand. The offer to purchase the mortgage being then renewed, the bank consented to the sale, Mr. Davison explained.

A "showdown" with the management of the Crescent Iron Works followed immediately, Mr. Davison said, the outcome being the re-opening of that plant as a strictly union shop.

Soon, however, according to Mr. Davison, Norfolk bankers refused to advance credit for current transactions to the Crescent Works; and jobbers, he said, refused to sell it equipment. The Machinists' Union at once deposited with a Norfolk bank sufficient cash to cover immediate needs and met the remaining problem by arranging with out-of-town firms for the articles needed to complete the work at hand.

Proponents of the Norfolk idea insist that it offers a legitimate, economical and expeditious way of obtaining relief, at least in isolated cases. Whether it could be used by labor in disputes affecting larger areas and consequently in opposition to more strongly organized opposition, Mr. Davison thought would have to wait further development.

BALTIMORE LOCALS.

1. Automatic Machine and Flow Operators No. 118 of Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—Wm. A. Murphy, secretary, 1927 Hollins Street. Wages: Flow Operators \$5.28 per day, Machine Operators \$5.50 per day. Time and one-half for Sundays, holidays and overtime, 8 hours constitute a day.
2. Bakers No. 209—H. Hurwitz, 24 S. Washington Street.
3. Bakers and Confectioners No. 67—Edw. Bartholme, financial secretary, 625 Belnord Avenue; Jos. Kreinhofer, treasurer, 1605 N. Chapel Street. Meeting 715 N. Eutaw Street. Wages: Minimum wage \$30.00 per week; 1st class mechanics receiver up to \$45 and \$50 per week. Time and one-half for overtime and holidays. A gain of \$5.00 minimum wage and one hour over last year's scale.
4. Barbers Jour. International No. 241—G. W. Sanders, 800 E. 41st Street. Wages not less than \$20 per week and 50% over \$28. Ten hours constitute a day; 1 hour off for dinner; shops closed on holidays.
5. Beverage Dispensers No. 532—Bernard Stern, secretary-treasurer, 509 E. Baltimore Street.
6. Beer and Soft Drink Bottlers No. 258—George Mauler, secretary, 1122 Harford Avenue. Wages: \$32 per week; overtime at rate of time and one-half; Sunday and holidays double time. This rate is until June, 1921. 8 hours constitute a day.
7. Beer Drivers Local No. 173—John A. Banz, 1122 Harford Avenue. Wages: Chauffeurs, route drivers, feed men, stable bosses and depot men \$34 per week; shipping drivers and helpers \$32 per week; stable men \$31 per week; watchmen \$30; bottle drivers \$30; yardmen \$30. Nine hours constitute a day from April to October, 8 hours from October to April. Time and one-

half for overtime, Sunday and holidays double time and extras for empty bottles and boxes returned.

8. Bill Posters and Billers Alliance No. 36, P. O. Box 833, Baltimore—Edward F. Raysinger, 1822 N. Rutland Avenue.
9. Bindery Women No. 123—Mrs. B. McGonigle, 2405 Laurette Avenue.
10. Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 193—John Shallow, 46 E. Williamsen Street; James Chaney, financial secretary-treasurer, 1419 Patapsco Street.
11. Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Ship Builders No. 35—H. D. South, 1441 Hull Street.
12. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 63—Jesse Francis, president and agent. Meeting 4118 E. Lombard Street. F. J. Martin, treasurer, 3729 Foster Avenue.
13. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders L. U. No. 36—S. Patchell, 3818 E. Gough Street; George Waldo, president, 2123 Sinclair Avenue; M. A. Caughlin, 60 Knickerbocker Building.
14. Boilermakers Helpers No. 15980—D. J. Brown, 628 N. Chapel Street. Wages: 62 to 80 cents per hour straight time, time and one-half overtime and double time for Sundays. 8 hours constitute a day.
15. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 240—B. L. Martin, secretary, 1728 Harford Avenue.
16. Bookbinders No. 44—Wallace M. Gruelle, 1821 Madison Avenue.
17. Brewery Workers No. 8—John Riegger, 1804 N. Gay Street.
18. Brewery Engineers and Firemen No. 177—O. H. Schmidt, 1724 N. Collington Avenue. Wages: Engineers, \$37.50; firemen, \$33.00; oilers, \$34.00; helpers, \$33.00. This is a 6-day basis, and an 8-hour day. All overtime, Sundays and holidays, at the rate of time and one-half.
19. Butcher Workmen No. 90—Ernest Behringer, 2534 Boyd Street.

20. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 381—Josephine Pistoria, 507 N. Exeter Street.
21. Carpenter Local Union No. 101—Albert C. Schroeffler, 715 N. Eutaw Street. Wages: 90 cents per hour, double time for overtime, Sundays and holidays. 8 hours constitute a day.
22. Carpenters No. 1908 (Colored)—W. Callahan, 1025 Park Avenue.
23. Chauffeurs No. 459—Benjamin F. Robinson, 316 S. Chapel Street.
24. Cigar Makers No. 1—Gus Meehan, 6 S. Paca Street.
25. City Fire Fighters Union No. 132—J. W. Sullivan, financial secretary, 2237 Jefferson Street, office 401 Hoffman Building; H. C. Martin, treasurer, 2009 E. 30th Street.
26. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers No. 15—Gus Franz, 819 S. Paca Street; G. A. Ott, business agent, Emerson Tower Building.
27. Coat makers No. 36—Samuel Rudow, 4 S. Central Avenue.
28. Coopers Local Union No. 32—Henry Kappauf, 329 S. Bentalon Street; Wm. F. Weiss, 1313 N. Washington Street.
29. Coppersmiths No. 80—Edw. Kavanaugh, 434 N. Lakewood Avenue. Wages: Minimum rate \$1.00 per hour, all overtime paid at the rate of double time. 8 hours constitute a day, 44 hours, week.
30. Crown Cork and Seal Operators No. 14204—Miss Belle Clark, 804 Munsey Building.
31. Custom Ladies' Tailors No. 101—Joseph Tichy, 219 N. Gilmore Street. Wages: Working under 1 year agreement; 44 hours per week; time and one-half for overtime, not more than 12 hours overtime in 1 week, additional pay for holidays.
32. Dock Builders and Pile Drivers—Asa H. Urie, 1942 McHenry Street. Wages: 90 cents per hour, 44 hour week, double time for Saturday afternoons and holidays.

33. Dock Builders and Pile Drivers No. 1908—Joseph Flaherty, 3214 Fait Avenue.
34. Eastern and Gulf Sailors Association—A. Kile, 804 S. Broadway.
35. Electrical Workers No. 28—Frank J. Meeder, secretary, 20 N. East Street; Thomas Fagan, financial secretary, 1222 St. Paul Street. Wages: Minimum rate for electricians \$9.00 per day, an increase of \$1.60 per day since December, 1920, helpers \$4.40 per day, increase 80 cents. Minimum rate for apprentices \$2.00 per day, increase 20 cents and additional increase of 60 cents per day each 3 months.
36. Electrical Workers L. U. No. 27—Jos. S. Shipley, 535 E. 23rd Street; Frank Peterson, 617 S. Streeper Street. Wages: \$1.00 per hour, 44 hours per week, double time for Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.
37. Elevator Constructors No. 7—L. O. Dorsey, 2411 W. North Avenue.
38. Federal Employees' L. U. No. 155—William H. Swann, 23 Custom House Building.
39. Federal Employees' Union No. 21, Custom House—Goodman Isaac, 325 Custom House Building; Chas. L. Wiegand, 325 Custom House Building.
40. Federal Employees' Union No. 147—P. Hepburne, U. S. Coast Guard Depot, South Baltimore, P. O., Md.
41. Federal Employees' Union No. 180—George Kell, secretary, Aberdeen, Md.; Jas. Collins, financial secretary, Box 142, Perryman, Md. Wages: \$4.00 per day, some members receiving \$5. 8 hours constitute a day, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sunday.
42. Federal Employees' Union No. 124—Basil E. Moore, 158 Conduit Street, Annapolis, Md.
43. Federal Employees' Union No. 193—Ray F. Trenchell, 801 Pennington Avenue.

44. Federal Employees' L. U. No. 163—George W. Shovel, 910 S. Sharp Street.
45. Federal Employees' L. U. No. 209—Richard A. Cooper, 166 Dolphin Street.
46. Federal Labor Union No. 10875—Robert H. Bechtel, 3525 Old York Road; Westly Brannen, 405 S. East Avenue, business agent.
47. Federal Labor Union No. 14204—Miss Belle Clark, 804 Munsey Building.
48. Firemen and Oilers No. 516 International Brotherhood—W. G. Roberts, secretary, 3337 Payne Street, Hampden, Baltimore, Md.
49. Flint Glass Workers No. 90—C. W. Ballerstadt, 211 S. Pulaski Street; James F. Hollingsworth, financial secretary, Westport, Md.
50. Garment Workers No. 244 (United)—Geo. Metzger, 1200 N. Central Avenue.
51. Glass Bottle Packers Branch No. 80—Geo. Mechs, 709 W. Hamburg Street; George Bartlett, Box 154, Raspeburg, Md.
52. Glass Bottle Blowers No. 9—George W. Speake, Jr., 312 N. Hilton Street.
53. Granite Cutters—Robert Oliver, 613 W. West Street; F. W. Hayden, 36 W. West Street.
54. Hair Spinners No. 12353—J. Wieber, 3704 Old Frederick Road. Wages: \$5.00 per day of 9 hours, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sunday.
55. Heat, Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 11—S. Mohsberg, 225 N. Monroe Street. Wages: \$1.00 per hour, 60 cents for helpers. 44 hours constitutes a week, overtime double the regular rate.
56. Horseshoers, Jour. No. 2—Henry F. Broening, 3007 Arunah Avenue.
57. Iron Moulders No. 19—John Kemper, secretary, 2815 Parkwood Avenue; Wm. Irwin, president, 2713 Belair Avenue. Wages: \$1.00 per hour, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.

58. Iron Moulders No. 24 (Stove)—Fred Ditzel, 2132 Orleans Street. Wages: Mostly piece work, average rate being \$8.33 per day. 8 hours constitute a day, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.
59. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 4—Miss Hannah J. Horwitz, 1023 E. Baltimore Street. Wages: Operators, men \$50.00 per week; skirt operators, men \$48.00 per week; coat finishers, women, \$27.50 per week; skirt finishers, women, \$20.50 per week; pressers, men, \$44.00 per week. 8 hours per day, time and one-half overtime, additional pay for holidays.
60. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 110 (Cutters)—Simon Kremer, 604 Dukeland Avenue. Wages: Trimmers \$40.00 per week; cutters \$44.00 per week; time and one-half for overtime. 8 hours constitute a day, 44 hours, week.
61. Letter Carriers' Branch No. 176 National Association—J. McHugh, 1800 E. Fairmount Ave.
62. Lithographers, Protective and Beneficial Association No. 18—Robert Bircher, president, 2107 Edmondson Avenue; Hermann G. Sanders, 710 Collington Avenue.
63. Longshoremen's Association No. 828—W. Zeidler, 1454 William Street.
64. Longshoremen No. 876 (Lumber Handlers)—Simon Woodson, secretary, 1312 N. Stricker Street.
65. Longshoremen No. 858—Thomas Barbaroka, 1134 Cooksie Street.
66. Longshoremen Association No. 922—James Filipowicz, 2137 Cambridge Street.
67. Machinists No. 405—George M. Henderson, 810 E. North Avenue; Howard Anderson, 405 Hoffman Building.
68. Machinists L. U. No. 186, My Maryland Lodge—George E. Wedmore, Room 21, Vansant Building, 210 E. Lexington Street, financial secretary.

69. Maintenance of Ways Employees' and Laborers No. 695—John H. Fishpaw, 1818 Ramsay Street.
70. Maintenance of Ways Employees' No. 2018—Robert W. Morton, 2614 Boone Street.
71. Maintenance of Ways Employees, No. 296—John N. Keene, 3370 Hickory Avenue.
72. Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of Atlantic and Gulf—Harry J. Myers, agent, 913 Fell Street.
73. Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 5—John H. Mittendorf, 716 Dolphin Street.
74. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—M. Krain, 804 S. Broadway.
75. Marine Lodge, Machinists, No. 774—Guy S. Brady, secretary, 1675 N. Milton Avenue. G. C. Kutley, president, 522 N. Robinson Street; Wm. F. Purdy, financial secretary, 21 Vansant Building, 210 E. Lexington Street. Wages: Average rate 80 cents per hour; double time Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. 8 hours constitute a day.
76. Marine Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers No. 148—Wm. F. Blotkamp, 128 N. Montford Avenue. Wages: 74 cents per hour, time and half for overtime or new work, double time for overtime on repair or old work Sundays and holidays. 8 hours per day, 4 hours Saturday.
77. Marine and Railroad Pipe Fitters and Helpers No. 680, U. A.—Walter Pruett, president and treasurer, 615 Dunbarton Avenue; George E. Arro, 33 Franklin Building. Wages: Mechanics 80 cents per hour, helpers 54 cents per hour, in some isolated cases members receive 90 cents and \$1 per hour. 8 hours constitute a day, double time Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.
78. Master Mates and Pilots, Rescue Harbor No. 14, American Association—Robert S. Lavender, 3038 Guilford Avenue. Wages: Tug captains \$38 per week, no food; tug mates, \$26 per week,

no food; time and one-half overtime, all over 10 hours, Sundays and holidays, 10 days' vacation. Steamship tug masters \$190 per month and food; steamship tug mates \$135 per month and food; time and one-half for overtime over 11 hours; double time for over 5 hours on Sundays and holidays and 10 days' vacation. Bay tugs masters \$210 per month with food; mates \$170 per month with food, time and one-half overtime over 12 hours, Sundays and holidays. Bay steamer masters \$250 per month with food; mates \$175 per month. No overtime.

79. Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass and Silver Workers—Adam A. Reed, 1022 Aisquith Street. Wages: 80 cents per hour. Piece rate from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour. 8 hours constitute a day, overtime time and one-half double time Sundays and holidays.
80. Moving Picture Operatives No. 181—N. Basil Morgan, 419 E. Baltimore Street; G. Kingston Howard, president, 419 E. Baltimore Street. Wages: One operator 5 hours or less daily, pay ranges from \$25.50 per week to \$29.33; 1 operator 9 hours or less from \$40.80 to \$48.45 per week. Theaters not showing pictures regularly, one operator 8 hours or less \$15.00 per day; Sundays double time, holidays time and one-half.
81. Musical Union No. 40—R. M. Pacard, president, 1808 E. Chase Street; Louis Reibetanz, financial secretary, 813 Patterson Park Avenue.
82. Paper Bag Workers Union—Miss Loretta Dowd, 1109 West Franklin Street. Wages: \$2.25 per day; no overtime allowed for holidays. Had been receiving 60 cents per day bonus.
83. Paper Box Workers L. U. No. 106—J. Wm. Schneider, secretary, 1406 Darley Avenue.
84. Paper Hangers No. 295—Thomas H. Cullington, 1111 N. Stricker Street.

85. Pattern Makers Association—Wm. G. Arnal, 1502 N. Madeira Street; John W. Treder, treasurer, 2808 Philadelphia Avenue.
86. Photo Engravers No. 2—Harry Snitzer, 411 Spalding Avenue, Arlington, Md.; Harry T. White, 2905 Edmondson Avenue; Albert Chate-lain, financial secretary, 2911 McElderry Street; Richard J. Getz, 1118 Woodley Street.
87. Plasterers Union No. 155 Oper.—George Barnes, 747 W. Lexington Street.
88. Postoffice Clerks, National Federation, No. 181—A. Sontag, treasurer, care of Balto. Post Office.
89. Potters, National Brotherhood, Oper. No. 11—George G. Kastner, 736 S. Linwood Avenue.
90. Ship Carpenters and Joiners No. 318—William E. Roberts, 439 E. 28th Street.
91. Sheet Metal Workers No. 122—Calvert Jones, 3724 Old York Road.
92. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 1143—Charles Smack, 4804 Park Heights Avenue. Wages: \$1.00 per hour; helpers \$5.00 per day. 8 hours constitute a day, 44 hours a week. Time and one-half for overtime, double time for Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.
93. Slate and Tile Roofers—W. F. Zucker, 16 N. Rose Street. Wages: \$1.00 per hour; 8 hours constitute a day; double time for overtime Sundays and holidays.
94. Sprinkler Fitters No. 669—W. Guba, 722 Brune Street. Wages: Increased in 1920 from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per day; 44 hours per week; all overtime paid at the rate of double time.
95. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 438—Harry Leonard, secretary, 1623 E. Preston Street; Fred Adams, president, St. Helena.
96. Steel and Tin Workers No. 7—Robert Blank, secretary, 3208 Colgate Street.
97. Steel and Iron Workers No. 4, Amalgamated Association—D. W. Eklund, 417 S. 12th Street, Highlandtown.

98. Structural Iron Workers No. 16—Myles Jennings, secretary-treasurer, 706 E. Baltimore Street. Wages: Bridgemen and finishers \$1.25 per hour; reinforced rod workers \$1.00 per hour; apprentices 75 cents per hour for first six months; 92½ cents per hour for second six months; \$1.00 per hour third six months. Double time Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. 8 hours constitute a day.
99. Structural Iron Workers No. 188.
100. Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants No. 15401.
101. Stereotypers Union No. 10—B. F. Appold, 307 S. Monroe Street.
102. Stone Pavers No. 20—J. J. Dulaney, 918 Bennett Place.
103. Taxi Drivers, United, No. 623—Leo Blondell, 438 N. Robinson Street.
104. Teachers of Baltimore L. U. No. 115—John A. Kratz, 4302 Springdale Avenue.
105. Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 628.
106. Textile Workers No. 977.
107. Theatrical Stage Employees No. 19—M. J. Fitzgerald, 1019 McCulloh Street; G. Pittmen, financial secretary-treasurer, 515 N. Stricker Street.
108. Typographical Union No. 11, German-American—Steven P. Pensky, 1932 W. Mulberry Street.
109. Typographical Union No. 12—A. W. Rutherford, 210 E. Lexington Street.
110. United Garment Workers No. 7—Mrs. F. Arnold, 517 N. Streeper Street.
111. Upholsterers No. 101—Herbert Keen, 1809 E. Gough Street.
112. Upholsters No. 104—Carl J. Lorenz, secretary, 115 Wilhelm Avenue. Wages: 90 cents per hour; 8 hours constitute a day, 44 hours a week; overtime at the rate of time and one-half, Sundays and holidays double time.
113. Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers No. 72—Agnes Stein, 1023 E. Baltimore Street.

114. Waiters L. U. No. 717—W. J. Scorti, financial secretary, 126 N. Paca Street. Wages: \$45.00 per month with board, overtime paid at the rate of 70 cents per hour. At one of the largest hotels some members of this Union were reduced 20 per cent. the past year. 9 hours constitute a day.
115. Waiters L. U. No. 836 (Colored)—George Bell, secretary, 403 Presstman Street.
116. Wall Preparers No. 953.
117. Women's Trade Union League—Miss Lucille Lippitt, treasurer, 1224 Light Street; Hortense Powdermaker, Granada Apartments.
118. Yeast Workers No. 323—Michael Sweeney, president, 418 E. 20th Street; John C. Nagle, secretary, 108 N. Belnord Avenue.

THESE UNIONS NOT LISTED IN FEDERAL ROSTER.

119. Bricklayers—I. Louis Wonder, business agent, Gay and Frederick Streets. Wages: \$1.25 per hour to continue in force until May 1st, 1922. The proposition to reduce the rate of pay to \$1.00 per hour was rejected by a vote of the members.
120. Hod Carriers—Nelson J. Lyles, secretary, 1902 Etting Street. Wages: 87½ cents per hour; overtime at the rate of time and one-half; holidays double time. This rate went into effect April 1, 1920.
121. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—Wm. E. Pennington, secretary. Wages: Beginning May 1, 1920, \$1.00 per hour; 8 hours constitute a day; all overtime, Sundays and holidays, double time.

THE RATES OF PAY AND HOURS PER DAY OF THE FOLLOWING CRAFTS WERE ASCERTAINED DURING
THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

Classification	—Regular Rates— Amount	Per	Hours Per Day	Days Per Week	Overtime Rate	Sunday Rate	Holiday Rate
Foreman, General.....	\$300-\$400	Month	No Limit	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Foreman of Labor.....	45-55	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Foreman of Shops.....	50-75	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Master Mechanic.....	1.00	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Master Machinist.....	1.00	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Master Carpenter.....	10.00	Day up	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Time & ½
Foreman, Bricklayer.....	11.00	Day up	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Foreman, Carpenter.....	8.00	Day up	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Foreman, Concrete.....	45-55	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Time & ½
Foreman, Painter.....	7.70	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Time & ½
Foreman, Plumber.....	8.50	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Time & ½
Foreman, Sheetmetal Worker.	1.12½-1.25	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Foreman, Railroad Track....	.55-.60	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Foreman, Asst. of Laborers...	.55-.60	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Foreman, Steamfitter.....	10.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Time & ½	Time & ½
Auto Mechanic.....	45.00 up	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Time & ½	Time & ½
Bricklayer	10.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Boilermaker	8.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Carpenter	7.20	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Chaufeur	20-25	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Coal Passer.....	25.00	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Crane Operator, Electric....	35-40	Week	8-10-12 Hrs.	7 Days	None	None	None
Cement Finisher.....	1.00	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Engineer, Crane.....	40-45	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Engineer, Stationary.....	35-55	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Engineer, Steam Shovel.....	65.00	Week	8-10-12 Hrs.	7 Days	None	None	None
Fireman, Crane.....	28-30	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Fireman, Stationary.....	25-28	Week	8-10 Hours	5½ & 7 Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Harness Maker.....	50-.65	Hour	8-10-12 Hrs.	7 Days	None	None	None
Horseshoer85	Hour	9 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	None	None
		Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½

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Classification	Regular Rates—		Hours Per Day	Days Per Week	Overtime Rate	Sunday Rate	Holiday Rate
	Amount	Per					
Machinist	30-40	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Time & ½	Time & ½
Painter	7.20	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Plumber	8.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Riveter	Piecework						
Sheetmetal Worker	41.00	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Steamfitter	8.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Toolmaker	44.00	Week	8-9 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Welder, Acetylene	55.00	Week	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Helper, Carpenter	5.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Helper, Plumber	4.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Helper, Sheetmetal Worker ..	50-70	Hour	8 Hours	5½ Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Helper, Steamfitter	6.00	Day	8 Hours	5½ Days	Double	Double	Double
Laborer, Unskilled .....	.50	Hour	10 Hours	5½ Days	None	Time & ½	Time & ½
Lineman .....	.73	Hour	8 Hours	6 Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Line Foremen	44.00	Week	8 Hours	6 Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Wiremen & Telephone Installers	.79	Hour	8 Hours	6 Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Wiremen & Installers' Helpers	.54	Hour	8 Hours	6 Days	Time & ½	Double	Double
Boatswain	95.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Seamen	90.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Ordinary Seamen	65.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Apprentices	40.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Messmen	50.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Messboys	70.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Firemen	90.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch
Coal Passers	90.00	Month	8 Hours in port const.	day; 8 Hours at sea const.	watch	watch	watch

MOVING-PICTURE OPERATORS' WAGES.—Moving-Picture Operators' Union, of which G. K. Howard is president, agreed to a compromise wage rate of 85 cents per hour in their contract for the year beginning November 1st. The Rammers' Union scale of wages advanced to \$7 a day after January 1, 1920, and the Pavers to \$8 a day. Rammers formerly received \$5.60 and Pavers \$6.40 a day.

BALTIMORE CITY.

The pioneers who picked a site for their settlement on the upper tidewaters of the great Chesapeake Bay, nearer to the interior of the country and the Panama Canal than any other Atlantic port, made Baltimore inevitable as a great manufacturing and shipping city. The completion of the Panama Canal, the expansion of export trade, the building of a great merchant marine, the overcrowding of more northern manufacturing and shipping cities, have forced and made immediate the development of Baltimore's resources, which is under way on an unprecedented scale. Baltimore is not affected by the same force of "foreign" influence which exists in other cities. The latest available figures show it to be far the most American of all our cities, so far as the nativity of its people is concerned. It has been stated that Boston is predominantly an Irish city, New York a Jewish, Milwaukee a German and Chicago a polyglot. Baltimore, with only 12.5 per cent. of her population born in foreign countries, with no foreign-born group making up even 5 per cent. of the whole, may fairly claim the title of the largest American city. She is 87 per cent. pure American.

A DELIGHTFUL CITY TO LIVE IN.

There is no large progressive business city in the United States where the elements of real happiness are so successfully interwoven with the activities of industrial and commercial life.

PHYSICAL LAYOUT.

The physical layout of the city and its environs offer manifold opportunities for the best of pleasures. Baltimore is on the water. She lies along the banks of the Patapsco River, within a few miles of the Chesapeake, and is also within immediate touching distance of several of the most attractive tributaries of that beautiful bay. That means that Baltimoreans enjoy all of the advantage of every phase of water-pleasure

and water-living. Yachting, fishing, house-boating, camping—all of the natural and attractive features of the water are here in convenient abundance. Nor is the land side less seductive in its pleasure possibilities.

It spreads backward from the Patapsco River over a beautiful rolling country where the architect and the landscape artist have combined to develop exquisitely lovely homes. Baltimore has a wonderful chain of parks. The city has acquired over three thousand acres for parking purposes and Druid Hill has been developed into one of the most beautiful parks in the United States.

BALTIMORE UP TO DATE.

Baltimore is an up-to-date city. That is to say, she has developed all the modern machinery which will best contribute to the health, comfort and esthetics of her people. Baltimore is a great medical center. She has an international reputation for her medical genius. As a consequence the city is fortunate in the number of her hospitals, controlled and attended by the best of skill. Nor is the city satisfied with providing means for merely the restoration of health. Provision is made for the prevention of disease and preservation of health. The municipality has constructed a sewerage system which is second to none in the United States. Particular emphasis is laid upon the need for cleanliness; and the city authorities, as a consequence, are prompted to special efforts in the task of keeping the public streets clean. Baltimore is recognized as one of the cleanest cities in the country in the matter of streets.

From an article written by Gen. Felix Agnus, which appeared in the American, "Baltimore holds fifth place among American cities in the total of improved streets. This is several notches above her relative standing in either wealth or population, and it is the finest kind of proof that Baltimore has been doing things." Baltimore has nine million yards of paving. Including the new annex, Baltimore has 784 miles of streets, of which

387 miles are paved and 397 miles are unimproved. In the old portion of the city 75 per cent. of the streets are paved and in the new annex 16 per cent. are paved.

SHIPPING.

The following article, prepared by Wm. M. Brittain, General Manager Export and Import Board of Trade, appeared in the Municipal Journal:

Baltimore harbor comprises 127 miles of deepwater frontage, 45 miles of which are developed with waterfront warehouse space of 1,120,622 square feet, covered pier space of 1,484,132 square feet, open pier space of 921,048 square feet, and a terminal storage capacity of 1,909,920 square feet, together with the most modern accommodations for the handling of grain, coal, oil, sulphur, fertilizer and other specialized shipments. The ship channel is 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide; the mean tidal range is but 14 inches; the ice interference is negligible, and the anchorage grounds are ample.

The port is served by 49 regular steamship liner services controlled by 36 companies which operate 160 steamers to more than 75 foreign ports. In addition to these overseas liner vessels, the port is served by 12 coastwise steamship lines regularly trading between Baltimore and the principal ports on our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. These overseas and coastwise steamship services transporting general cargoes of miscellaneous freight, together with the large number of tramp steamers and industrial carriers of bulk cargoes of ore, oil, sulphur, fertilizers, coal, grain, etc., constantly trading to and from the port, constitute the entire shipping activities of Baltimore. For the year 1920 the ships required by the United States Customs to enter and clear at Baltimore aggregated 2,843 vessels of 7,364,884 net tons entered and 3,259 vessels of 7,960,908 net tons cleared. The value of the total volume of water-borne commerce of the port is officially estimated at \$873,891,200; while exports for 1920 reached a valuation of \$381,638,385 and imports \$62,613,228.

In the handling of grain and coal cargoes the record of the port of Baltimore stands unrivaled. The largest and best equipped pier for the loading of coal cargoes in the world, located at Curtis Bay, a branch of the Patapsco River, has established a record of 3,684 tons loaded into vessel in one hour. The total coal loading capacity of the port is estimated at 67,500 tons in ten hours, and during 1920 our aggregate dumping, including export, bunker and coastwise coal, amounted to 6,439,974 tons. Baltimore's facilities for the handling of bulk grain cargoes consist of seven modern elevators with a total capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, the port having in the new 5,000,000

bushel elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad the largest plant of its kind in existence. A record was recently established by the Western Maryland Railway when 200,000 bushels of rye, of which 64,000 bushels were in bags, were loaded in 18 hours. During 1920, 55,466,453 bushels of all grains were exported from Baltimore.

NEAR CENTER OF POPULATION.

Baltimore is nearer the center of population of the United States than Philadelphia, New York or Boston. It is nearer the centers of the greatest proportion of improved farm lands which are located in order of rank in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; with the leading corn States, as follows: Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio, and the centers of largest wheat production in the Western and Middle Western States. Baltimore is closely connected by short distance rail routes with the chemical plants of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio; also with the pig iron and steel centers in order of rank in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York and Indiana. It is also connected with leading centers of the following industries: Electrical machinery in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; cars and car repair parts in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio; carriages and wagons in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; automobiles in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and New York; with the coal mining centers in Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. In fact, 43.6 per cent. of products manufactured in this country, according to the United States census of 1910, are located in States which are directly connected with Baltimore by shorter rail routes than other ports. It is also advantageously situated to the large coal fields of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The short haul from the great Middle Western territory manufacturing a large part of the country's exports makes possible favorable inland freight rates on export and import traffic routed through this port. The three railroads with large termini in Baltimore (the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland) give direct connection with the great industrial, agricultural and mining sections of the country.

In any great port to which many ships converge the ability to secure prompt and efficient repairs and overhauling, whether great or small, is an important consideration to shipowners and operators. No port on either coast is better equipped in this respect than Baltimore in the great plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, Globe Shipbuilding Company and numerous other smaller plants.

CHEAP TURN AROUND.

Exports and imports pass through the port without congestion or delay and with lower costs than is the case in New York. The turn around of steamers costs less in this port than in New York, recent comparisons showing an average saving of more than \$4,000 per vessel each time for similar ships and cargoes in favor of Baltimore, and even this does not take into consideration provisioning costs or ship repairs, both of which are conceded to be lower in this port, nor the more rapid turn around of vessels, with the financial saving that this implies.

The absence of dockage assessments and wharfage charges on freight brought to the port by rail, the free delivery of less than carload shipments, paying a small minimum rail charge to any point in the harbor, are advantages which should influence operators in assigning vessels and exporters and importers in routing shipments.

Baltimore labor conditions are superior to those of any other Atlantic port. Despite the efforts of professional agitators from New York to induce the Baltimore stevedores and allied harbor workmen to strike in sympathy with the same class of labor in New York, the local men have persistently refused to do so. As a result of labor difficulties other Atlantic ports, and particularly New York, have more or less constant expensive and vexatious congestion of traffic, and as a consequence exporters and importers in the interior seek relief by forwarding shipments through Baltimore.

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The Federal Government and the City of Baltimore have already expended over \$21,000,000 for harbor improvement, and in order to provide additional facilities to care for the growing trade of the port the Maryland Legislature during its 1920 session passed an enabling act whereby the City of Baltimore is empowered to expend \$52,500,000 for the development of the port. At the election in November, 1920, the first \$12,500,000 installment of this amount was almost unanimously ratified by the citizens. With the money now available additional piers, warehouses and other equipment essential to a port with such possibilities for expansion are assured.

The Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore, the proponent of the \$52,500,000 enabling act for port development recently passed by the State Legislature of Maryland, has executed several preliminary surveys of the facilities of the port in support of this act, besides commissioning a prominent local engineer to visit the leading ports of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for comparative purposes. These reports are available for the Port Development Commission appointed under the terms of the act. The

membership of the commission is of the highest calibre, without the slightest taint of a political complexion.

The Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore is actively seeking from day to day to stimulate and cultivate the mercantile community of our city to think more and more in terms of the sea and of international trade. To this end it has been instrumental in instituting a local Foreign Trade Club, which meets twice a month at the luncheon hour in one of our leading hotels. This club has a membership of over 200, comprising representatives of all the important concerns engaged in shipping, exporting and importing.

The Export and Import Board of Trade also maintains as part of its service to the community a branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, which functions as a stimulant to our local industries disposed to engage in foreign trade.

The Export and Import Board of Trade has concluded arrangements with the Marine Expositions Company to conduct a gigantic Export, Import and Marine Exposition, to be held in the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, one of the largest buildings in this country, to run for the full week of July 11th to 16th, 1921. The principal trade, industrial and commercial organizations of Baltimore are heartily co-operating to make this undertaking a success. It is also cordially endorsed by the National Marine League and the United States Shipping Board. The consuls of foreign countries located in Baltimore are in communication with their governments in the effort to induce their nationals to send exhibits, and the producers in the large Middle Western cities of the United States are expected to participate. The Mayor of Baltimore has also appointed a large committee representative of the shipbuilding, ship operation, manufacturing, industrial and commercial interests of the community to further the enterprise.

Baltimore is the most western of the Eastern ports, the most northern of the Southern ports and the most southern of the Northern ports.

BALTIMORE BOASTS OF SAILINGS TO EIGHTY-SEVEN PORTS DISTRIBUTED AMONG MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Latest official statistics, compiled by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association give Baltimore no less than 87 ports of call in many foreign countries, to say nothing of the indirect and occasional operations of tramp vessels and special charters.

Naturally, this wonderful commercial development has influenced favorably the industrial growth of the

city, and if a plan of A. S. Goldsborough, of the M. and M. industrial bureau, is followed by Mayor Broening, additional expansion is assured. The scheme is simply a plan to advertise Baltimore in all parts of the world. This includes American as well as foreign cities, and among the former Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Baltimore's nearest rivals, in particular.

Practically every part of the globe is reached by ship service from the local port. Following is an official list of the foreign ports of call of ship lines operating from Baltimore, most of them having been established since the armistice:

TO	BY
ABO—Kerr Steamship Company, Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Company, States Marine Company.	
ACAGUTTA, SALVADOR—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	
ALEPPO—American-Mediterranean-Levant Line, M. B. Carlin & Co.	
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Company, Cunard Line, American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.	
ALGON BAY, SOUTH AFRICA—Furness Line.	
AUTOFAGASTA, CHILE—Pacific Steam Navigation Company.	
ANTWERP, BELGIUM—Acme Operating Company, Green Star Line, Red Star Line, Llyod Royal Belge.	
AVONMOUTH—Baltimore Steamship Company, Cunard Line.	
BALBOA, CANAL ZONE—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	
BARCELONA—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Company, Elwell Lines.	
BELFAST, IRELAND—Head-Lord Line.	
BERGEN, NORWAY—Scandinavian-American Line, States Marine Corporation.	
BLACK SEA PORTS—Baltimore Oceanic Steamship Company.	
BOMBAY, INDIA—M. B. Carlin & Co., Kerr Steamship Company.	
BORDEAUX, FRANCE—Acme Operating Company, Green Star Line.	
BREMEN, GERMANY—American Line, Kerr Steamship Company, Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company.	
BREST, FRANCE—Blake Line.	
BRISTOL, IRELAND—Baltimore Steamship Company, Cunard Line.	
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA—Green Star Line.	
CALCUTTA, INDIA—M. B. Carlin & Co., Kerr Steamship Company.	
CALLAO, PERU—Pacific Steam Navigation Company.	
CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA—Furness Line.	
CETTE, FRANCE—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Company.	
CHINA—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Company, States Marine Company, Kerr Steamship Company.	

TO

BY

CIENFUEGOS, CPBA—Acme Operating Company, Munson Line.

COLOMBO, CEYLON—Kerr Steamship Company.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK—Kerr Steamship Company, Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Company, States Marine Company.

CONSTANTINOPLE—American-Mediterranean-Levant Line, M. B. Carlin & Co.

CORINTO, NICARAGUA—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

DANZIG, POLAND—Scandinavian-American Line, States Marine

DUBLIN, IRELAND—Head-Lord Line.

EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA—Furness Line.

GALATZ—American-Mediterranean-Levant Line, M. B. Carlin & Co.

GENOA, ITALY—Acme Operating Company, Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Company.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—Baltimore Steamship Company, Donaldson Line.

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN—Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Company, States Marine Corporation, Swedish-American Line.

HANGO—Scandinavian-American Line.

HAMBURG, GERMANY—American Line, Abo-Kerr Steamship Co.

HAVANA, CUBA—Acme Operating Company, Munson Line.

HAVRE, FRANCE—Acme Operating Co., Blake Line, Green Star Line, Terminal Shipping Company.

HONGKONG, CHINA—Green Star Steamship Company.

INDIA—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

IQUIQUE—Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

JAMAICA—Baltimore and Jamaica Trading Company.

JAPAN—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

KARACHI, INDIA—M. B. Carlin & Co., Kerr Steamship Co.

KOBE, JAPAN—Green Star Line, Trans-Oceanic Steamship Co.

LA PALlice, FRANCE—Blake Line.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND—Johnson Line, Oriole Steamship Lines, American Line, Export Transportation Co., Garland Line.

LONDON, ENGLAND—Atlantic Transport Co., Cunard Line.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

LUBECK—Kerr Steamship Co., Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Co., States Marine Co.

MADRAS, INDIA—M. B. Carlin & Co., Kerr Steamship Co.

MALMO, SWEDEN—Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Co., States Marine Co., Swedish-American Line.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND—Blake Line, Manchester Lines.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE—Acme Operating Co., Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co., Elwell Lines (Baltimore Steamship Co.).

TO

BY

MAYAGUEZ—Baltimore Steamship Company.

MONTEVIDEO, URAGUAY—Green Star Steamship Co.

NAPLES, ITALY—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co.

NORRKOPING, SWEDEN—Kerr Steamship Co., Scandinavian-American Line, States Marine Co.

NORTH AFRICAN PORTS—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co.

PACIFIC COAST, U. S. A.—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

PIRAEUS, GREECE—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co., Cunard Line, American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

PONCE—Baltimore Steamship Co.

PORTLAND, OREGON—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

PORTO RICO—Baltimore Steamship Co.

PORT NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA—Furness Line.

RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL—Green Star Steamship Co.

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND—Green Star Steamship Co., Holland-American Line, Oriole Steamship Co., Export Transportation Co.

SALONIKA, GREECE—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co., Cunard Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SAN JUAN—Baltimore Steamship Co.

SAN JOSE, GUATEMALA—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SANTIAGO, CUBA—Acme Operating Co., Munson Line.

SANTOS, BRAZIL—Green Star Line.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA—Green Star Steamship Co.

SMYRNA, ASIA—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co., Cunard Line, American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

STITTIN—Kerr Steamship Co., Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Co.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Scandinavian-American Line, Standard Steamship Co., States Marine Co., Swedish-American-Mexico Line.

TRIESTE, ITALY—Baltimore-Oceanic Steamship Co.

VALENCIA, SPAIN—Elwell Lines.

VALPARAISO, CHILE—Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN—Green Star Line, Trans-Oceanic Company.

\$51,637,633 GROWTH IN FOREIGN TRADE.

The total value of Baltimore's foreign trade, both export and import, in 1920, was \$444,251,613, an increase of \$51,637,633 in comparison with 1919.

Some interesting facts are brought out in an analysis of the figures. The total foreign trade of the United States for 1920 is estimated at \$13,501,000,000, of which Baltimore's share was 3.3 per cent. Division of the business between exports and imports, with comparisons, was as follows:

Exports: \$381,638,385, Baltimore; \$8,222,000,000, United States; 4.6 per cent. through Baltimore.

Imports: \$62,613,228, Baltimore; \$5,279,000,000, United States; 1.2 per cent. through Baltimore.

Baltimore's exports and imports for December last, compared with December, 1919, follow:

Exports, 1920, \$18,445,062; 1919, \$36,244,350; decrease, \$17,799,288.

Imports, 1920, \$8,127,337; 1919, \$6,071,958; increase, \$2,055,379.

TERMINAL AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Cecil Bentham, director of Henry Simon, Limited, engineers of Manchester, England, one of the largest grain elevator concerns in the world, after an inspection tour of our harbor, predicted a great increase in Baltimore's grain trade, because of its terminal and transportation facilities.

"The reason that grain will come to Baltimore and other ports instead of New York," said Mr. Bentham, "is because of the method of distribution employed there. The grain that has been going there has been distributed within that city, or in that section, and has not been reaching points desired. I really think that it is about time for New York to throw up the sponge."

Mr. Bentham said that he has inspected all of the elevators in New York, Boston and the Canadian grain ports and centers, and declared the new Pennsylvania Railroad elevator at Canton to be decidedly the most up-to-date elevator that he has seen in this country. He predicted that it would have a decided effect in drawing grain trade to the port.

Mr. Hunting A. Towne, familiar with the City's fame as a shipping center, after making an inspection of its

drydocks and repair activities, stated he was much impressed with the truth that in drydocks and repair work Baltimore easily ranks first of all Atlantic seaports.

Twenty-five steamships are in Baltimore drydocks undergoing repairs or are on their way here for this purpose. The Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company have 16 of the vessels under contract for repair, while the majority of the others are at the docks of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, where three or four ships are being turned out each week. Baltimore has larger ship-repair facilities than any Atlantic seaport with the exception of New York.

COMPLETE DATA OF DRY DOCKS.

The Upper Plant of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company is equipped with a drydock 610 feet long and 62 feet wide at the floor. At the Lower Plant a drydock is in operation 437 feet in length by 50 feet at the bottom.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has in operation at 20,000-ton floating drydock, while a second dock of 6,000 tons capacity is now being installed. The 20,000-ton dock, which cost \$1,250,000, is 600 feet by 150 feet.

The Union Shipbuilding Company is installing a drydock of from 10,000 to 15,000 tons capacity.

The Globe Shipbuilding Company is the most recent addition to the ship repair facilities of the port. It already possesses a 9,000-ton floating drydock, and it is planned to install a second and larger dock in the near future. The H. E. Crook Company also plans the installation of a drydock, work upon which is to commence within the next few months.

Charles L. Rohde & Sons have two floating drydocks; one is 198 feet by 64 feet, the other 150 by 50 feet. W. E. Woodall Shipbuilding Company has one floating drydock, capable of accommodating vessels up to 1,000 tons.

In an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, the view was expressed that "Bal-

timore was forging ahead with such great momentum in the exploitation of foreign as well as domestic trade relations, that it was only a question of a limited period before this city would naturally become one of the great Eastern terminals of transcontinental railroad lines."

BALTIMORE'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 1920.

Baltimore's remarkable era of industrial progress, entered during the latter half of 1919, swept onward into the new year with undiminished momentum, as set forth in the following article prepared by George C. Smith, Director of the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, and published in *The Baltimore Journal of Commerce*:

Sixty-five new industries and ninety-five important expansions of existing industries were announced by the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade during 1920, with a total new plant investment of \$33,000,000, and requiring 20,500 additional workers—a record of which any city may justly be proud. In the eighteen months of the Bureau's existence new industries and expansions necessitating the expenditure for buildings of \$86,000,000 have been reported.

While the latter part of 1920 witnessed the shut down of a few factories, the slowing down of many factories and a curtailment of expansion programs, no general business stagnation obtained in this city. Bank clearings show that there was more business transacted for the entire year than for any previous year. This is further emphasized by the fact that Baltimore carried to a successful conclusion, during the first six months of 1920, the third largest industrial building program undertaken in the United States, exceeded only by Buffalo and Chicago.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The most important new industry to locate in Baltimore during the year was the General Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of electrical equipment in the world.

The Globe Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, constructed within the past year, and is now actively operating a large shipbuilding and repair plant at Fairfield. Considerably more than 1,000 men are already employed at the plant.

The acquisition of the Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corporation also means much to Baltimore. This company is incorporated for more than \$2,000,000, and expects a normal capacity of not less than 4,000 electric trucks per year.

One of the most distinctive achievements of the city during the year was the acquisition of the export warehouse for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, which plans to discontinue exporting rubber products from New York, so far as it is possible, and is centering its export activities from the eastern seaboard at Baltimore. It is estimated that the annual value of exports by this company will amount to about \$15,000,000.

Among the other principal new industries which located in Baltimore during the past year are the following:

Sterno Corporation, Barrett Company, Drop Forge & Manufacturing Co., Leathers, Wood & Co., Robins Peerless Granite Tub Co., Campbell Metal Windows Corporation, Air Reduction Co., Radford & Wright Co., Prest-O-Lite Co., Compressed Carbonic Co., Bowers & Bartlett, Inc., Republic Belting Co.

EXPANSION OF EXISTING INDUSTRIES.

The expansion of existing industries has been of even greater volume. During the year the Industrial Bureau has announced 95 large expansions of local industries. These expansions, according to figures furnished the Bureau, will entail more than \$22,000,000 additional plant investment and will necessitate the employment of over 10,000 new workers.

In these augmentations no class of local industry seems to have been favored. Practically all classes of industry witnessed substantial enlargements. It is believed that no other large city in the country enjoyed during the year a more varied or pronounced growth than did Baltimore.

During the year the Standard Oil Company added 28 acres to its extensive holdings in Canton, which now covers a total of 87 acres. The additional area has been acquired for the erection of storage tanks and for providing other improvements at the refinery. The expansion now under way in this plant, it is unofficially reported, will represent an investment of from \$7,000,000 to \$16,000,000.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, the largest tidewater steel plant in the world, has completed its original \$50,000,000 expansion program, and has announced another new program of expansion of construction involving about \$35,000,000. Among the facilities determined upon are 24 additional tinplate mills, additional blast furnace and steel furnace capacity, some additional rolling mills, besides a large home building program for employes at Sparrows Point.

McCormick & Company's new factory, built at a cost of \$1,250,000, was completed during the year. The million-dollar electrically operated coal pier of the Western Maryland Railway was gotten under way. The Schluderberg-Kurdle Company and the Jones & Lamb Company have each spent approximately \$1,000,000 in new plants and

equipment, and make Baltimore probably the largest pork packing city in the East. The Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company has made a number of substantial investments in new substations and in gas storage tanks and purifiers. An addition to the plant of the Standard Guano Company at Curtis Bay is to cost \$400,000, while the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company is building an addition to cost \$150,000. A number of warehouse expansions of consequence were provided. The Baltimore Brick Company is doubling its present capacity and the Prudential Oil Corporation is increasing its capacity by at least 65 per cent. R. J. Kearney & Company is investing \$125,000 in new buildings.

SUMMARY OF NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS.

There were located in Baltimore in 1920, sixty-five new industries. Expansions of consequence were announced for 95 local industries. New plant investment totaled \$11,000,000 and expansions of local industries \$22,000,000, or a combined total of \$33,000,000.

The number of employed required by new factories located in Baltimore during 1920 is estimated at 10,500 persons, while expansions of coal industries will require an additional 10,000 employes, or a total of 20,000 workers.

During September the Industrial Bureau completed a survey of the factory and warehouse buildings which were in actual course of construction in Baltimore. It was found that although business in other cities of the nation was at a practical standstill, no less than 65 companies were building new plants or additions to their properties, the total cost of which, when completed, will be in excess of \$30,000,000. This total estimate did not include the cost of land machinery and other equipment, nor were stores, dwellings, office buildings and minor factory alterations included, nor factory buildings proposed for the immediate future. At least fifteen companies had plans for new buildings to be erected in the near future, the estimated cost of which will exceed \$20,000,000.

At present it is estimated that, as a result of things accomplished in the industrial life of the city during the past year, and during the latter months of 1919, over 40,000 workers will be added to the city's population, which together with their families will mean eventually 200,000 new citizens. Plant investments recently completed, or now in course of erection or projected, reach the enormous total of approximately \$80,000,000.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR 1920 ARE GIVEN AT \$34,914,210.

Building permits during 1920 broke all previous records and exceeded the former record of 1919 by \$10,000,000. This record has been made in spite of the slowing down in construction programs

which prevailed throughout the country during the latter part of the year. Official records at the City Hall show 16,403 permits granted during the year. The new buildings and alterations for the year were reported to cost \$34,914,210. This enormous total must be increased by at least 20 per cent. owing to undervaluation, making the total value of new buildings, additions and alterations something more than \$42,000,000.

Permits were granted for 2,054 new dwellings, 1,760 garages, 2,003 additions, 10,299 alterations, 234 factories and warehouses besides 5 apartment houses and 32 churches. The total number of permits granted were 16,403. There were approximately 55 for every working day during the year.

RANGE AND DIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE'S INDUSTRIES.

The wide variety of new industries locating in this city during 1920 indicates most clearly the broad appeal being made to the business interests of the country by the existence here of fundamental production and distribution advantages. Variety of industry is a vital safeguard against depressions. So long as Baltimore keeps its industries varied, stagnation will seldom result; and in periods of severe national depression the city will be the first to recover. The Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade is paying particular attention to this situation and is purposely making as wide an appeal, as possible in order to still further diversify Baltimore's industries. The city now has over 200 active lines of industries, manufacturing more than 2,000 distinct articles. While steel, clothing, canning and shipbuilding predominate, there exists no single industry which overtops all others.

The conclusion is reached that, because of the high factory construction program now under way, this city occupies a better strategic position, both from the standpoint of business activity and unemployment, than any of the other great cities of the nation.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

To prepare for future industrial expansions and the consequent increase in population, the city submitted to public approval during the November election four general improvement loans totaling \$51,750,000. These were ratified by an average majority of 172,000 to 7,000. As a result, Baltimore will witness in 1921 the launching of the largest improvement program the city has ever undertaken.

These loans were vital to the continued industrial growth of Baltimore, and there is every reason to believe their passage ensures the city an amount of outside capital for industrial development which will more than offset the cost of the loans on the tax rates after a few years' duration. The success of the loans has spread Baltimore's

good name to the industrial centers of the United States as a city of vast energy and enterprise, possessed of a daring determination to keep the city's improvements to a standard commensurate with its recent tremendous progress.

Never before in the history of Baltimore has there been such an unprecedented industrial growth as has occurred within the past year and a half. This has been due, in large part, to the very splendid conditions existing in Baltimore, made possible through the modernization of the sewer system, paving of streets, and other general improvements which have rendered the city attractive, no less than to its strategic geographical location and industrial requisites. With the municipal improvement plans assured, it is confidently believed that Baltimore will continue its larger industrial expansion.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The year 1920 marks a new record for bank clearings through the Baltimore Clearing House. The total clearings reported for 1920 are \$4,896,381,000, as compared with \$4,343,000,000 in 1919, the previous record year. This represents an increase of 12.7 per cent. and is a very fair indication of the growth of the city.

Fifty-eight building and loan associations were organized during the year. One new banking institution was organized and a number of local financial institutions expanded their bank buildings. Two large consolidations occurred during the year. At least one large New York bank opened a branch in this city during 1920.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1921.

The largest single building operation announced for completion in 1921 is the plant of the American Sugar Refining Company at Locust Point. Considerable progress has already been made on this structure, which will be thirteen stories high and will cost in excess of \$8,000,000. Across Fort Avenue from the refinery will be built the new plant of the Coca-Cola Company, already under construction, and the bed assembly factory of the Simmons Company.

In the Curtis Bay district large construction programs are contemplated for the Sterno Corporation, the United States Industrial Chemical Company, the Prudential Oil Corporation and several of the chemical and fertilizer works of that neighborhood.

In the Canton and East Baltimore districts the Standard Oil Company will push forward its large expansion program, including additions to the refinery, and the Air Reduction Company will probably erect a plant on East Fayette Street.

In the central section of the city, the Century Theatre and the buildings of the Whitaker Paper Company and the Maryland Color Printing Company are to be completed, while the Standard Oil Com-

pany will erect a fifteen-story office building at a cost in excess of \$2,000,000.

McCawley & Company will probably complete their new factory, and it is expected that the extensive community plans of the Maryland Casualty Company, which includes office buildings, recreation and community halls, homes and a central heating and power plant, will be completed in 1921. A home construction program in excess of \$12,000,000 is probable.

The public improvement program, representing an outlay of \$51,750,000, will be begun in 1921.

SCOPE OF NEW PLANS FOR HOPKINS.

Reconstruction of a large part of the hospital plant at a cost of \$11,500,000.

Work, to be started immediately, includes erection of new building for pathological department at Monument and Wolfe streets, \$600,000; additional stories to buildings of Women's Clinic, \$400,000, and library buildings, \$350,000, of which \$100,000 is available.

Dominant feature of reconstruction plan involves tearing away of buildings on Monument street, except the Brady Building, and erecting a great dispensary building.

New buildings for the surgical and medical clinics and a big addition to the Nurses' Home also are planned.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The last government report on manufactures showed that Baltimore's increase since the year 1915 exceeded that of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

In the number of manufacturing establishments Baltimore stands sixth in the major group of leading American cities.

The enormous volume of clothing made in Baltimore City alone gives the State of Maryland third place in the clothing industry in the United States. New York and Illinois, with their many cities, alone outrank our State in clothing manufacture.

Baltimore City produces almost as many straw hats as the whole State of Massachusetts, which is a straw hat center.

Baltimore's output of tinware fabrications is almost equal to the combined product of the entire States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Baltimore is the greatest fertilizer manufacturing city in the United States.

Baltimore's canning output in value exceeds the record of New York. The big canning industry of Maryland is topped only by the State of California.

Baltimore is listed as one of the leading shipbuilding and ship repair centers of this country.

Baltimore is the nearest port to the center of population of the United States, to the leading wheat and corn fields of the country, to the large steel fields of the Pittsburgh district. Forty-four per cent of all manufactured goods in this country has a nearby railroad connection with Baltimore.

In a twelve-day loading and unloading operation of a 6,000-ton overseas ship the cost is over \$4,000 less in Baltimore than in New York.

Baltimore is closer to Buffalo than New York City is; Baltimore's freight rate to Pittsburgh and the Middle West is lower than New York's; Baltimore can ship on an equal freight rate with New York as far north as Rochester and as far northeast as Syracuse.

Baltimore is about 1,369 miles closer than San Francisco is to the Panama Canal, and 470 miles closer to Valparaiso.

Within 40 miles of Baltimore the Susquehanna River provides an almost limitless amount of electric power.

POPULATION.

The Census for 1920 gives Baltimore a population of 733,826, showing an increase over the figures of the 1910 census of 31.4 per cent. This places Baltimore as the eighth city in the United States as to population. The latest police census, taken in September, 1920,

showed 183,588 males of voting age in the city, multiplied by four equals an estimated population of 734,352.

The population of the New Annex is 100,544, and the September count of men of voting age totaled 23,369, multiplied by four would be 93,476.

For the first time in the history of Maryland, Baltimore has more people than the rest of the State. Figures issued by the Census Bureau at Washington show that Maryland has 1,449,610, an increase of 154,264 over the figure of 1910, which makes its gain 11.9 per cent.

Baltimore's population announced on May 20 is 733,826. This, subtracted from the total of the State, leaves 715,784, which gives the city a majority of 18,042.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF STATE AND CITY FROM
1790 TO PRESENT.

Year of Census	Entire State	City	State, Exclusive of City	Percentage of Population Outside City
1790.....	319,728	13,503	306,225	96
1800.....	341,548	26,514	315,034	92
1810.....	380,546	46,555	333,991	88
1820.....	407,350	62,738	344,612	84
1830.....	447,040	80,620	366,420	82
1840.....	470,019	102,313	367,706	78
1850.....	583,034	169,054	413,980	71
1860.....	687,049	212,418	474,631	69
1870.....	780,894	267,354	513,540	66
1880.....	934,943	332,313	602,630	64
1890.....	1,042,390	434,439	607,951	58
1900.....	1,188,044	508,957	679,087	57
1910.....	1,294,450	558,485	735,965	57
1920.....	1,449,610	733,826	715,784	49

City's majority over State, 18,042.

HOW CITY HAS GROWN.

Baltimore's steady gain in population since 1790, according to official Census Bureau figures, follows:

Year	Population	Increase Per Cent.
1920.....	733,826	31.4
1910.....	558,485	9.7
1900.....	508,957	17.2
1890.....	434,439	30.7
1880.....	332,313	24.3
1870.....	267,354	25.9
1860.....	212,418	25.7
1850.....	169,054	65.2
1840.....	102,313	26.9
1830.....	80,620	28.5
1820.....	62,738	34.8
1810.....	46,555	75.6
1800.....	26,514	96.4
1790.....	13,503	....

CENSUS BY WARDS.

Census returns for Baltimore, detailed by wards, as released by the Census Bureau. The previous announcement of a population of 733,826 is verified, but a study of the figures, leaving the new Annex out of consideration, shows that the old city had an increase of only 10.23 per cent.

The 1910 census accorded Baltimore 558,485 inhabitants. The new census gives the population for the 24 wards which comprised the old city as 635,532, showing an increase of 77,047. The gain of 1910 over 1900 was less than 50,000.

The contribution of the Annex was 100,544. The old city reflected the increased industrial activities of the community by its large increase in an already crowded territory. The large number of persons brought into the city by the Annexation act includes a vast number who have been attracted here since the last census, but who were unable to find accommodations in the old city.

FIGURES BY WARDS COMPARED.

The census figure by wards for 1920 and 1910, with increases and decreases noted, are as follows:

Baltimore by Wards	1920	1910	Increase or Decrease
Ward 1.....	33,257	22,841	4,461
Ward 2.....	20,823	22,887	—2,064
Ward 3.....	19,270	22,317	—3,047
Ward 4.....	14,987	16,834	—1,847
Ward 5.....	17,604	20,319	—2,715
Ward 6.....	31,077	28,073	3,004
Ward 7.....	33,038	26,579	6,459
Ward 8.....	37,292	32,161	5,131
Ward 9.....	31,087	22,953	8,144
Ward 10.....	20,225	21,431	—1,206
Ward 11.....	21,376	20,570	—806
Ward 12.....	36,103	27,610	8,493
Ward 13.....	33,660	25,559	8,101
Ward 14.....	25,201	22,130	3,071
Ward 15.....	48,134	30,079	18,055
Ward 16.....	35,436	25,564	9,872
Ward 17.....	20,636	20,718	—82
Ward 18.....	20,183	20,047	136
Ward 19.....	23,678	22,882	796
Ward 20.....	36,851	27,751	9,100
Ward 21.....	19,423	20,260	—837
Ward 22.....	15,008	17,609	—2,601
Ward 23.....	16,599	18,168	—1,569
Ward 24.....	24,584	23,143	1,441
Ward 25.....	17,360	....	....
Ward 26.....	36,875	....	....
Ward 27.....	36,153	....	....
Ward 28.....	7,908	....	....
Total.....	733,826		

FORMER HOME SECTIONS CHANGE.

That the population was crowded out of former residential sections to make room for business expansion is indicated by the fact that several of the downtown wards show a decrease as compared with 1910. The decrease in the Second ward is about 2,000, that in the Third more than 3,000, in the Fourth about 1,800, the Fifth 2,700 and the Tenth about 1,200. There were also losses in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, where industries have been growing in number and proportion.

The Fifteenth is the banner ward of those showing increases. With a population larger by 18,055 than it was 10 years ago, it shows a percentage of gain in excess of 50 per cent. But expectations of a big increase were centered there. The ward lies in the northwestern part of the city, including within its boundaries Walbrook and Forest Park. The Sixteenth ward, adjoining, comes next with an increase of 9,872.

Listing the wards according to increase, those showing more than 4,000 were: Fifteenth, 18,055; Sixteenth, 9,872; Twentieth, 9,100; Twelfth, 8,493; Thirteenth, 8,101; Seventh, 6,459; First, 4,461.

COLORED POPULATION OF BALTIMORE 108,390.

Baltimore has a negro population of 108,390, as against 84,749, ten years ago, and there are in the city 361,611 male persons, or 49.3 per cent., and 372,215 females, or 50.7 per cent.

These figures indicate that Baltimore is among the American cities having the largest negro population. Washington has only 1,606 more negroes than has Baltimore.

"The population of Baltimore as announced May 22, 1920," the Census Bureau statement says, "is 733,826, of which 625,074 are white; 108,390 negro, and 362 all other persons (Chinese, Japanese and Indians). The figures for 1910 were: White, 473,387; negro, 84,749; all other, 349. The white population constituted 85.2 per cent. of the total population in 1920, and 84.8 per cent. in 1910, while the negro population constituted 14.8 per cent. of the total in 1920 and 15.2 per cent. in 1910.

"The increase in the white population since 1910 was at a higher rate than for the preceding decade, the increase from 1910 to 1920 being 151,687, or 32 per cent., as compared with 44,169, or 10.3 per cent., from 1900 to 1910. The increase in the negro population was also at a higher rate from 1910 to 1920 than from 1900 to 1910, the increase being 23,641, or 27.9 per cent., from 1910 to 1920, as against 5,491, or 6.9 per cent., from 1900 to 1910.

Referring to the division between the males and the females in the city, the Census Bureau says:

“Of the total population of Baltimore in 1920 there are 361,611 males, or 49.3 per cent., and 372,215 females, or 50.7 per cent. In 1910 there were 268,195 males, or 48 per cent., and 290,290 females, or 52 per cent. In 1900 there were 243,280 males, or 47.8 per cent., and 265,677 females, or 52.12 per cent.

“The females exceeded the males in 1920, as in 1910 and in 1900, the ratio of males to 100 females being 97.2 in 1920, 92.4 in 1910 and 91.6 in 1900.”

Review of the 1920 census figures for most of the principal cities has confirmed the popular impression of an appreciable drift of negroes from the South to the North.

In 1910, Baltimore had 84,749 negroes. Last year, it had 108,390, including those brought into the city by the annexation of parts of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. The city's negro population in 1910 was slightly in excess of that of Philadelphia, which at that time had 84,459 negroes. Now Philadelphia has more than 25,000 negroes in excess of Baltimore's population. Its exact 1920 figure was 134,098, which makes it the city with the largest negro population.

Evidences of the northward trend are to be found in the figures for the smaller cities of the country, too. Generally there is a decrease in the percentage of negro population in the Southern cities and an increase in cities of the North and West. Examples of this are to be seen in the following cities:

Texas—Houston, negro population was 30.4 of the whole population in 1910 and 24.5 in 1920.

Virginia—Lynchburg, negro population, 32.1 in 1910 and 27.8 in 1920; Roanoke, 22.7 in 1910 and 18.3 in 1920; Richmond, 36.6 in 1910 and 31.5 in 1920. Exceptions are found in Virginia in Portsmouth and Norfolk, where the negro populations increased respectively from 35 to 42.7 and from 37.1 to 37.5.

Tennessee—Nashville, 33.1 in 1910 and 30.1 in 1920; Memphis, 40 per cent. in 1910 and 37.7 in 1920; Knox-

ville, 21 per cent. in 1910 and 14.5 in 1920; Chattanooga, 40.2 in 1910 and 32.6 in 1920.

South Carolina—Charleston, 52.8 in 1910 and 47.5 in 1920. It will be noted that 10 years ago the negroes were in the majority in Charleston, but that the whites are now.

Kentucky—Louisville, 18.1 in 1910 and 17.1 in 1920; Covington, 5.4 in 1919 and 5.3 in 1920.

Georgia—Rome, 31.1 in 1910 and 25.1 in 1920; Macon, 44.6 in 1910 and 43.6 in 1920; Augusta, 44.7 in 1910 and 43 in 1920; Atlanta, 33.5 in 1910 and 31.3 in 1920.

Ten years ago Washington had 94,446 negroes, or about 10,000 more than Baltimore, and about the same number more than Philadelphia. Now it has 109,976, or about 1,600 more than Baltimore. Its growth in negro population has been less than Baltimore's. That is due probably to three causes—the trend of the negroes toward the North; the artificial addition to the old Baltimore figures due to annexation, and the Democratic Administration, which has been in power in Washington since March 4, 1913.

The growth of the negro population in Chicago, scene of bloody race riots in late years, is relatively larger than in Philadelphia. Chicago more than doubled its negro population, going from 44,103 in 1910 to 109,954 in 1920. The swiftness of its negro population's growth will be seen when it is noted that 10 years ago Chicago had barely more than one-half of the number of negroes in Baltimore, while at present, notwithstanding the enlargement of Baltimore's boundaries, it has 1,204 more negroes than Baltimore.

The cities of over 100,000 in which the percentage of increase has been greater in the negro than the white population are Chicago, Bridgeport, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Camden, Albany, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Youngstown, Rochester, Detroit, Jersey City and St. Louis.

In Delaware, although the negro population of Wilmington has increased by 1,670, or 18 per cent., in

the last 10 years, as against a decrease of 655, or 6.7 per cent. in the previous decade, the negro population of the State shows a decrease of 840, or 2.7 per cent., as against an increase of 1.6 per cent. from 1900 to 1910.

TAXABLE BASIS OF BALTIMORE.

The taxable basis of Baltimore has grown from \$723,800,340 in 1912 to \$1,173,282,907 for 1921, a 62 per cent. increase in nine years. Below are the figures:

1912.....	\$723,800,340
1913.....	741,909,312
1914.....	781,691,094
1915.....	818,102,313
1916.....	835,686,178
1917.....	868,426,115
1918.....	915,433,444
1919.....	1,063,750,290
1920.....	1,086,349,852
1921.....	1,173,282,907

This additional revenue is equivalent to a reduction of about 48 cents on the tax rate.

The total taxable basis for 1921 is \$1,173,282,907, compared with \$1,086,349,852 for 1920. The increase is the largest in the history of the city. Of the increase \$76,108,467 came from the re-assessment of many sections of the old city, including real estate in the business district, while \$10,824,588 is from the new Annex, resulting from the assessment of new improvements and "escaped property." The increased revenue from the basis for 1920 over 1919 was \$84,012.

"This increase was made despite the fact that exemptions to manufacturers allowed during the year amounted in basis to \$5,582,579, and also a loss of \$8,911,061 in basis on securities assessments, due to depressed financial conditions."

Of the new basis \$1,033,205,367 comes from the old city and \$140,077,540 from the new Annex. The new Annex will be re-assessed next year for the first time.

COMPARISON WITH 1920.

The total basis for the old city in 1921 was \$957,096,900 and for new annex \$129,252,952. Real estate at the full city rates for 1920 was assessed at \$444,390,409. Other old city figures for 1920, to be used for comparison, were:

Real estate (full city rate), Maryland incorporated companies, estimated, \$385,000; real estate (suburban rate), Maryland incorporated companies, estimated, \$101,000; real estate (rural rate), \$31,880,532; real estate (rural rate), Maryland incorporated companies, estimated, \$193,000.

Personal property, individuals, firms and corporations (full city rate), \$50,540,954; business corporations (assets), estimated (full city rate), \$19,700,000; shares of other corporations, except banks, estimated (full city rate), \$33,000,000; bank shares (1 per cent. tax), estimated, \$14,300,000; distilled spirits in bond, estimated (full city rate), \$500,000; securities (30-cent rate), \$232,566,502; securities (30-cent rate), estimated (non-stock corporations), \$3,000,000; deposits in savings bank, estimated (18¾-cent rate), \$108,000,000.

The 1920 basis for the new Annex was: Real estate (62 per cent. rate), \$79,926,225; real estate (62 per cent. rate), Maryland incorporated companies, estimated, \$1,397,000; individuals, firms and foreign corporations (62 per cent. rate), \$4,013,912; business corporations (assets), estimated (62 per cent. rate), \$2,800,000; shares of other corporations, except banks, estimated (62 per cent. rate), \$3,000,000; bank shares (one per cent. rate), estimated, \$1,600,000; distilled spirits in bond (62 per cent. rate), estimated, \$1,000,000; securities (30 per cent. rate), \$35,515,925.

FROM OLD CITY BASIS.

The increases in revenue from the old city basis will come from the following sources, based on the present tax rate:

Real estate—Full city rate, \$1,564,678.14; suburban rate, \$38,155.10; rural rate, \$38,445.33.

Personal property—Individuals, firms and foreign corporations, \$110,649.88; business corporations (assets), estimated, \$127,710; shares of other corporations, except banks, estimated, \$89,100; bank shares, estimated, \$13,000; deposits in savings banks, estimated, \$22,500.

Increases from the new Annex, based on the increased tax rate of 64 per cent. of the full city rate next year, follow: Real estate, \$148,008.95, individuals, firms and foreign corporations, \$44,302.42; business corporations (assets), \$41,812.60; shares of other corporations, except banks, estimated, \$5,702.40; bank shares, \$4,000.

DECREASE IN SPIRITS IN BOND.

The Tax Court reported a decrease of \$300,000 in the distilled spirits in bond basis, amounting to a loss in revenue of \$8,910 in the old city, and \$13,305.60 in the new Annex, where the decrease in basis was \$700,000. This makes a total loss in revenue of \$22,215.60, due to prohibition.

The loss in revenue from the decrease in the securities basis in the old city and new Annex is put at \$26,733.18, of which \$22,254.77 credited to the old city and \$4,478.41 to the new Annex.

The increase of \$2,413.53 is from the following sources: Old city, \$2,004,238.46; new addition, \$243,831.37; additional revenue from the new suburban rate for 1921, \$214,781.48.

NEW BASIS EXPLAINED.

In detail the new basis follows:

OLD CITY.		
Real estate (full city rate).....	\$497,048,174	
Real estate (full city rate), Maryland Inc. Co.'s estimate.....	400,000	
Total		\$497,448,174
Real estate (suburban rate).....	\$31,285,512	
Real estate (suburban rate) Maryland Inc. Co.'s estimate.....	300,000	
Total		\$31,585,512

Real estate (rural rate).....	\$25,856,898	
Real estate (rural rate), Maryland Inc. Co.'s estimate.....	100,000	
Total		\$25,956,898
Grand Total.....		\$554,990,584

Personal—

Individuals, firms and foreign corporations (full city rate)	\$54,266,539	
Business corporations (assets) estimated (full city rate)	24,000,000	
Shares of other corporations (except banks), estimated 64 per cent. rate.....	3,300,000	
Bank shares (1 per cent. rate), estimated.....	15,600,000	
Distilled spirits in bond, estimated (full city rate)...	200,000	
Securities (30c. rate).....	225,148,244	
Securities (30c. rate), estimated, non-stock corpora- tions	3,000,000	
Deposits in saving banks, estimated (18¾c. rate)....	120,000,000	
Grand Total (Old City).....		\$1,033,205,367

NEW ADDITION.

Real estate (64 per cent. rate).....	\$87,609,781	
Real estate (64 per cent. rate).....	1,500,000	
Total		\$89,109,781

Personal—

Individuals, firms and foreign corporations (64 per cent rate).....	\$6,344,637	
Business corporations (assets), estimated (64 per cent. rate)	5,000,000	
Shares of other corporations (except banks), estimated (full city rate).....	36,000,000	
Bank shares (1 per cent. rate), estimated.....	2,000,000	
Distilled spirits in bond (64 per cent. rate), estimated	300,000	
Securities (30c. rate).....	34,023,122	
Grand Total (New Addition).....		\$140,077,540
Estimated amount of Franchise Tax of business cor- porations		\$50,000

\$21,623,331.79 COLLECTED FOR CITY IN TAXES IN 1920.

Collection of taxes and other accounts passing through the City Collector's office last year aggregated \$21,623,331.79, exceeding the record for 1919 by \$4,720,-187.49. Of the receipts \$2,603,503.18 was for the State. A detailed statement of the collections follows:

Taxes	\$14,929,253.94
Interest	148,511.22
Penalty	26,846.02
Opening streets and alleys.....	76,435.68
Paving streets and alleys.....	167,692.64
Sewer connections.....	96,697.04
Savings banks, at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	219,238.87
National banks, at 1 per cent.....	154,198.52
Bureau of liens.....	21,312.00
Special paving tax.....	288,414.65
Advertising	2,055.69
Tax sale redemption (city).....	89.46
Tax sale redemption.....	1,815.75
Auctioneers' fees.....	76.00
Room rent.....	19.00
Court costs (city).....	1,444.40
Court costs (State).....	342.00
Surveyor	69.00
Rural	211,076.65
Suburban	375,631.58
Securities	704,160.79
New Addition.....	1,594,447.71

Collections for December alone amounted to \$1,479,663.03.

A VAST EXPENDITURE FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN 1921.

The Public Improvements Commission plans to spend \$22,100,000 in 1921.

Its budget for the year was reviewed and approved, and forwarded to the Board of Estimates to be included in the ordinance of estimates in course of preparation for submission to the City Council.

This vast sum is more than one-half the amount authorized by the electorate for expenditure under the supervision of the Public Improvement Commission. The two loans over which this body has jurisdiction are the Public Improvement Loan of \$26,000,000 and the Water Loan of \$15,000,000.

Of the \$22,100,000 to be appropriated, \$9,000,000 will be spent for the acquisition of the private water companies operating in the new annex and for raising the dam at Loch Raven and increasing the facilities of the Water Department so as to provide an abundant supply of pure water.

A little less than 10 per cent. of the big sum appropriated—\$2,031,000—will be for “overhead” charges, including administration salaries and expenses and construction salaries and miscellaneous expenses. Thus, a total of \$11,699,000 will be spent for actual public improvements from the public improvements loan and \$8,370,000 from the water loan.

“OVERHEAD” EXPLAINED.

In explaining the reason for the high “overhead” the commission declared that there was no precedent to be used as a guide in making up the budget, and that while the appropriations had been liberally made, the expenditures would be guarded carefully and the excess at the end of 1921 would be returned to the loans. Robert Garrett, chairman of the commission, expressed the opinion that only half the amount appropriated for “overhead” would be used.

The amounts appropriated, the “overhead” and the improvements to be made follow:

For schools in the old city, \$2,500,000; in the New Annex, \$1,000,000. Salaries and expenses, \$350,000.

For repairs to school buildings, \$1,000,000. Overhead, \$100,000.

For sewers in the old city, \$1,100,000; New Annex, \$625,000, and for general work in all sections of whole city, \$450,000. Salaries and expenses, \$348,000.

For condemning, opening, widening, straightening, closing and grading streets in the old city, \$1,900,000; in the New Annex, \$1,750,000. Overhead, \$365,000.

For harbor improvements, \$1,500,000. Overhead, \$85,000.

For laying electrical conduits in the old city, \$275,000; in the New Annex, \$150,000. Overhead, \$68,000.

For fire and police extensions in the old city, \$250,000; in the New Annex, \$600,000. Overhead, \$85,000.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF CITY IN 1920.

A detailed report of the births and deaths in Baltimore in 1920, with the total number of cases of infectious diseases reported, was given as follows by the

Commissioner of Health. The births totaled 18,808 and the deaths 11,356. For 1919 the record was. Births, 17,631; deaths, 11,434.

The annual birth rate per 1,000 of population last year was 25.41, compared with 26.32 in 1919. The annual death rate per 1,000 in 1920 was 15.34, while for 1919 it was 17.06.

Birth rates by races were: White—1920, 25.35; 1919, 26.16. Colored—1920, 25.74; 1919, 27.23.

Death rates by races were: White—1920, 13.92; 1919, 15.60. Colored—1920, 23.49; 1919, 25.44.

Deaths in detail were: White—1920, 8,779; 1919, 8,890. Colored—1920, 2,577; 1919, 2,544.

Births in detail were: White—1920, 15,984; 1919, 14,908. Colored—1920, 2,824; 1919, 2,723.

The report shows a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

The tabulation of deaths, showing the comparison of the reports on some of the most common diseases for 1919 and 1920, is as follows:

Disease	1919	1920
Broncho-pneumonia	660	690
Lobar pneumonia	656	703
Typhoid fever	60	35
Measles	7	49
Scarlet fever	30	13
Whooping cough	23	56
Diphtheria	146	100
Influenza	406	100
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1029	936
Other forms tuberculosis.....	216	171
Cancer	749	827
Infantile paralysis	28	4

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BALTIMORE.

There are 2,565 vacant dwellings in Baltimore, according to a report completed by a force of clerks working under the direction of C. Philip Pitt, secretary of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore, in March.

The survey of housing conditions in this city was made by members of the Police Department acting under orders of Commissioner Gaither. The report shows that there are 131,806 dwellings in Baltimore, 80,226 being occupied by the owners, while 49,015 are rented out to others. There are, according to the report, 5,421 buildings in this city other than dwellings.

The districts having the largest number of homes occupied by their owners is the Northeastern, with 20,823. The district with the lowest number is the Western, with 1,921, followed by the Central, with 1,929.

The Northwestern district has the largest number of rented homes, totaling 12,013, with the lowest number in the Central district, 2,103. The largest number of buildings other than homes is in the Central district, numbering 1,773. The largest number of vacant homes is in the Northwestern, with 663; followed by the Northern, with 512. The lowest number is in the Western, with 100.

The table showing the number of homes vacant, rented and occupied by their owners, together with the number of buildings other than dwellings in the different districts follows:

District	Occupied by Owner	Rented	Vacant	Buildings Other than Dwellings
Northern	12,097	4,048	512	182
Northwestern	14,895	12,013	663	437
Northeastern	20,823	9,398	449	580
Eastern	13,106	4,361	258	745
Western	1,921	4,532	100	851
Central	1,929	2,103	155	1,773
Southern	5,486	5,975	142	535
Southwestern	9,969	6,587	286	318
Total	80,226	49,015	2,565	5,421

VALUE OF BUILDING OPERATIONS BY MONTHS, 1919-1920.

The value of building operations in Baltimore last year, as passed upon in the department of the Building Inspector, exceeded that for 1919 nearly \$10,000,000, the totals for the two years being as follows: 1919, \$26,769,362; 1920, \$34,914,210. Comparative figures by months for the two years, prepared by Statistician McDermott, follow:

Months	1919	1920
January	\$331,413	\$2,915,160
February	943,702	3,233,880
March	1,004,011	3,772,380
April	1,509,656	5,121,720
May	1,612,412	4,976,040
June	5,080,692	3,011,200
July	3,965,296	3,135,340
August	3,091,686	2,595,240
September	2,739,084	1,453,300
October	2,119,810	1,757,000
November	2,003,340	1,650,700
December	2,368,260	1,292,050
Totals	\$26,769,362	\$34,914,210

FROM REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920.

The complement of the Police Department is:

Commissioner	1
Secretary to the Commissioner.....	1
Assistant Secretary.....	1
Assistants to the Secretary.....	2
Marshal	1
Deputy Marshal	1
Secretary to Marshal.....	1
Chief Physician	1
Police Physicians	6
Captains	12
Lieutenants	19
Lieutenants-Detectives	25
Round Sergeants	18
Sergeants	153
Patrolmen	842
Turnkeys	16
Station-house Clerks.....	10
Telephone and Signal Operators.....	25
Policewomen	5
Superintendent of Matrons.....	1
Matrons	16
Substitute Matrons	2
Clerks, Headquarters	14
Linemen	5
Chief Engineer, Harbor Patrol.....	1
Engineer, Harbor Patrol.....	1
Firemen, Harbor Patrol.....	2
Machinist	2
Drivers	24
Hostlers	5
Fireman—Station-house	1
Laborers	5
Charwomen	17
Physicians for Examination of Women and Female Children	4
Total.....	1240

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.
GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Mayor and City Council:

Account salaries	\$1,851,808.37
Account expenses	155,781.01
	<hr/> \$2,007,589.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	\$1,851,808.37
For expenses	151,781.01
	<hr/> \$2,007,589.38

SPECIAL FUND.

Balance on hand January 1, 1920.....	\$147,361.07	
Receipts	229,000.17	
		<u>\$376,361.24</u>
Payroll retired officers.....	\$158,841.38	
Allowance to widows of members killed in service	5,487.54	
Balance January 1, 1921.....	212,032.32	
		<u>\$376,361.24</u>

ARRESTS.

Total number of arrests for year 1920 was 41,988, of whom 12,770 were married and 29,218 were single. Of the total number arrested 36,162 could read and write and 5,826 or nearly 14 per cent., could not read and write.

The following table shows the number of arrests and the police force for the year 1920 in comparison with previous years:

ARRESTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Year	Police Force	Number of Arrests
1901	945	31,423
1902	945	31,362
1903	946	28,150
1904	962	30,999
1905	966	34,036
1906	966	34,511
1907	993	34,574
1908	993	34,846
1909	1,011	31,806
1910	1,013	33,055
1911	1,013	32,758
1912	1,018	36,864
1913	1,023	42,941
1914	1,028	43,573
1915	1,029	40,978
1916	1,029	44,488
1917	1,029	49,147
1918	1,032	62,076
1919	1,095	50,027
1920	1,093	41,988

As will be seen by the table, there was a decrease in the number of arrests made during 1920 as compared with 1919, of 8,039.

The report further shows that there were 4,380 injuries reported, of which 294 were fatal and 4,086 were non-fatal.

There were 314 children recovered and restored to parents and friends and 554 sick persons given attention. There were 1209 persons reported missing, of whom 696 were found.

There were 699 sudden deaths; 73 suicides; 105 attempted suicides; 33 murders; 10,101 accidents; 313 persons were bitten by dogs, and one foundling reported.

The report also shows that there were 282 fire alarms turned in and 385 fires extinguished without sending in alarm.

CENSUS OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 18 YEARS.

The following tables were taken from the report of the Police Commissioner, and give the number of children in the City of Baltimore between 6 and 18 years of age, by sex, color and police districts.

Table No. 1 shows the total number to be 121,363, compared with 119,897 in 1919. The number attending school was 111,973, compared with 109,498 in 1919, and the number not attending school was 9,390 compared with 10,399 in 1919. Of the 111,973 attending school 98,349 were white and 13,349 were colored. Of the 98,349 white children, 49,262 were males and 49,087 were females, and of the 13,624 colored children, 6,365 were males and 7,259 were females. Of the 9,390 children not attending school, 8,616 were white, divided into 4,435 males and 4,181 females; 774 were colored, divided into 399 males and 375 females. Of the total not attending school 7,481 were employed, of whom 6,948 were white and 533 colored, and of the 1,909 not employed, 1,655 were white and 254 were colored. Of the total number of white children between these ages found in the City of Baltimore, 92.9 per cent. were attending school, and of the total number of colored children, 94.6 were attending school.

TABLE 2.
OF THOSE NOT AT SCHOOL.

Police District	Employed				Not Employed				Grand Total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Eastern	1043	886	5	10	240	417	4	2	2607
Northeastern	970	841	30	22	109	171	16	9	2168
Northern	491	133	5	6	41	65	10	7	458
Central	90	39	9	19	21	26	8	6	218
Western	204	167	44	26	22	41	13	13	530
Northwestern	277	205	121	100	75	111	47	53	989
Southern	516	409	12	9	103	111	11	10	1181
Southwestern	479	498	66	49	35	67	17	28	1239
Totals.....	3770	3178	292	241	646	1009	126	128	9390

FOREIGN CONSULS AT BALTIMORE.

The following list of foreign consuls in this city has been specially prepared by R. J. Baker, of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore, a co-operative branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is complete in every particular, and is intended especially for the convenience of those engaged in foreign commerce:

ARGENTINA—RICHARD J. LEUPOLD, vice consul, 709 Equitable Building. St. Paul 2518. Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

BELGIUM—V. C. LEFTWICH, vice consul, care Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. Wolfe 90. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 1 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 12.

BOLIVIA—RAYMOND M. GLACCEN, consul, Fidelity Building. St. Paul 8797. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 1 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.30.

BRAZIL—L. DEMAGALHAES TAVARES, consul, 11 East Lexington street. St. Paul 7529. Office hours, 1.30 to 5.30; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

CHILE—E. VIDECCA, acting consul, 617-A Equitable Building. St. Paul 4720. Office hours, 10 to 1.30 and 2 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

COLOMBIA—WM. A. RIORDAN, acting consul, 305 North Holliday street, care Flynn & Emrich. St. Paul 2254. Office hours, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

CONGO FREE STATE—V. C. LEFTWICH, vice consul, care Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. Wolfe 90. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 1 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

COSTA RICA—WM. A. RIORDAN, consul, 305 North Holliday street. St. Paul 2254. Office hours, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 5.

CUBA—EDUARDO L. DESVERNINE, consul, 1525 Munsey Building. St. Paul 2943. Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

DENMARK—HOLGER A. KOPPEL, vice consul, 203 Carroll Building. St. Paul 7050. Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

FRANCE—LEONCE RABILLON, consular agent, 129 East Redwood street. St. Paul 4535. Office hours, 10 to 1 and 3 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

GUATEMALA—C. MORTON STEWART, consul general, United States Fidelity and Guarantee Building, or Stock Exchange (before 3 P. M.). St. Paul 7052 and St. Paul 3881. Office hours, 9 to 3; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

HONDURAS—C. MORTON STEWART, consul general, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building, or Stock Exchange (before 3 P. M.). St. Paul 7052 and St. Paul 3881. Office hours, 9 to 3; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

GREAT BRITAIN—J. GUTHRIE, acting consul general, 11 East Fayette street. St. Paul 6096. Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

ITALY—GIOVANNI SCHIAFFINO, consul, 417 East Baltimore street. St. Paul 6175. Office hours, 9 to 3; Saturday, 9 to 1.

MEXICO—CALVO Y ARIAS R., consul, 1207 Munsey Building. Calvert 915-J. Office hours, 9.30 to 3.30; Saturdays, 9.30 to 3.30.

NETHERLANDS—RODOLPHE H. MOTTEU, consul, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building, fourth floor. St. Paul 380. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

NICARAGUA—H. T. MAXWELL, acting consul, 400 Exchange Place. St. Paul 6661. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

NORWAY—A. F. SIDEBOTHAM, vice consul, 19 South street. St. Paul 4390. Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

PANAMA—H. T. MAXWELL, vice consul, 400 Exchange Place. St. Paul 6661. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

PERU—CARLOS ALBERTO OYAGUE PFLUCKER, consul, 2021 Eutaw Place. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 6; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

PORTUGAL—ADELBERT W. MEARS, vice consul, 117 Commerce street. St. Paul 5443. Office hours, 9.30 to 12 and 1 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.

SANTA DOMINGO—WM. A. RIORDAN, consul, 305 North Holliday street. St. Paul 2254. Office hours, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

SAN SALVADOR—H. T. MAXWELL, vice consul, 400 Exchange Place. St. Paul 6661. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

SPAIN—GIOVANNI SCHIAFFINO, vice consul, 417 East Baltimore street. St. Paul 6175. Office hours, 9 to 3; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SWEDEN—ROBERT RAMSAY, vice consul, 701 Keyser Building. St. Paul 5061-2-3-4. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 1 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

URUGUWAY—C. MORTON STEWART, consul general, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building, or Stock Exchange (before 3 P. M.). St. Paul 7052 and St. Paul 3881. Office hours, 9 to 3; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

From the report of the Free Public Bath Commission, there was an increase in the number of patrons for the year 1920, compared with 1919, of 95,016, and in receipts of \$3,768.60.

In addition to the attendance at the public baths, the patrons at the Greenmount Avenue Comfort Station numbered approximately 425,000, so that the total patronage of the bath-houses under the Commission's supervision was 1,245,604.

The attendance and receipts for the year at the stations were as follows:

Stations	Patrons	Receipts
Walters' Baths No. 1.....	246,512	\$9,619.00
Walters' Baths No. 2.....	106,007	5,886.15
Walters' Baths No. 3.....	44,893	3,095.15
Walters' Baths No. 4.....	96,865	3,866.95
Greenmount Avenue Baths.....	103,675	5,141.04
Roosevelt Park Recreation Center.....	26,062	995.55
Portable Baths No. 1.....	32,982	1,016.73
Portable Baths No. 2.....	53,381	197.40
School No. 6.....	43,755	304.24
School No. 47.....	39,179	145.53
School No. 83 (open 7½ months).....	27,293	39.67
Totals.....	820,604	\$30,307.41

The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries	\$53,627.08
Expenses	23,762.47
Total	\$77,389.55
Deducting the receipts.....	30,307.41
Net cost	\$47,082.14

DIVORCES.

The total number of divorce suits filed during the year 1920 was 2,413, of which 1,225 were filed in Circuit Court No. 1, and 1,188 in Circuit Court No. 2.

During the year 1919 there were 2,248, of this 1,400 were filed in Circuit Court No. 1, and 848 in No. 2. 1,595 divorces were granted, 852 being in Circuit Court No. 1, and 743 in No. 2. In 1919 there were 1,370 divorces granted, 890 being in Circuit Court No. 1, and 480 in No. 2.

PARK TAX.

The Park Tax paid by the United Railways and Electric Company for the year 1920 amounted to \$1,200,773.72 and was made in the following quarterly payments:

For quarter ending March 31st.....	\$286,595.58
For quarter ending June 30th.....	309,202.40
For quarter ending September 30th.....	299,845.73
For quarter ending December 30th.....	305,130.01
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,200,773.72

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.

The following table furnished by the Collector of the Port, is a comparative statement of the principal articles imported into the district of Maryland during the calendar years 1919 and 1920, and also the principal articles exported during the same periods.

The total value of the merchandise free of duty, entering the port in 1920 was \$59,374,187, compared with \$31,996,290 in 1919, being an increase of \$27,377,897 or over 85 per cent.

The value of dutiable merchandise entering the port in 1920 was \$10,509,978 compared with \$6,904,148 in 1919, or an increase of \$3,605,830 or more than 52 per cent.

The total value of both free and dutiable imports for 1920 was \$60,884,165 compared with \$38,900,438 for 1919, being an increase of \$21,983,727 or 55.5 per cent.

The greatest value of the articles imported on the free list are in the following order: Copper, \$10,331,-

421; woodpulp, \$8,721,236; manganese ore, \$6,475,862; fertilizers, \$5,159,324; mineral oil, \$4,829,863; pig iron, \$4,819,543; nitrate of soda, \$4,310,216; iron ore, \$3,176,921, and bananas, \$1,238,355. The value of each of the other articles was less than \$1,000,000.

The value of the dutiable articles was in the following order named: Sugar, \$1,835,474; crude oil, \$1,032,111; china and earthenware, \$648,593; cork mfrs., \$568,920; licorice root, \$501,029; matting, \$443,393; clays, \$426,581; molasses, \$295,673; toys and dolls, \$272,909; straw braid, \$223,010, and leaf tobacco, \$210,270. None of the other articles were valued at more than \$200,000.

The total value of exports for the years 1920, as shown by Table No. 2, was \$381,532,145 compared with \$352,860,932 in 1919, being an increase of \$28,671,213 or over 8 per cent.

Of the articles exported during the year 1920, their value is placed in the following order: Wheat, \$76,346,218; coal, \$47,338,868; rye, \$42,829,624; iron and steel mfrs. (except rails and mchy.), \$36,169,827; tobacco leaf, \$32,551,257; copper, \$27,874,154, and flour (wheat), \$20,244,028. All other articles were valued at less than \$20,000,000.

TABLE NO. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE DISTRICT OF
MARYLAND DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1919 AND 1920.

OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

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Free	Unit of Quantity	1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bananas	Bunch	1,738,562	\$807,212	2,397,588	\$1,238,355
Clover Seed.....	Pound	2,254,430	506,892	3,180,583	680,139
Cork Wood and Waste.....	Pound	7,338,391	198,420	13,859,133	443,498
Fertilizers	Ton	32,792	993,629	123,949	6,159,324
Manganese Ore.....	Ton	238,256	7,461,288	288,645	6,475,862
Paper Stock.....	Ton	.....	146,796	.....	596,333
Nitrate of Soda.....	Ton	29,910	855,432	101,699	4,310,216
Tea	Pound	38,138	10,318	85,494	28,589
Sulphur Ore.....	Ton	79,611	566,206	95,698	498,947
Tin in Pigs, etc.....	Pound	839,898	501,123	1,232,047	694,616
Copper	Pound	22,540,577	5,513,671	54,851,815	10,331,421
Chrome Ore.....	Ton	7,622	87,262	21,924	161,245
Mineral Oil.....	Gallon	200,298,000	2,690,340	386,526,400	4,829,863
Burlaps	Pound	192,285	35,724	268,216	62,986
Herring	Pound	217,604	15,903	264,345	17,273
Pigiron	Ton	10,468	1,300,397	38,179	4,819,543
Iron Ore.....	Ton	236,053	1,010,917	826,338	3,176,921
Mackerel	Pound	260,000	29,130	646,839	54,305
Salt	Pound	5,835,000	8,770	6,783,780	18,494
Woodpulp	Ton	51,549	4,613,155	72,724	8,721,236
Coffee	Pound	2,689,100	346,525	3,764,220	662,207
Palm Oil.....	Pound	.....	.....	6,815,748	929,894
All Other Free.....	.....	.....	4,297,089	.....	5,462,929
Total Free.....	.....	.....	\$31,996,290	.....	\$59,374,187

TABLE NO. 1.—(Continued).

Dutiable	Unit of Quantity	1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Ammonia, Muriate of.....	Pound	194,115	\$23,297	398,908	\$40,314
Bristles	Pound	30,040	41,617	70,200	162,608
China and Earthenware.....			573,082		648,593
Clays	Ton	14,919	175,472	37,477	426,581
Cork Manufactures.....			339,268		568,920
Cotton Cloth.....	Yard	50,599	25,575	365,779	191,184
Cotton Laces.....			10,002		21,281
Cotton Manufactures, Other.....			10,118		87,873
Linens and Manufactures of Flax, etc.....			58,986		144,138
Marble			3,615		365
Matting	Yard	970,063	210,550	1,863,391	443,393
Molasses	Gallon	3,099,894	218,845	11,827,659	295,673
Linoleum	Yard	68,899	50,411	300,885	186,409
Paper and Manufactures of.....			11,241		45,683
Leaf Tobacco.....	Pound	91,868	92,851	159,959	210,270
Toys and Dolls.....			186,522		272,909
Wool Cloth.....	Pound	157,061	429,300	2,210	9,219
Straw Braid.....			227,399		223,010
Licorice Root.....	Pound	3,598,000	276,746	9,291,874	501,029
Olive Oil.....	Gallon	1,340,560	2,522,895	437,981	1,032,111
Pepper	Pound	420	216	681,652	75,275
Egg Yolk.....	Pound	457,500	231,186	336,245	178,859
Fluor-spar	Ton	3,334	60,679	10,433	102,394
Sugar	Pound	3,963,384	216,649	13,753,009	1,835,474
All Other Dutiable.....			907,626		2,806,413
Total Dutiable.....			\$6,904,148		\$10,509,978

TABLE NO. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF
BALTIMORE DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1919 AND 1920.

	Unit of Quantity	1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural Implements.....					\$2,112,497
Feed	Ton	743	\$1,850,442	.....	587
Bacon and Hams.....	Pound	80,660,231	39,688	8	2,992,244
Beef, Canned and Salted.....	Pound	2,512,086	24,139,103	14,845,105	168,968
Binder Twine.....	Pound	346,958	726,575	596,257	414,517
Cars, Carriages, Autos, etc.....		.....	71,550	2,955,486	13,428,688
Copper	Pound	111,590,063	12,693,353	.....	27,874,154
Chemicals .....		.....	26,013,544	131,007,922	3,693,215
Coal	Ton	1,714,872	1,952,083	.....	47,338,868
Coke	Ton	67,075	9,592,037	4,354,070	764,195
Cotton, Raw.....	Bale	3,438	551,032	61,966	.....
Cotton, Raw.....	Pound	1,752,888	.....	14,948	3,030,070
Cotton Cloth.....	Yard	551,626	605,114	7,541,107	1,455,586
Corn	Bushel	810,699	250,335	3,038,956	2,243,600
Flour, Wheat.....	Barrel	2,546,884	1,393,262	1,623,407	20,244,028
Fruit .....		.....	27,850,762	1,882,532	1,394,019
Glucose	Pound	2,813,360	3,612,375	.....	640,892
Iron and Steel Mfrs. (ex. Rails & Machinery)		.....	168,882	10,789,769	36,169,827
Hair .....		.....	18,844,474	.....	205,314
Lard	Pound	.....	292,818	.....	3,889,184
Leather and Manufactures.....		70,747,032	21,539,257	16,703,296	1,086,138
Machinery .....		.....	1,992,781	.....	7,272,148
Neat, Lard and Oleo Oil.....	Pound	.....	3,987,691	.....	1,024,067
Naval Stores.....		6,138,910	1,856,882	4,160,654	200,686
Oil, Illuminating	Gallon	.....	234,086	.....	25,192
Oil, Lubricating	Gallon	515,689	63,610	106,758	5,405,817
Oil, Cottonseed	Pound	4,147,720	1,265,319	12,070,058	138,617
		7,593,456	1,626,886	766,709	

TABLE NO. 2.—(Continued).

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REPORT OF MARYLAND STATE BOARD

	Unit of Quantity	1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Oilcake and Meal.....	Pound	11,423,270	440,383	2,593,250	92,616
Oats	Bushel	6,129,995	4,727,460	1,894,718	1,946,857
Paper and Manufactures.....		.....	637,290	.....	1,123,348
Paraffin Wax.....	Pound	15,996,748	1,155,223	17,018,021	1,345,353
Starch	Pound	20,104,520	1,205,980	26,828,126	1,491,836
Steel Rails.....	Ton	52,666	3,086,970	31,890	2,057,428
Tallow	Pound	2,670,227	502,423	168,665	31,220
Lumber and Manufactures.....		.....	4,051,406	.....	4,336,671
Tobacco, Leaf.....	Pound	149,529,865	52,953,540	70,722,943	32,551,257
Wheat	Bushel	25,501,321	58,828,154	27,798,338	76,346,218
Rye	Bushel	8,493,883	15,816,493	19,679,665	42,829,624
Barley	Bushel	4,062,624	5,466,981	735,758	823,430
Milk, Prepared, etc.	Pound	47,266,779	6,776,169	27,726,719	4,472,122
Tin Manufactures.....		.....	121,140	.....	289,079
Brass and Manufactures.....		.....	17,465	.....	104,218
Oatmeal	Pound	22,373,510	1,256,672	8,675,084	442,510
Nickel	Pound	490,490	220,018	20,515	9,100
Zinc	Pound	14,016,168	1,148,078	12,536,106	1,100,862
Explosives .....		.....	487,873	.....	.....
Corameal	Barrel	139,850	1,241,106	95,340	800,437
Rye Flour.....	Barrel	72,466	770,175	3	35
Glass and Glassware.....		.....	790,333	.....	1,522,628
Malt	Bushel	457,318	848,438	194,629	373,360
Other Meat Products.....		.....	2,217,297	.....	963,242
Cigarettes	M.	1,364,285	4,103,762	726,990	2,021,506
Vegetables .....		.....	2,377,708	.....	1,068,337
All Other Articles.....		.....	18,398,454	.....	20,175,733
Total			\$352,860,932		\$381,532,145

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN.

The following table, furnished by James B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, gives the current prices of grain at Baltimore by months during the year 1920.

The prices of No. 2 Red Winter wheat ranged from \$1.74½ to \$3.28 in 1920, compared with \$2.33¾ and \$2.53 in 1919. The prices of Red Winter wheat, garlicky, ranged from \$1.65 to \$3.23 in 1920, compared with \$2.33¾ and \$2.48 in 1919. The prices of white corn ranged from \$1.33 to \$2.06 in 1920, compared with \$1.33¾ and \$2.12 in 1919; the prices of yellow corn ranged from \$1.05 to \$2.02 in 1920, compared with \$1.32 and \$2.15 in 1919; and the prices of mixed corn ranged from 88 cents to \$2.02 in 1920, compared with \$1.35 and \$2.12 in 1919.

Oats prices ranged from .59 to \$1.36 for No. 2 white, and .57 to \$1.35 for No. 3 in 1920, compared with .63½ to .93½ for No. 2 and .63 to .92½ for No. 3 in 1919.

Rye was quoted at \$1.56½ to \$2.48 for No. 2 Western, compared with \$1.43 and \$1.95 in 1919.

The lowest price for wheat was reached during the month of November and the highest in May. The lowest price for corn was reached in November and December and the highest in May and June.

The low price for oats was reached in November and December and the highest in June, while rye was lowest in November and highest during the months of May and June.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT BALTIMORE FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Month	Wheat			*Corn						Oats						Rye		
	No. 2 Red Winter			No. 2 Red Winter Garlicky			White		Yellow		Mixed		No. 2 White		No. 3 White		No. 2 Western	
	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	Per Bu. Cts.	
January	258	265	249	263½	..	..	162	170	158	165	92	98	91	97	180	199
February	256	260	..	..	..	..	160	166	158	165½	94	100	93	99½	159	181
March	254	278	250	275	166½	171	160	172	157½	171½	100	105½	99½	104½	172	200½		
April	280	307	277	305	171	181	169	180	170	180	105½	128	104½	127	200	240		
May	305	328	300	323	182¼	205	180	202	179	202	121	132	118	131	218½	247½		
June	300	318	295	315	..	206	196	202	190	200	121	136	126	135	235	248		
July	258	312	248	306	..	..	190	197	..	190	118	135	117	134	200	246
August	260	277	248	266½	..	160	160	165	..	160	79	97	78	96	200	218		
September	249¾	277½	229¾	266	..	133	132	160	..	133	63	79	62	78	185	216		
October	216½	248½	198	229	..	..	112½	130	..	103	61	65½	60	64	179	195
November	174½	234	165	214½	..	..	105	111	..	..	59	67½	57½	65½	156½	187
December	188¼	205½	176	190	..	..	..	..	88	89	59	62½	57	61	161½	177½
Year	174½	328	165	323	133	206	105	202	88	202	59	136	57	135	156½	248		

* Represents Grades No. 2 and No. 3.

RECEIPT AND SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The following tables, compiled by R. L. Showacre, secretary of the Union Stock Yards, show the receipts and shipment of live stock for the year 1920, by months; also number of cars.

The total number of cattle received during the year, as shown by Table No. 1, was 194,384; sheep, 366,981; hogs, 1,153,578; calves, 92,526; horses, 1,831; mules, 585, and cars, 22,139.

These figures show an increase over 1919 of 2,543 cars; about 7,000 cattle; 190,651 hogs, and 30,742 calves, and a decrease of about 4,000 sheep; 1,521 horses, and 1,024 mules.

The shipments for the year as shown by Table No. 2 were: cattle, 79,298; sheep, 246,985; hogs, 298,992; calves, 41,343; horses, 3,357; mules, 1,039, and the number of cars, 9,757. As compared with 1919, there was an increase of 476 in the number of cars; cattle, 1,129; and calves, 19,883; and a decrease in the number of sheep of 11,115; hogs, 2,820; horses, 604, and mules, 494.

The receipts for the year exceeded the shipments in cars by 12,382; in cattle, 115,086; sheep, 119,996; hogs, 854,582, and calves, 51,180, while the shipments exceeded the receipts in horses by 1,526, and mules, 454.

TABLE NO. 1.

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FOR THE YEAR OF 1920.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	12,910	10,006	119,906	4,889	277	246	1,802
February	13,782	9,492	99,362	6,234	258	61	1,572
March	13,003	6,380	108,081	6,299	209	50	1,517
April	13,400	10,038	92,963	7,728	272	39	1,380
May	12,471	12,988	97,110	9,713	154	19	1,537
June	14,217	39,019	79,011	10,745	8	4	1,679
July	12,309	59,675	61,462	9,137	121	5	1,624
August	23,375	84,187	74,984	10,655	119	33	2,361
September ...	25,144	44,413	78,542	9,096	106	13	2,242
October	21,446	40,436	101,933	7,958	211	45	2,232
November ...	18,018	33,431	131,656	6,842	77	5	2,304
December ...	14,309	16,916	108,568	3,230	19	65	1,889
Total	194,384	366,981	1,153,578	92,526	1,831	585	22,139

TABLE NO. 2.

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FOR THE YEAR OF 1920.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	4,500	3,689	28,299	1,334	536	400	665
February	4,518	3,547	26,206	1,992	536	210	608
March	4,080	1,650	34,313	2,429	562	78	622
April	4,087	4,665	35,731	2,902	420	29	623
May	2,681	5,305	26,443	3,818	211	45	494
June	5,255	29,177	12,212	5,660	66	20	713
July	3,856	44,335	10,003	4,637	144	22	705
August	12,285	69,968	15,961	5,738	160	36	1,339
September ...	14,329	31,157	19,364	4,787	202	28	1,205
October	8,761	20,606	25,322	3,643	244	80	938
November ...	8,086	24,047	39,442	3,253	132	48	1,097
December ...	6,860	8,839	25,696	1,150	144	43	748
Total	79,298	246,985	298,992	41,343	3,357	1,039	9,757

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following table, taken from the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, shows the total immigration and emigration in each fiscal year, 1910 to 1920:

TOTAL ALIEN IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION,
FISCAL YEARS 1910 TO 1920.

Year	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Immigration
	Immi-grant	Nonimmi-grant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
1910	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,276
1915	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,070
1916	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,941
1917	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514

Official records shows that 430,000 immigrants arrived in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. From the total arrivals at New York alone—318,000 in the last six months beginning in April—it is estimated that arrivals at all ports in half a year were 611,000. The character and distribution of the 430,000 are described in an important series of articles by Winthrop D. Lane in the New York Evening Post. We tabulate some details of racial groups:

1. Italian, 98,000—south Italian, 85,000; north Italian, 13,000.

2. English, 58,000—United Kingdom, 24,000; Canada, 30,000, the largest English immigration in twenty-two years.

3. Mexican, 51,000 — two-thirds male, 21,000 laborers.

4. French, 27,000—from France, 6,500; from Canada, 19,000—family migration largest in twenty-two years.

5. Spanish, 23,500—unprecedented, 20,000 men, more than half unmarried, many laborers.

6. Portuguese, 15,000 — unprecedented, mostly unmarried male laborers.

7. Scotch, 21,000—nearly back to pre-war figures.

8. Scandinavians, 16,000—approximately half pre-war figures.

9. Irish, 20,000—large number from Canada.

10. Greek, 14,000 — exceeded by immigration of 20,000.

11. Dutch and Flemish, 13,000 — back to pre-war figures.

The writer finds that these immigrants brought with them \$32,950,000 in cash, an average for heads of families or persons traveling alone of \$119—two and a half times the average for the pre-war 1914. From this and a study of the occupations represented Mr. Lane concludes that—

“We are not getting the hungry, poverty-stricken masses of war-wasted Europe, as some persons have said. Neither are we getting the *intelligentsia*, parlor Bolsheviki, agitators, and persons of previous high estate whose fortunes have suffered reverse. What we are getting is a cross-section of Europe’s working population.

“Laborers and servants are the two largest occupational groups. The distribution of these is interesting. Out of 81,000 laborers 17,000 came to New York, Texas received 18,000, mostly Mexicans. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and Michigan received the next largest numbers.

“Out of 37,000 servants New York again received the greatest number, 12,000. Massachusetts came next, with Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Illinois following.”

At the close of the year 1920 all records of immigration were apparently being broken, and that behind the

men and women crowding through our gates at the rate of 125,000 a month are countless others — estimates range from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000—either clamoring for immediate passage or planning to leave their native lands at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, an American banker, whose interests are international, warns us that unless this new wave of immigration from desolated Europe is stopped or controlled, it will hurt both industry and labor, reduce wages, and lower our standard of living. Others, however, deny or minimize all these alleged dangers, arguing that virtually every immigrant produces more than he consumes, and is, therefore, an asset rather than a liability; that instead of a labor surplus in this country, we have an actual shortage of “cheap” or unskilled labor, the result of stopping all immigration during the war; that the farms particularly need such labor if they are to do their part in building up national prosperity.

From the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, the number of aliens admitted from Canada numbered 90,025, while the aliens departing numbered 7,666, leaving an excess of 82,357.

Admission of aliens from Mexico totaled 52,361, while the number of aliens going to Mexico from the United States numbered 6,606, leaving an excess of 45,755.

Europe sent a total of 246,295 immigrant aliens to the United States in the last fiscal year, while 256,433 emigrant aliens left the United States for Europe, causing a decrease in alien population of 10,138. Immigrant aliens admitted from Asia numbered 17,505, and emigrant aliens departing for Asia numbered 9,441, leaving an excess of 8,844.

Chinese immigration, the report continues, “shows an increase over the preceding year, the number of admissions having risen from 3,340, coming for permanent residence in 1919, to 4,690 in 1920, these figures not including those of Chinese race granted transient privilege.

Immigration from Japan to the continent United States shows an increase of 13 per cent. over the preceding fiscal year, while that to Hawaii shows a decrease of 6 per cent., the admission in figures being 12,868 to the mainland and 3,306 to Hawaii, as against 11,404 and 3,500 respectively in 1919. The proportion of females among immigrant aliens as a whole was 42.4 per cent. of the total in 1920, as compared with 33.5 per cent. in the four years before the war.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore is not directly concerned about the immigration problem Congress is endeavoring to solve. Since the beginning of the war, when the North German Lloyd suspended operations, no trans-Atlantic passenger liners have plied between this and foreign ports.

Aliens to the number of 397 were admitted during the year, these including passengers on arriving vessels, seamen under rule 10, a few stowaways and workaways, and one alien admitted on payment of head tax when a warrant of arrest was canceled. The passenger arrivals were mostly on fruit vessels from the West Indies, but an occasional passenger vessel has arrived, diverted from other ports for various reasons. There were 180 applications for permits to depart from the country, all having been granted.

Should immigration be resumed at any time, the local bureau is fully prepared to handle the business, as ample facilities are provided at the new station at Fort McHenry for housing and caring for one or more shiploads at any time.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles reports that the gross receipts of that Department for the fiscal year ending May 1st, 1920, amounted to \$2,051,135.07, which represents a 21.5 per cent. increase over the preceding year. The report states that notwithstanding the fact that the revenues of the officers increased \$360,446.54 over last year, the total disbursements of the office were \$5,209.21 less than the previous year.

Of the total receipts, \$1,842,585.36 was remitted to the State treasurer and \$163,417.78 went to pay the expenses of the department.

The following figures represent the total receipts of the Department for the past ten years, and illustrate the tremendous growth of business for which it has been necessary to provide:

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEARS.

Years	Amount
1911-12	\$56,204.00
1911-12	85,016.49
1912-13	170,626.02
1913-14	222,854.67
1914-15	337,754.26
1915-16	493,993.80
1916-17	773,091.10
1917-18	1,080,878.08
1918-19	1,690,693.43
1919-20	2,051,135.07

The following figures represent the number of licenses of all kinds issued during the various fiscal years:

Years	Number
1916-17	111,208
1917-18	161,691
1918-19	231,541
1919-20	318,315

ACCIDENTS.

Notwithstanding this tremendous increase in the number of machines using our highways and the number of persons who are daily given permits to operate cars, the total number of deaths in the State during the past twelve months as a result of automobile accidents totals only 151. This represents a decrease of 52 deaths from the corresponding period last year. A tabulation of the number of deaths by months for the past three years is as follows:

Month	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
May	7	25	13
June	19	20	18
July	19	19	12
August	18	28	17
September	14	16	17
October	32	14	15
November	10	20	18
December	3	22	13
January	5	11	6
February	13	2	3
March	7	13	8
April	10	13	11
Total	157	203	151

The following is a list of motor vehicles for which licenses were issued during the calendar year 1920, and the amounts:

	Number Sold	Amount
Pneumatic	101,125	\$1,220,315.20
Solid Tires	11,194	360,387.50
Hiring	3,784	39,625.80
Dealers	4,368	39,654.50
Exchanges	9,960	18,764.20
Motorcycles	5,222	19,635.25
Motor Wheels	392	532.50
Motorcycle Dealers	72	448.20
Side Cars	1,718	4,405.00
In Transit	572	1,941.75
Tractions and Farm Tractions.....	183	118.75
Bus Registrations	238	35,000.00
Trailers	262	3,957.00
Chauffeurs	28,075	84,226.00
Motor Vehicle Operators.....	26,194	52,389.00
Motorcycle Operators	1,584	1,584.00
Instruction	47,324	47,324.00
Subscription	501	1,501.75
From Notary Fees, Excess Fees, Duplicate Cards, Duplicate Tags and Interest		24,203.49
Revenue of Fines During Calendar Year 1920		118,910.25
Total Revenue for Calendar Year 1920		\$2,124,924.84

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture the farmers of America have again justified the faith of the Nation in their ability to meet its requirements of food, feed and raw material for clothing. The report states that they have produced this year, in the face of enormous difficulties, the largest harvest in the history of American agriculture, with a single exception. The combined yield of the 10 principal crops is 13 per cent. above the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the World War. The corn crop of 3,199,000,000 bushels is unprecedented, representing more than four-fifths of the world's production. The sweet potato crop of 106,000,000 bushels is the largest ever produced and far in excess of that of any other year except 1919. The rice crop of 52,000,000 bushels is one-fourth greater than the largest crop ever before harvested. The tobacco crop of 1,476,000,000 pounds considerably exceeds any previous yield. The sugar-beet crop is more than one-third larger than the largest ever before recorded. The grain sorghum crop of 149,000,000 bushels is 18 per cent. above that of 1919, which was itself a record crop. The potato crop of 421,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once, and then by a very narrow margin. The oat crop of 1,444,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three times, and the tame hay crop of 88,000,000 tons only twice. The apple crop of 236,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once, in 1914. The yield of wheat, barley, buckwheat, peaches, peanuts, edible dried beans, flaxseed and cotton are slightly below the average, but they, nevertheless, represent an enormous volume in the aggregate. The number of all classes of live stock on farms, although less than the number in 1919, exceeds by 18,214,000 the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European War.

These remarkable results, the report further states, were achieved under conditions which were decidedly disheartening at planting time. The farmers were con-

fronted with an unusual number of obstacles, and many of them were formidable. The spring was late and cold and wet, threatening to restrict the crop average and making it uncertain whether seed would rot in the ground or whether that which germinated would reach maturity. In only four years of the last 37 was the progress of plowing, up to May 1st, so backward as in 1920. With this initial handicap and with the prevailing uncertainty regarding weather conditions during the growing season, the farmers were discouraged. They saw no hope of a reduction in the price of fertilizers, machinery and supplies which had increased greatly since 1914. In addition the labor supply was approximately 37 per cent. short, and wages had risen to such a point in 1919 that the farmers were appalled at the thought of paying still higher wages in 1920. Many of the men who entered the military and naval services and war industries did not return to farm work. Wages in all industries, in trade and in transportation, increased so rapidly that their lure became irresistible to many laborers who had thus far remained on the farm, and they, too, were carried with the current to urban centers. Altogether, in the spring of 1920 the American farmers were confronted with the most difficult situation they had ever experienced.

ACRES PLANTED IN VARIOUS CROPS.

The unrevised estimate made by the Federal department of the crops in the United States shows that the number of acres planted in corn was 103,648,000; wheat, 53,652,000; oats, 41,032,000; barley, 7,437,000; rye, 5,470,000; buckwheat, 752,000; rice, 1,345,000; grain sorghums, 5,342,000; total, 218,678,000. The acreage in potatoes was 3,849,000 and in sweet potatoes 1,022,000. Acreage in tobacco was 1,859,700 and cotton 35,504,000. The crop production for the year 1920 in bushels (subject to revision) was as follows: Corn, 3,199,126,000; wheat, 750,648,000; oats, 1,444,411; barley, 191,386,000; rye, 77,893,000; buckwheat, 14,321,000; rice, 52,298,000 and grain sorghums 148,747,000; potatoes, 421,252,000;

sweet potatoes, 105,676,000; beans (commercial), 9,364,000; onions (commercial), 15,132,000; cabbage (commercial), 622,000 tons. The production of fruits in bushels was, peaches, 44,523,000; pears, 15,558,000; apples, 236,187,000 and cranberries (three states), 432,000 barrels. There were also produced 10,736,000 bushels of flaxseed and 8,812,000 tons of sugar-beets; 1,476,444,000 pounds of tobacco; 106,451,000 tons of hay; 12,123,000 bales of cotton; 37,402,000 gallons of sorghum seyrup; 37,499,000 bushels of peanuts; 37,000 tons of broom corn (5 states) and 1,593,000 bushels of clover seed.

VALUE OF LEADING CROPS.

The following table shows the values of a few of the leading crops based on October 1 prices, this year and last:

	1920	1919
Wheat	\$ 1,605,000,000	\$ 1,976,100,000
Corn	3,891,360,000	4,492,180,000
Oats	880,840,000	848,640,000
White Potatoes	560,250,000	587,120,000
Sweet Potatoes	167,094,000	160,547,000
Cotton	1,539,621,000	1,767,480,000
Hay, tame	1,763,420,000	1,895,014,000
Hay, wild	237,640,000	277,440,000
Total	\$10,645,225,000	\$12,004,521,000

There is here shown a decrease from last year of nearly \$1,360,000,000, or 11 per cent., in value for seven crops, although the aggregate yield is greater by more than 6 per cent.

The estimated production of meat in pounds were, beef, 7,000,000,000; pork, 9,000,000,000, and mutton and goat 600,000,000. The estimated amount of wool in pounds (including pulled wool) was 307,000,000. The number of live stock on farms January 1st, 1920 was, horses, 21,109,000; mules, 4,995,000; milk cows,

23,747,000; other cattle, 44,485,000; all cattle, 68,232,000; sheep, 48,615,000, and swine 72,909,000. The exports of domestic foodstuffs and cotton from the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1920, was, wheat, 122,430,724 bushels; wheat flour, 21,651,261 barrels; oats, 33,944,740 bushels; rye, 37,463,285 bushels; barley, 26,671,284 bushels; corn, 14,446,559 bushels, and sugar 1,444,030,665 pounds. The dairy products exported in pounds was, butter, 27,155,834; cheese, 19,387,158; milk (condensed), 710,533,270. The total of 18 meat products exported was, 2,220,072,484 pounds; of all food products mentioned above, 21,284,065,583 pounds, and cotton 3,543,743,487 pounds. The export of live stock from the United States during the year was, horses, 18,952; mules, 8,991; cattle, 93,039; sheep, 59,155, and swine 36,107.

After the farmer had completed the planting and harvesting operations, after they had met and solved the problems of production, they found themselves face to face with a falling market. During all the months when the farmers were cultivating their crops, paying for labor and supplies at unusually high rates, the prices of agricultural commodities generally remained high. In midsummer, when the farmers' period of outlay was nearly at an end and their income period was about to begin, a sharp decline occurred in the prices of practically all farm products. Covering nearly everything the farmers had to sell, it did not materially affect the articles they had to buy. The year's output, produced at an abnormally high cost, is worth at current prices \$3,000,000,000 less than the smaller crop of 1919 and \$1,000,000,000 less than the still smaller crop of 1918. In other words, the report goes on to state, it is estimated that the total farm value of all crops produced in 1920 is \$13,300,000,000, compared with \$16,000,000,000 in 1919; \$14,300,000,000 in 1918, and \$13,500,000,000 in 1917. Live stock and its products also declined to such an extent as to cause serious losses to producers. The best estimate that can now be made (the report states) indicates that the

total value of animal products in 1920 is \$8,757,000,000 or about 2,000,000,000 less than in 1919. The report further states that there is probably no other industry or business that could suffer a similar experience and avoid insolvency.

It is interesting to note the relative prices of all crops. On March 1st, 1920, they were 22 per cent. higher than on the same date of the preceding year; on July 1st, 21 per cent.; on August 1st they were the same as the previous August; on September 1st they were 7 per cent. lower than a year ago; on October 1st, 14 per cent. lower; and on November 1st, 28 per cent. lower. The prices of all crops on November 1st were 33 per cent. below those prevailing when the farmer planted and bore the cost of production. In presenting the situation in another way, using corn, cotton and wool as examples, the report states, at November prices the farmers would receive \$1,500,000,000 less for his corn crop than it would bring on the basis of prices prevailing in November a year ago. At existing prices cotton would lack more than \$1,000,000,000 of bringing as much as it would have brought at 1919 prices, and at prices prevailing in October, 1919, the wool clip, including pulled wool, would have sold for \$69,000,000 more than if sold at the current prices of 1920.

The report shows that the percentage of the total number of persons employed in all American occupations who were engaged in agriculture in 1820 was 87.1; 1840, 77.5; 1870, 47.5; 1880, 44.4; 1890, 39.2; 1900, 35.7; and in 1910, 32.9. It is expected that the percentage for 1920 will be somewhat lower than 1910; in fact, the report states, it will not be surprising if the complete returns show that only 30 per cent. of our workers are farmers.

FARMERS MADE SMALL PROFITS DURING WAR.

Figures on farm profits, covering seven years in two areas and five years in a third, made public by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that

comparatively few of the farmers in the groups studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices. The figures indicate chiefly:

"That the farmer average return on investment increased from about 4 per cent. in 1913 to 7 per cent. in 1918.

"That most of them are making less than \$500 cash a year over and above the things the farm furnishes toward the family living, which, however, constitute a very important factor.

"Specialists of the office farm management and farm economics, who have conducted these investigations, say that while the results will not justify making flat generalizations as to what farm profits are for the country as a whole, they believe they should have weight in consideration of the general problem as indicative of the trend of farm returns in representative farming sections.

"The three groups of farms studied are located, respectively, in Washington county, Ohio (25 farms, hill country, seven years); Clinton county, Indiana (100 farms, corn belt, seven years), and Dane county, Wisconsin (69 farms, dairy region, five years). Representatives of the department visited these farms year after year.

"The average farm income of the 25 farms visited in Washington county, Ohio, for the seven years 1912-1918, was \$610; the labor income, \$276; the return on investment, 4.6 per cent. In addition to the farm income, the farmers had food, fuel and house rent, estimated to be worth on the average, \$359 a year. For 1912 the farm income of these farms averaged \$456 and for 1918 the average was \$719. These farms are in a hilly section where the soil is not especially fertile.

"The 100 farmers in Clinton county, Indiana, being on better land than the Ohio farmers, made a correspondingly better showing. Their farm incomes averaged \$1,856 for the seven years 1910 and 1913-18, and their labor incomes \$558. Return on capital was 5.7 and food, fuel and house rent, furnished by the farm, \$425. The average farm income of these farms increased from \$1,282 in 1910 to \$2,978 in 1918.

"Of the 185 farmers in the three areas none made a labor income of \$1,000 for every year of the study, but 18 in the Indiana area made labor incomes averaging over \$1,000 a year for the period."

Six practical farmers, members of the executive committee of the National Grange, which met in Washington during the month of December, 1920, sat down to luncheon in that city while attending the convention. Reverting for the moment to the days of barter, they

figured out the decline in the prices of farm products in terms of a dollar meal.

S. J. Lowell, president of the National Grange, said it cost him four bushels of apples to get the dollar to pay for his luncheon. During the war, it would have cost him only a peck of apples.

W. H. Thompson, of the Maine Grange, in effect had to pay a bushel and a half of potatoes instead of a peck which was the equivalent of a dollar a year ago.

Leslie R. Smith of Massachusetts had to offer two bushels of onions as contrasted with the war equivalent of a peck of onions.

Charles W. Holman of Texas could have gotten his luncheon for two pounds of cotton in war times, but now he had to contribute 11 pounds of cotton for the dollar.

Prof. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia insisted that there had been little change on wheat for, while his meal cost him a half bushel of wheat, he would have paid slightly less than that a year ago.

A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Grange, had to pay four pounds of cheese, whereas heretofore the same dollar would have been purchased for two and a half pounds of cheese.

MARYLAND.

The following splendid article on Maryland agriculture by General Felix Agnus of the Baltimore American appeared in that paper on October 3, 1920, and I

am taking the liberty of using it for this report:

"If you ask the average man what crops are raised in Maryland he will be apt to reply in terms of fruit or truck. We have a fine reputation for growing the minor supplies for the table and in this way Maryland has found a wide reputation as a kind of glorified garden.

"But Maryland has never forsaken the standard crops. With all its fancy products it has clung to the permanent treasures.

"Corn is first, wheat is second and hay is third. How much Maryland land do you think is used in the raising of these crops every year? Just about 2,000,000 acres.

"The total of Maryland land is 6,362,240 acres and of this the land in farms is 5,057,140 acres and of this the land used for raising crops is about 3,400,000 acres. So you see that of the real farming in Maryland most of the land is devoted to standard crops.

"There are about 50,000 farms in Maryland worth more than \$300,000,000 and the average value of all property per farm was \$5,849, according to the census of ten years ago, and probably is worth close to \$10,000 today.

"Now all these farms are so many industries, supporting good people and forming the solid substance of the state's welfare.

"They are doing well, too. In ten years corn increased 46,000 acres in acres harvested, 14 bushels in yield per acre, over 10,000,000 bushels in production and over \$28,000,000 in total value.

"In ten years wheat in Maryland increased in value over \$12,000,000. Hay increased over \$9,000,000.

"A recent publication of the Extension Service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture—now the Maryland University—states that the average yield of corn per acre for ten years in Maryland was 34.9 bushels; of wheat 16.8 bushels. This is far too low, but the yield is improving. However, big work remains to be done and the people of the state should get behind Dr. Woods, the progressive president of our great agricultural school

"Now these standard crops which we produce in Maryland are real wealth. They represent the basis—the fundamental material—of sustenance and value. We do not pay enough attention to them. We do not give the raisers of them the encouragement they need.

"One of the finest things that happened during the period of the World War was in several Maryland communities where the men in towns dropped their tasks and went out and helped the farmers get in their grain. I find this in a recent report of Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the Extension Service, his reference being to the farm labor situation in the war years: 'In several sections of the state men from industry spent considerable time in the field during the harvest period. In Hagerstown more than 200 men were released from city industries and turned over to the farmers. This good work was accomplished through a spirit of co-operation on the part of all good citizens. The farm labor situation throughout the year was far better during 1918 than in 1917. Not that there were more farm laborers available, but on account of the more thorough appreciation by the farmers and business men that the labor shortage was a community problem and so should largely be solved by community effort.' The result of this co-operation was a large increase in the main food crops of Maryland.

"Now this is the point I want to drive home. Being a farmer, I know the labor problem at first hand—know how the price has gone

up in recent years and how hard it is to get the help you need at the time you need it.

"For years and years the farmer has helped you and has helped the state. Today there are 50,000 of him bringing out of these 2,000,000 acres your food and your money. The war showed us that help for the farmer was a community problem.

"How does your community stand on that issue? If you do not help the farmer you do not deserve to thrive.

"Now is a time when he needs your help and I predict that a more enlightened policy will bring us to the day when there will be constant and complete co-operation between the community and the farmer and when we shall be spared the disgrace of letting grain go to waste because people will not help to harvest it.

"The first cargo of grain sent to Europe from America went from Baltimore and was Maryland grain. Today our port is one of the grain ports of the world and it is destined to be the greatest grain port in the world."

CLIMATE.

Maryland has an excellent climate. The four seasons are well defined, but the winters are mild, especially in the eastern half of the State, due to the low altitude and extensive water frontage. The rainfall is generally abundant for all crops, and irrigation is unnecessary and unknown.

All that portion east of the Chesapeake Bay is known as the Eastern Shore and that portion immediately west of the bay is known as Southern Maryland. Both portions lie in the coastal plain region which includes three-fifths of the entire State.

SOILS.

The soils in the upland portions of the southern counties on the Eastern Shore are prevalently sandy loams adapted to general farm crops, vegetables and tree fruits, but there are extensive areas of poorly drained, silty soils in the lower lands. Just north of these soils and bordering the Piedmont region are extensive areas of heavy plastic clay, interspersed with coarse sand, adapted only to special crops. The level or slightly rolling clays, loams and siltloams of the northern counties are better drained and especially

adapted to cereals, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Between the coastal plain region and the foot of the Appalachians lies the hilly, well-drained Piedmont plateau region, with soils ranging from soft loams to heavy clays, and especially adapted to grass, wheat, corn and tomatoes. The Appalachian region, still further west, consists of limestone and other valleys, with great variety in fertility and crop adaptation, separated by extensive mountain areas, most of which are forested.

POPULATION AND FARMS.

In the official report of the population of the United States as 105,683,108 by the Census Bureau, announced tonight, it is shown that the population of Maryland is now 1,449,610, as compared with 1,295,346 in 1910 and 1,188,044 in 1900.

The gain in population for Maryland during the past decade was 154,264, or 11.9 per cent., while the gain in the previous decade was 107,302, or 9 per cent. Thus the report shows a steady and healthy growth in population for the state.

However, Maryland dropped down one point in comparative rank with other states. In population she now ranks twenty-eighth, while in 1910 she was twenty-seventh. West Virginia forged ahead with a population of 1,463,610. The next nearest state in population is Connecticut, with 1,380,585.

It is believed here that the big war plants at Charleston, W. Va., and Bridgeport, Conn., account for the big boom in population in those states. A surprising feature of the census of farms shows a decrease in the number in Maryland of 1,015. Why so many fewer farms are in operation in this state than in 1910 is not explained. There was an increase of 2,911 farms in the decade from 1900 to 1910.

It is explained that "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired men. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers or

managers, the land operated by each is considered as "farm."

Here is the number of farms by counties in Maryland, given by the Census Bureau for 1920 and 1910:

County	1920	1910
Allegany	999	1023
Anne Arundel	1965	2038
Baltimore	3587	4178
Baltimore City	331	23
Calvert	1130	1080
Caroline	2071	2126
Carroll	3518	3484
Cecil	1740	1717
Charles	1985	1623
Dorchester	2019	2214
Frederick	3817	3804
Garrett	1810	2076
Harford	2399	2512
Howard	1297	1385
Kent	1032	1093
Montgomery	2145	2442
Prince George's	2457	2228
Queen Anne's	1409	1421
St. Mary's	1790	1625
Somerset	1820	1986
Talbot	1205	1297
Washington	2544	2466
Wicomico	2504	2678
Worcester	2334	2344
State Totals	47908	48923

FARM VALUES.

A great increase in the value of farm property in Maryland during the past 10 years is shown by figures made public by the Bureau of the Census. The monetary value of the farm lands and property has almost doubled in the decade.

In 1920 the value of all farm property in Maryland is given as \$463,638,120. In 1910 this value was only \$286,167,028.

The value of Maryland farm lands last year was \$259,904,047, compared with a land value of \$163,451,614 in 1910. Buildings were valued at \$126,692,803 in 1920, as against \$78,285,509 ten years ago. Implements and machinery increased from approximately \$12,000,000 in 1910 to \$29,000,000 last year, and live-stock values jumped from approximately \$32,000,000 to \$48,000,000.

In the actual number of farms there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. during the 10 years. Maryland had 47,908 farms in 1920 and 48,923 in 1910. Last year the average value per farm of all farm property was \$9,678, against \$5,849 ten years ago. Ten years ago the average acreage per farm was 103.4 acres, and in 1920 the average acreage was 99.3.

Nearly one-third of the total number of farms, it is also shown, are of 20 acres or less, although the State has 66 farms, operated by white owners, that contain more than 1,000 acres each, and three farms operated by colored owners that have 1,000 acres or more.

In 1920 the census shows 32,805 farms were conducted by their owners, 1,262 farms conducted by managers and 13,841 operated by tenants. Of the 47,908 farms, 10,407 are reported to be in debt with an average of \$2,641.

A striking feature of the report is that there are in Maryland 1,823 female farmers, 1,678 of whom own their farms, 8 are farm managers, and 142 work farms as tenants.

There are 41,699 white farmers in the state, of whom 40,130 are native, and 1,569 are foreign born. There are 6,209 colored farmers, 3,549 of whom own their farms.

The census shows that the total value of cereals was \$55,845,785; of hay and forage, \$16,137,744; of potatoes, \$9,591,592; of sweet potatoes, \$2,762,373; of other vegetables, \$13,017,758; and of fruits and nuts, \$6,022,360.

The number of horses in Maryland is 141,341. The total value reported for horses is \$13,835,411, an average of \$97.89 per head.

The number of mules is 32,621, including 2,588 colts under two years old. The total value is \$4,138,764, an average of \$126.87.

The total number of cattle is 283,377, including 53,666 beef cattle and 229,711 dairy cattle. Dairy cows alone number 161,972. The value reported for all cattle is \$20,363,801; the total value of dairy cows, \$13,499,901, an average of \$83.35 each.

There were 103,027 sheep in the state in 1919. The value reported for sheep is \$1,262,798, an average of \$12.26 per head.

There were 306,452 swine reported valued at \$4,169,974.

The total production of milk in 1919 was 58,754,193 gallons; of wool, 551,194 pounds; of honey, 215,685 pounds; of eggs, 15,085,691 dozen. The number of chickens raised was 5,257,665. In the state are 16,117 hives of bees. The value of eggs raised on the farms last year was \$6,637,704, and of the chickens raised, \$5,099,925.

CROP VALUE NEARLY TRIPLES.

The total value of crops was \$109,683,574, as compared with \$40,330,688 in 1909.

Tobacco had an acreage of 28,550 in 1919, as compared with 26,072 in 1909, an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Maryland's tobacco yield is placed at 30,625,000 pounds, valued at \$8,880,000; hay, 732,000 tons, valued at \$18,300,000, and wild hay, 9,000 tons, valued at \$153,000.

According to the department, Maryland produced 3,330,000 bushels of apples, valued by the department at \$2,597,000; peaches, 897,000 bushels, valued at \$1,884,000, and pears, 616,000 bushels, valued at \$370,000.

Corn is grown by more than 4 out of 5 farmers, winter wheat by nearly 5 in 10; oats, by less than 1 in 5; rye by 1 in 10; and other cereals by very few. More than 6 farmers out of every 10 report hay and forage, and more than 7 out of 10, potatoes. About one-fifth of the improved land is reported in corn, about a sixth

in wheat and about an eighth in hay and forage. The best quality of fruits of all varieties, except citrus and tropical, as well as all kinds of vegetables are grown in abundance. The number of small truck farms and fine orchards of apples, peaches, plums, pears and small fruits is increasing every year. Western Maryland being noted for its fine quality of apples, which is not only profitable but is becoming one of its principal crops.

MARYLAND'S UNUSUAL SHOWING.

With a labor supply less than ever before the farmers of Maryland produced in 1920 crops 12.3 per cent. in excess of the ten-year average. This is the statement of the director of the extension service of the University of Maryland, Dr. Thomas B. Symons.

With the statement are two explanations that are gratifying contributions to the uplift of the times. First is, the use of modern machinery has saved the situation. Within the past five years Maryland farmers have increased their purchases of tractors and other machines more than 100 per cent. For this much credit belongs to the agricultural college which held demonstration schools in all parts of the state and proved to farmers the value of the new methods. Maryland farming is thus being put upon its right basis as a modern industry.

There is peculiar satisfaction in the second explanation, which is the better treatment of the farm laborer. Under any circumstances it would be a cause for gratification, but it rises to finer meaning when it is proved that the better treatment of the farm laborer has resulted in larger production.

FARM LANDS SHOW MARKED INCREASE.

Figures given out today by the Census Bureau show a marked increase in the value of farm property in Eastern Shore counties in the last 10 years. The figures cover Cecil, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset and Wicomico counties.

The increases in detail follow:

Cecil—Value of lands and buildings on April 15, 1910, \$9,379,049; value on January 1, 1920, \$14,288,086; increase, 52.3 per cent. The total number of acres under cultivation decreased, however, from 140,980 to 132,694.

Caroline—Value on April 15, 1910, \$7,531,394; on January 1, 1920, \$12,242,565; increase 62.6 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 128,206 acres to 120,613.

Kent—Value April 15, 1910, \$8,385,201; value January 1, 1920, \$13,458,975; increase, 60.5 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 139,786 acres to 132,726.

Queen Anne's—Value April 15, 1910, \$9,643,590; value January 1, 1920, \$14,541,350; increase, 50.8 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 171,614 acres to 163,915.

Somerset—Value, April 15, 1910, \$5,643,590; value January 1, 1920, \$8,645,167; increase, 52.1 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 76,449 acres to 70,756.

Wicomico—Value April 15, 1910, \$5,987,794; value January 1, 1920, \$10,010,163; increase, 2 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 109,092 acres to 98,390.

Due probably to the annexation of part of Anne Arundel county to Baltimore city, there was a decrease in the value of lands and buildings in that county in the 10-year period. On April 15, 1910, the value was \$15,190,827 and on January 1, 1920, it was \$14,345,972, the percentage of decrease being 5.6. Cultivated land decreased from 139,127 acres to 115,569.

In the county immediately to the south of Anne Arundel, Calvert, there was a notable increase in value of lands and buildings. As against \$2,140,883 on April 15, 1910, the value on January 1, 1920, was \$4,454,580, the percentage of increase being 108.1. Cultivated land decreased from 74,128 acres to 67,619.

In the county adjoining Anne Arundel on the west, Prince George's, there was a substantial increase in value. On April 15, 1910, the value of land and buildings was \$11,478,684 and on January 1, 1920, it was \$17,184,653, the increase being 49.7 per cent. Cultivated land decreased from 154,444 acres to 143,438.

In Harford county values increased from \$11,183,581 on April 15, 1910, to \$21,883,717 on January 1, 1920, the increase being 95.7 per cent., one of the highest percentages shown in any of the county figures for Maryland thus far released. Cultivation fell off from 171,473 acres to 154,905.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND AND EASTERN SHORE.

Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore afford splendid opportunities to those who have a knowledge of trucking and general gardening. Flowers thrive in the open air, and good flower markets, such as Baltimore and Washington, are within easy reach over fine State roads, by rail or by boat. Land properly cultivated will yield 4,000 quarts of strawberries to an acre. The soil on both the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay seems peculiarly well adapted to strawberry culture. The tomato crop is also very profitable. The canning factories pay well for tomatoes and sugar corn.

The most ideal situation for apple culture exists in Green Ridge Valley of Western Maryland. It is a big territory, thus justifying a co-operative community of unusual size and effectiveness. In natural requirements, climatic conditions rank first, and in this respect Green Ridge Valley is most highly favored. The growing season is warm and bright. The cool nights in summer and of autumn acting with the long hours of sunshine, develop the rich color, the firm texture and the delightful flavor which make the apple of this section superior to most and surpassed by none grown elsewhere. Altitude, slopes, air drainage, surface drainage and soil drainage are all factors of vital importance in commercial orcharding and Green Ridge Valley possesses these qualities in a most satisfactory degree.

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.

Title to real property in Maryland, aside from such as is owned by the State for public purposes, is entirely in the hands of private owners. There are many large estates in southern Maryland, owned privately,

that could be obtained at reasonable prices. The climatic conditions there, the transportation facilities, social surroundings, etc., are of such a nature as to insure to any settler an independent existence. There are settled in St. Mary's county a settlement of Slovaks, families from Canada and from certain sections of the Union, who are prosperous. Southern Maryland, that is Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, offers advantages and inducements not only to the capitalist, but also to the man of small means. Land prices vary from \$10 to \$60 per acre. Through the instrumentality of the former State Bureau of Immigration, several settlements have been established in southern Maryland. In Charles county the farming lands are in good condition, though, owing to the sparseness of the population, they are improved only to a small extent. Land thickly wooded with well-grown pines, poplars, hickory, oak and gum timber, can be obtained at low rates, and when cleared is very productive. Good cleared land sells at about \$25 per acre. The best river bottom land can be bought for \$50 to \$75 per acre. The soil is good and well adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, grass and fruit and within the past few years a German Catholic and a Danish Lutheran colony have been established. The county traversed by a good railroad and the points along the Potomac River are connected by steamboat lines with Washington and Baltimore. Although a great many of American and European farmers, including a German colony, have settled in Prince George's county during the past few years, a large proportion of its total area is still untilled, and every possible inducement is presented to those desiring to buy small farms.

Anne Arundel county, in which is situated Annapolis, the capital of the State, has a great variety of soil. Farming is largely devoted to raising fruits and vegetables. In the northern part of the county the price of land ranges from \$50 to \$100 per acre, while in the other sections it is, in some cases, as low as \$10 per acre. The climate here is favorable and offers special inducement to fruit growers.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

The western section of Maryland is the hill country of the State, where bituminous coal gives a stimulus to industry, and where manufacturing operations, as well as prosperous farming, are carried on extensively. Washington county is a limestone region. The land is rich and the wheat crop is large. Great attention is paid to the cultivation of apples, grapes, cherries, plums and peaches. Throughout the mountain region peach and apple orchards have been established, and land which previously would not have sold for \$5 per acre has advanced to \$50 and \$100 per acre.

The chief sources of wealth in Garrett county are the coal fields, mines and timber. There is also cheap land and rich soil. Sheep raising has already become an extensive and profitable industry. The maple sugar industry is also largely pursued, the average annual crop being 250,000 pounds.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MARYLAND.

In northern and central Maryland or the counties of Washington, Montgomery, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore and Harford, there are generally good soils, and the land is mostly under cultivation. In Frederick county, for instance, not only is the soil rich, but the county is highly improved and splendidly cultivated. It ranks among the first counties in the whole United States in the production of wheat, while the value of those products usually called the "side crops" probably exceeds that of the wheat crop.

Baltimore county is in a territory so close to a great metropolis that there is a non-ceasing demand for farm products, so that Baltimore county farmers have the advantage of a big market always near at hand. Land may be had at reasonable prices.

In Carroll county dairy farming and stock raising are carried on very extensively. There is not much vacant land here, and the size of the farms average about 40 acres. This is one of the best counties in Maryland.

In Harford county dairying and the canning industry are carried on extensively and profitably. Farms from 60 to 150 acres can be purchased at reasonable prices. Harford county has throughout heavy, yellow soil, and produces good crops of wheat, corn and hay. Land can be bought at from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

The Eastern Shore, except in Cecil county, is uniformly level, with good roads. The nearness of the ocean greatly modifies the temperature. Creeks and large streams are so numerous that in some parts of this section there is a water approach to a majority of the farms. In Worcester county fairly good lands can be purchased for from \$10 to \$25 per acre and there is an abundance of it for sale. Kent, Queen Anne and Talbot counties have fertile wheat and corn lands. They have a stiff yellow clay sub-soil. The land is level, but has a good underdrainage. The fields are large, level and easy to cultivate. Wheat and corn are the staples. Land can be had at reasonable prices. Caroline county is traversed by three railroads, and has additional advantage of daily steamboat communication with Baltimore. The lands of this county are generally level, grading from light and sandy to the finest quality of wheat and grass lands. There are operated at different points in this county a great many fruit and vegetable packing establishments, creating a great demand for labor of both sexes, and affording a home market for vast quantities of tomatoes, peas, beans, peaches, pears and small fruits cultivated by the farmers here. The town of Ridgely is the largest fruit and vegetable shipping station on the Eastern Shore. The price of land in Caroline county ranges from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Wicomico and Worcester counties are higher and the soil lighter and more sandy as a rule than Dorchester and Somerset counties. They are admirably adapted, as are all the Eastern Shore counties, to the growth of small fruits and early vegetables. General farming and stock raising are carried on in all parts of the peninsula, which is famous for its horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and

poultry. The peach crop is a specialty of the Eastern Shore, averaging from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 baskets. There are many thousand of acres of land devoted to the raising of garden truck.

In Talbot county, where practically all of the suitable land is under cultivation and two-thirds of it is worked by the owners, farm lands bordering on water bring from \$40 to \$100 an acre, while those at a distance from the water may be purchased at from \$30 to \$60. In Cecil county the land is rolling and is well adapted to the raising of corn, wheat and hay. The Cecil county timothy hay being famous for its quality. Dairy farming is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are several creameries in the county which add to the demand for milk. It has unused lands at reasonable prices.

For the settler who wishes to avoid the hard work of breaking woodlands, the Eastern Shore and Western Shore offer abundant opportunities to procure well cultivated arable land with buildings, orchards and woods in immediate vicinity of navigable rivers and railways, on good roads at prices from \$25 per acre upwards. For settlers who are accustomed to live in mountainous regions the western part of Maryland has land for sale at even cheaper rates.

A farmer in Maryland can, on a farm of from 40 to 60 acres, make as good a living as in many other sections of the country on a 200-acre farm. The man who possesses a few thousand dollars to purchase for cash a farm in Maryland is at once assured of a good future. But also a less-favored settler, if he possesses only from \$500 to \$1,000, can have a good start in Maryland, and by dint of industry and economy attain independence and prosperity. Maryland has excellent schools and far-famed universities.

MARYLAND HIGHWAYS.

Maryland has the best highway system in America; it reaches from seacoast to the mountains and with its laterals and branches totals about 1,000 miles of im-

proved roads. The following table, which shows the road mileage in each county, the percentage of the total road fund to be provided by each county and the amount of each county's share for the first year. To the total sum of \$750,000 will be added appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of post roads, and any funds now available, funds from these sources being about equal to the state and county quotas:

County	Miles	Per Cent. of Total	County's Share
Allegany	557	3.76	\$28,200
Anne Arundel.....	572	3.86	28,950
Baltimore	1251	8.45	63,375
Calvert	225	1.52	11,400
Caroline	532	3.59	26,925
Carroll	964	6.51	48,825
Cecil	645	4.36	32,700
Charles	545	3.68	27,600
Dorchester	608	4.11	30,825
Frederick	1235	8.34	62,550
Garrett	783	5.29	39,675
Harford	796	5.37	40,275
Howard	427	2.88	21,600
Kent	425	2.87	21,525
Montgomery	823	5.57	41,775
Prince George's	723	4.88	36,600
Queen Anne's	457	3.09	23,175
St. Mary's	457	3.09	23,175
Somerset	389	2.63	19,725
Talbot	339	2.29	17,175
Washington	812	5.48	41,100
Wicomico	598	4.03	30,225
Worcester	579	3.90	29,250
Total	14,810	100.00	\$750,000

MARYLAND'S TOWNS.

The census shows that some of the county towns of Maryland grew in population and expanded in business enterprise, during the decade from 1910 to 1920, in a ratio based upon the 1910 status, in even larger pro-

portion than Baltimore grew and developed during the last decade. Hagerstown and Cumberland certainly have been "getting on." Frederick city also shows a speedup. And down on the Eastern Shore the race between Cambridge and Salisbury is still on. The indications are that it is going to be something like a neck-and-neck throughout the whole of this 1920-30 decade. Cambridge is thinking about pushing out the boundary lines, but feels practically certain that in case the boundary lines are pushed out, Salisbury will do a little also in the way of boundary extension.

There is a more or less interlocking of interests between all the Maryland towns and Baltimore town. Both Cumberland and Hagerstown are expanding in a "big business" way. Baltimore is and must always be the seaport for the foreign and coasting trade of these growing cities, even as for the industrial cities of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Much has been printed about the diversion of Eastern Shore trade to Philadelphia. There is not a large town on the Eastern Shore that is not in close business affiliation with this city. Baltimore trades largely in Philadelphia and Philadelphia trades largely in Baltimore. Striking a balance in the free flow of home trade is a very difficult matter.

FARM WAGES.

Wages of hired farm labor in Maryland per month with board in 1910 was \$13.50; 1918, \$29.50; 1919, \$32.00. Without board, 1910, \$21.50; 1918, \$45.00; 1919, \$49.00. Per day at harvest, with board, 1910, \$1.26; 1918, \$2.85; 1919, \$3.05. Without board, 1910, \$1.64; 1918, \$3.50; 1919, \$3.70. Per day other than harvest, with board, 1910, 88c; 1918, \$2.04; 1919, \$2.25, without board, 1910, \$1.18; 1918, \$2.65; 1919, \$2.96.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The production of oleomargarine on which internal revenue tax was paid in Maryland for the year 1919

was 1,471,561 pounds, tax, \$23,881.88, compared with 1,109,288 pounds in 1918 on which revenue tax amounting to \$13,892.12 was paid.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The quantities of distilled spirits produced in Maryland and two counties of Virginia for the year ending June 30, 1919, was 16,078,605 tax gallons, compared with 26,746,386 in 1918. Fermented liquors, 1919, 522,507 barrels, as compared with 1,041,515 barrels in 1918 and 1,164,121 in 1917.

CANNING INDUSTRY.

The following tables furnished by the National Canners' Association, show the last five annual statistical reports of the canning of tomatoes, corn and peas by States.

There was an increase in the tomato pack in Maryland last year of 768,073 cases, as compared with the pack of 1919, which was the lowest of the five years shown, while the pack of corn and peas in Maryland was greater in 1920 than for any of the previous years recorded.

Maryland led the States in the canning of tomatoes in 1920. California, which led in 1919, with a pack of 3,051,688 cases, dropped to second place in 1920, with a pack of 1,773,000 or 58 per cent. of the previous year's pack.

In the canning of corn Maryland ranked third, with 2,217,000 cases, Iowa, first with 3,246,000 cases, and Illinois second with 2,271,000 cases. In the canning of peas Maryland was third, with 696,000 cases, Wisconsin first with 5,804,000 cases and New York second with a pack of 2,381,000 cases.

Maryland's percentage of the pack for the entire United States in 1920 was 29.44 per cent. for tomatoes; 14.74 per cent. for corn, and 5.65 per cent. for peas.

TOMATOES.

States	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Maryland	6,042,000	5,933,739	6,649,475	2,578,927	3,347,000
Delaware	1,190,000	1,380,805	879,070	188,920	553,000
New Jersey.....	712,000	380,116	667,036	59,678	517,000
Indiana	760,000	398,327	968,219	875,598	778,000
Ohio	186,000	107,491	357,283	172,367	142,000
New York.....	174,000	552,830	395,904	436,599	515,000
Missouri	211,000	704,347	352,821	438,720	715,000
Virginia	928,000	1,170,504	1,547,291	952,991	1,162,000
West Virginia. }					
Washington ... }					
Colorado	178,000	213,070	306,229	289,775	218,000
California	1,635,000	2,603,019	1,789,904	3,051,688	1,773,000
Utah	373,000	512,546	952,539	594,066	444,000
Iowa	167,000	324,612	281,413	269,636	250,000
Michigan					
Illinois					
Minnesota	458,000	488,126	441,431	384,016	680,000
Pennsylvania ..					
Tennessee					
Kentucky	129,000	307,042	293,730	566,679	274,000
All other States..					
Totals	13,142,000	15,076,074	15,882,372	10,809,660	11,368,000

CORN.

States	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Iowa	1,730,000	2,280,366	2,300,241	2,496,000	3,246,000
Illinois	1,540,000	2,421,953	2,199,344	2,225,000	2,271,000
Maine	782,000	566,498	1,112,912	1,652,000	1,588,000
Ohio	930,000	1,200,131	1,584,064	1,360,000	1,544,000
Maryland	1,448,000	2,001,544	2,032,944	2,081,000	2,217,000
New York.....	280,000	257,296	488,912	1,014,000	829,000
Wisconsin	322,000	165,492	372,924	635,000	590,000
Indiana	797,000	742,491	512,688	586,000	861,000
Minnesota	278,000	201,969	309,136	456,000	643,000
Missouri	725,000	659,087	389,295	777,000	764,000
Michigan					
Delaware					
Vermont	298,000	306,188	419,400	268,000	487,000
Pennsylvania ..					
All other States..	298,000	306,188	419,400	268,000	487,000
Total	9,130,000	10,802,952	11,721,860	13,550,000	15,040,000

PEAS.

States	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Wisconsin	2,763,000	3,569,185	4,519,934	4,317,000	5,804,000
New York.....	1,084,000	1,394,171	2,000,104	1,040,000	2,381,000
Michigan	280,000	522,532	476,659	425,000	549,000
Indiana	412,000	604,470	454,229	381,000	271,000
Maryland	468,000	721,160	683,007	509,000	696,000
Ohio	131,000	321,624	441,842	306,000	282,000
Delaware	312,000	754,673	331,869	248,000	549,000
New Jersey.... }					
Utah	275,000	421,213	526,954	395,000	595,000
California	228,000	349,910	252,836	205,000	328,000
Illinois	348,000	576,432	978,434	433,000	460,000
All other States..	385,000	593,683	397,288	426,000	402,000
Totals	6,686,000	9,829,053	11,063,156	8,685,000	12,317,000

FARMERS SEND WOOL TO MILLS.

Quite a number of Talbot county farmers brought their wool to Easton, where it was received by County Agent E. P. Walls and A. H. Spies, the committee appointed by the Talbot County Farms Federation to receive it and ship it to the Chatham Woolen Mills Manufacturing Company at Winston-Salem, N. C. There it will be made up into blankets and motor robes, which, when finished, will be shipped back to this committee at Easton to be distributed to the farmers who sent the wool.

These farmers have orders now on hand for more blankets and robes at \$11.25 apiece than they will be able to supply. The amount of wool shipped was between 1,850 and 2,000 pounds, all done up in sacks. The committee will make another shipment of wool to the mills in the early part of January.

County Agent Walls received a letter a few days ago from a farmer in Harford county, who had read in the *Baltimore American* about the Talbot farmers' enterprise, asking if he could send his wool to Easton and have it made up in blankets and motor robes.

What the Talbot county farmers contemplate doing will, they expect, yield them 55 cents a pound for their wool. The amount of wool sent today will make about 130 blankets and 40 motor robes.

Sheep growers of Anne Arundel county, at a meeting, organized and decided to have their wool made up into blankets. Robert Murray, of the West River section, was elected president, and George W. Norris was made secretary-treasurer.

STATE FARMERS FAVOR STANDARDIZATION LAWS.

Election of officers, discussion and adoption of various reports and recommendations occupied the greater part of the closing sessions of the annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, affiliated associations and county federations. Appointment of a committee to further the co-operative marketing movement was authorized here.

Numerous legislative measures now pending were advocated in a report made by a committee headed by J. H. Kimble, of Port Deposit. The report was adopted. Legislation favorably considered included the Capper-Volstead bill, designed to remove all doubt as to the legal right of agricultural producers to market their products co-operatively; the French "Truth in Fabric's" bill to require manufacturers of woollen fabrics to label their products in such a way as to show the final consumer the percentage of virgin wool and the percentage of shoddy used; the Vestal bill, designed to standardize baskets, hampers, etc.; the Nolan bill, providing a flat tax of 1 per cent. upon all land values in excess of \$10,000, excluding, however, the value of all buildings thereon; the German Credit bill, providing a loan to Germany of \$1,000,000,000 for the purchase of raw materials from this country; the farm financing measure for the extension of the Farm Loan act; provision in the Federal Reserve act for freer and more direct benefits to producers and provision for the adequate support of the University of Maryland and the Department of Agriculture.

Revision of the income and excess profits tax, the Townsend Highway bill and re-assessment of taxes on the ground that present land values are inflated, were measures opposed.

Officers of the Maryland Agricultural Society were elected as follows:

President—D. G. Harry, of Pylesville, who is also president of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association.

Vice-president—John S. Patten, East New Market.

Secretary-treasurer—Dr. T. B. Symons, of College Park.

E. P. Cohill, of Hancock, the retiring president, was elected as delegate to the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation to be held in Indianapolis the first week of December.

Definite action was taken in furtherance of the co-operative marketing movement. A special committee of five was authorized to advance the program as rapidly as possible.

Continuance of investigational and educational work was advocated by Dr. H. J. Patterson, director of the State Experiment Station. Dr. Patterson gave statistics showing the benefits which have accrued to farmers through investigational and experimental work.

A central organization of all farmers' bodies in Baltimore county, known as the Baltimore County Farmers' Association, was formed at Towson by delegates from the different granges, clubs and societies.

By having a central body the farmers' organizations will be given a standing with the State and national organizations. Officers were elected as follows: President, Daniel S. Pearce; vice-president, Edward S. Choate; secretary, William C. Rhode; treasurer, Joshua Lynch.

CITY HAS 331 FARMS.

Through advices received by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association from the Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census it develops that Balti-

more is an agricultural community, that within the limits of the city there are 331 farms, operated by 328 white farmers and 3 colored ones; that there are 243 managers of farms in the city and 88 tenant farmers; that the total acres of farm land are 12,623, of which 8454 are improved, and the total value of farm lands in the city is \$6,914,375.

The report shows that on these urban farms in Baltimore the acreage and crops harvested in 1920, were: Corn, 1158 acres, yielding 52,725 bushels; wheat, 674 acres, yielding 12,484 bushels; hay, 1916 acres, yielding 2961 tons, and potatoes, 334 acres, yielding 24,802 bushels, and this despite the fact that only 297 of the 331 farms reported to the Bureau.

Of live stock on these farms, 618 are horses, 151 mules, 1700 cattle, 122 sheep and 1325 swine.

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The Chesapeake Bay, whose indented shore line, if extended in a straight line, would reach from New York to San Francisco, is about 200 miles long. In its broadest part it is about 40 miles wide and it has an average width of little less than 20 miles. It is one of the greatest and busiest water highways in the world. Three-fourths of it lies within Maryland—its lower part and mouth are in Virginia. From its eastern shore there flow into it the Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Miles, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke Rivers. Into it from the west flow the Patapsco, Gunpowder, Severn, West, South, Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, and the mile-wide Susquehanna empties into its head. All these rivers are navigable. They are their navigable inlets, creeks and tributaries reach into all but seven of the 23 counties of the State. Thousands of steamers, sailing craft, and motor boats ply the waters of the bay and its arms for the transportation of freight and passengers and for the use of fishing, crabbing and oyster industries.

The following article on "The Chesapeake Bay" is by Gen Felix Agnus:

"It is a pleasure to see that our large interests are appreciating the value of the Chesapeake Bay as Maryland's great advertisement. Visitors from other sections after seeing the Bay and a few of its tributaries, always exclaim upon its beauty, its extent and its value, and declare they had no idea there was so much of it. Ignorance of the Chesapeake is not confined to the distant regions, for not a tenth of the people right here in Baltimore realize what it is or what it means.

"Captain Wright, who has spent a lifetime near or on the Bay, says the Chesapeake is 'the Mother of Waters,' and calls attention to its remarkable tides as follows: 'The distance from the capes at the mouth of the Bay to Betterton, Kent County, at the mouth of the Sas-safras River, is about 158 miles, and when it is high tide at the capes it is also high tide near Betterton, with one low tide between them.' When it is low tide at each place, one high tide is found midway between them. Even in its tides it is matchless.

"It is the world's finest inland sea and it yields more food than any body of water its size anywhere.

"It is a bay that is growing richer all the time. Daily the tides bring down tons of soil from the miles of rivers and creeks and the changes are continuous. We can trace the erosions better than the building up. For example, on the Eastern Shore since 1847 Tilghmans Island has lost 330 acres. In three hundred years Sharp's Island has dwindled from 700 to 50 acres and it will gradually disappear.

"Thus the Chesapeake tides are full of nutriment for the vast life that is found under its surface, and that becomes food for the millions of America. Last year the Chesapeake supplied 4,666,211 bushels of oysters, an increase of a million bushels over the previous year. I asked an official of the Conservation Commission what was the highest yield in the oyster history of the Chesapeake. He replied 10,000,000 bushels annually. Kellog said, 'The Chesapeake Bay is the most extensive and prolific oyster territory in the world.' Professor Brooks said, 'The opportunity for rearing oysters is unparalleled in any part of the world.' The Bay is ready for the work, it has 640,000 acres of rich oyster bottoms, and America will never lack for oysters if we Marylanders do our part. But our oyster policy has been sadly deficient. We are doing a little better now, but we need to improve in many ways. What I should like to see would be more persons engaged in oyster culture. Thousand of acres of oyster bottom are open to private enterprise.

"Some years ago I spent the better part of a week on one of the oyster boats and before that I had made frequent trips with General Hoxley, who had a remarkably comfortable boat at his service. From the knowledge I gathered on these little voyages I gained the ever deepening conviction that we have only touched the possibilities of our

Bay. In food value its production may be made almost limitless. I am glad to learn that the State is propagating food fishes, especially white and yellow perch. We should have cheap fish in Baltimore and Baltimore is the natural fish market for the Middle North and West. The Chesapeake Bay can be made to supply fish for all the territory in ever increasing numbers, and there are no better fish in the world.

"All over this Bay rests a genial fate. Observations made under the auspices of the Maryland Weather Service for 25 years show that the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay count upon a safe growing period of from 190 to 210 days. And some of the farms produce two and three crops a year.

"With a ship canal at its head and its other canals leading south to the Gulf of Mexico the Chesapeake is entering a new future as a great highway of trade. There is no calculation that can accurately state its commercial possibilities. Soon it will have the largest steel mill and the greatest shipyards in the world, and thus it is moving into its wonderful destiny.

"Already, too, people are seeking its salubrious shores for their homes and I venture to say that more than one visitor of the present year will be buying before the prices ascend. Then, too, we shall soon have the Philadelphia yacht in the Chesapeake. With the deepened canal to the Delaware it is inevitable that the Chesapeake will become the water playground of Philadelphia. Today more than 6,000 boats float upon its surface. Coming years will see the number doubled."

STATE TAXABLE BASIS UP \$94,000,000 IN 1920.

An increase over 1919 of \$65,000,000 in the basis for purposes of local taxation and of \$94,000,000 in the State basis is shown in a statement, summing up its work for the year, issued by the State Tax Commission.

The figures show the local tax basis for 1920 to be \$1,777,900,117 and the State basis as \$1,682,775,247.

The "local basis" is the basis for county or city taxes, while the "State basis" is that on which the State can collect tax.

Since the first full year of operation of the State Tax Commission, 1915, the basis for local taxation has shown an increase of more than \$386,000,000 and the State basis has increased approximately \$403,348,393.

Much of this increase, in both the State and local bases, has been due to the reassessment under the jurisdiction of the commission of real and personal property three years ago. Local exemption in Baltimore

City on manufactured products and raw material, under recent legislation, has made the increase for the local basis smaller than it otherwise would have been.

The Commission has compiled figures of this exempt property for the first time and it shows that tools, engines and machinery owned and used by Baltimore corporations of a value of \$20,412,552 are exempt from both State and local taxation and the raw material and manufactured products exempted amount to \$31,957,335. This latter class is exempt from local taxation only.

Baltimore County leads the counties of the State, with a local basis of \$125,205,986, while Calvert County has the lowest, with \$3,650,609.

The figures for all the counties and the city follow:

Counties	Total
Allegany	\$60,532,700.12
Anne Arundel	24,879,891.84
Baltimore City	1,129,112,031.67
Baltimore County	125,205,986.61
Calvert	3,650,609.37
Caroline	14,450,012.95
Carroll	36,027,132.69
Cecil	23,137,208.15
Charles	7,191,870.26
Dorchester	18,851,082.43
Frederick	50,594,097.38
Garrett	15,479,097.53
Harford	29,082,082.40
Howard	16,453,383.40
Kent	16,130,699.90
Montgomery	39,985,504.48
Prince George's	27,708,868.89
Queen Anne's	14,305,596.65
St. Mary's	6,155,444.36
Somerset	10,583,187.14
Talbot	15,913,785.83
Washington	56,437,325.79
Wicomico	20,045,344.86
Worcester	15,987,172.89
Total.....	\$1,777,900,117.59

These bases do not take into consideration the taxing of gross receipts of certain corporations by the State Tax Commission. This tax for 1920 will net the State approximately \$1,361,361. The gross receipts tax from railroads will amount to \$982,933.

During 1920—that is, up to November 30—1,033 certificates of incorporation for new corporations were filed with the Commission, as against only 891 in 1919. The bonus tax on this new capital, with the tax on increased capital provided in amended certificates of incorporation, amounted to \$75,265, as against \$64,891 for both 1918 and 1919. In addition, there was collected by the Commission this year as recording fees \$17,137, only a portion of which goes to the State, part being paid to the clerks of court and, for a time, part to the Secretary of State.

LOCAL TAXES INCREASE.

Increased cost of local government is shown in the county tax rates for the current tax year, a table of which was completed by Charles C. Wallace, secretary of the State Tax Commission. In nearly every county of the State there has been a jump, but Baltimore city has, of course, a much higher rate than any county. The county which has fixed the highest rate is Kent, the rate for which has been set at \$2.51, an increase of 19 cents over the rate of last year. The lowest rate is enjoyed by Washington County, which is paying only \$1.

The following table shows the rates for last year and the rates fixed for this year:

County	1919	1920
Allegany	\$1.17	\$1.42
Anne Arundel	1.54	1.52
Baltimore City	2.01	2.97
*Baltimore County	1.00	1.16
Calvert	1.39	2.10
Caroline	1.17	1.49
Carroll	1.23	1.25
Cecil	1.20	1.70
Charles	1.25	1.63
Dorchester	1.26	1.63
Frederick	1.26	1.78
Garrett	1.42	1.66
Harford	1.15	1.80
Howard .....	.95	1.25
Kent	1.32	2.51
Montgomery	1.06	1.19
Prince George's	1.08	1.34
Queen Anne's	1.23	1.62
St. Mary's	1.04	1.25
Somerset	1.30	1.95
Talbot	1.06	1.55
Washington .....	.93	1.00
Wicomico	1.63 41-72	1.63 41-72
Worcester	1.30	1.50

* For eight months.

DRY LAW COST STATE \$1,069,710 IN REVENUE.

The Volstead act in 1920 cost Maryland \$1,069,710.02 in liquor license fees, exclusive of bottlers' taxes. Under the law three-fourths of the sum would have gone to the city and one-fourth to the State. In 1919 the clerk's office collected \$1,070,226.69 from liquor licenses, compared to \$516.67 in 1920.

The bulk of the loss occurred through elimination of 914 of the common variety of corner saloon, which contributed \$953,400 in 1919 and nothing in 1920. Other complete losses were 23 hotel licenses, at \$1,000 each; 18 hotels of not more than 200 rooms, totaling \$4,500; five small hotels, totaling \$2,500; 12 retail grocers' liquor licenses, \$6,000; 14 clubs, \$10,500; 23 ordinaries, \$5,860. In 1918, 58 wholesale liquor dealers paid \$52,716.69 and seven wholesale druggists, \$1,750.

Only two firms paid for 1920 licenses. They were a wholesale druggist, \$250, and a wholesale liquor dealer, \$266.67.

That the passing of the saloon was succeeded by increased popularity of the billiard hall was shown by an increase from 984 licenses in 1919 to 1,234 in 1920. Cigarette stores increased from 3,272 to 3,791, in spite of a raise in the license fee.

The most lucrative item in the list was a jump in traders' licenses from 11,404 to 13,055, producing a gain in fees from \$162,734.75 to \$210,079.13. State-wide hunters' licenses increased from 2,622 to 4,177. Soda fountains increased in number from 727 to 778. Bowling alleys decreased from 93 to 78.

As usual, the June bride grabbed the greatest share of the spotlight. She was led to the altar 1,086 times in 1919 and 1,199 times in 1920. The gain for the month was the largest of the year. An unusual feature of the marriage license bureau's report is that the gains were made up to and including June, with losses noticeable in July, August, September, October and November. The condition is due, Mr. Deupert believes, to the tendency toward lower wages during last fall. The figures for the five months are:

Months	1919	1920
July	753	697
August	816	785
September	876	872
October	943	840
November	967	937

Russians led a list of 221 citizens naturalized. The lands of nativity given by the new citizens were: Russia, 90; Italy, 55; Ireland, 18; Germany, 17; Austria, 15; England, 10; Norway, 3; Scotland, Belgium, Roumania and Hungary, 2 each, and Bohemia, Bavaria, Canada, Greece and Jamaica, 1 each.

GOVERNMENTAL COST IS HIGH IN MARYLAND.

Although the census for 1910 showed Maryland ranking twenty-ninth in population, figures made public by the Census Bureau showed that in 1919 only 17 States paid a greater amount of governmental costs. When the per capita cost of running the State is considered, only 13 States paid at a higher rate than Maryland.

The figures show the total governmental cost in Maryland as \$11,642,239 and the total governmental cost for each person in the State as \$8.43. The cost of maintaining the general departments in the State was given as \$9,242,321. In the total amounts expended for interest Maryland ranked fifth, with a total of \$1,073,422. In the burden which the payment for interest put upon every person in the State, Maryland ranked second, with a total of 78 cents. New York alone exceeded this amount.

These are some of the outstanding comparisons as to the cost of government in Maryland.

It is to be noted, however, that considerable of the cost of government in Maryland is attributed to maintenance and building of highways. In this particular the State ranks tenth.

Some of the comparisons of Maryland with other states follow:

Revenue from total taxes: State stands twentieth with total of \$10,880,979.

In taxes designated as tax on business; ranks twelfth with total of \$2,780,052.

In general property tax: ranks twentieth with total of \$3,868,472.

In the excess of governmental cost over the total revenues and receipts, ranks sixth with total of \$761,260. In the majority of the states there is no deficit as shown in Maryland, usually the total Governmental cost payments being less than the total revenues and receipts.

In the per capita for total governmental cost, Maryland ranks fourteenth with total of \$8.43. Analyzed, this total cost shows the state ranking second in cost

to each person for interest paid on state debt and fourth in the amount the cost of government exceeded the total revenues and receipts for each person, the total being 55 cents.

Other comparisons of the finances of the State follow:

Total receipts, State is fourteenth, with total of \$21,937,693. New York is first.

Total payments, rank was fifteenth, with total of \$21,635,184. In governmental cost the State ranked eighteenth, with total of \$11,642,239, and in non-governmental costs rank was tenth, with total of \$9,992,945.

Revenue from total taxes, rank was twentieth, with total of \$10,880,979. Analyzed, this total shows: Revenue from general property tax, rank twentieth, with total of \$3,868,472; revenue, special property tax, rank sixteenth, with total of \$762,928; other special taxes, rank thirty-first, with total of \$33,662; tax on business, rank twelfth, with total of \$2,780,052; licenses and so forth, the rank seventeenth, with total of \$852,693; revenue from interest, rank eighteenth, with total of \$501,360.

In governmental cost payments the State stood eighteenth, with total of \$11,642,239. Analyzed, the total shows: Payments for expenses and interest, eighteenth, with total of \$10,373,979; expenses of general departments, nineteenth, with total of \$9,242,321; payment for interest, fifth, with total of \$1,073,422; excess of governmental costs over revenue and receipts, sixth, with total of \$761,260.

Putting these burdens upon every person in the State, the comparisons were:

Total revenues, State ranked nineteenth, with \$7.87 for every person; property tax, twenty-fifth with \$3.35; business tax, eighth, with \$2.63.

In cost of government Maryland stood fourteenth, with total of \$8.43 per capita. Analyzed, this total cost shows: Expenses and interest, fourteenth, with total of \$7.51 per capita; expenses of general departments, fifteenth, with total of \$6.60; interest, second, with

total of 78 cents; excess of governmental costs over revenue receipts, fifth, with total of 55 cents; revenue from liquor traffic, eighth, with total of \$387,123.

In the cost of Legislature, Maryland ranked ninth, with a total of \$192,150; in the cost for agriculture, thirty-third, with total of \$258,804; in the cost for the conservation of health and sanitation, eleventh, with total of \$393,058; in the cost for prevention of tuberculosis, sixth, with total of \$240,747; in the cost for highways, tenth, with total of \$1,838,205; in the cost for charities, hospitals and corrections, twentieth, with total of \$1,866,808; in the cost for education, twenty-seventh, with total of \$2,321,042.

Maryland stood twenty-fifth in the per capita cost of maintaining the schools, with a total of \$1.68.

MANY \$5,000 INCOMES LISTED IN MARYLAND.

More than one of every nine persons paying income tax in Maryland and the District of Columbia has an income of more than \$5,000.

"In this district 18,939 individuals pay on incomes of more than \$5,000 a year, and 157,975 on incomes less than \$5,000," was the official announcement. The grand total of income taxpayers, 176,914, would indicate, therefore, that one out of each 11 men, women and children in the district earn enough money to be required to be taxed.

The number of names now on the books of the Internal Revenue Department is the largest recorded so far from Maryland and the District, although the numerical total was greater before the State of Delaware was severed from the local district. The number of those taxed in the present district is increasing because of constant discoveries of persons required to file returns, who had not done so previously.

The total collected for the first three quarters of 1920 is \$42,297,257, nearly as much as the total collected last year, during part of which Delaware was part of the local district. The gain is attributed, however, to returns for certain special taxes which were

not in effect during part of 1919, rather to increase in the general wealth of Marylanders this year.

In addition to individual payments, returns for other classes of taxes included: Corporations, 5,245; partnerships, 3,295; fiduciary, 1,879; withholding, 241, and tax paid by non-residents leaving the country, 765.

The Delaware territory furnished only a few thousand contributors to the local district's revenues, although a few of them were among the heaviest taxpayers. Among them was the Du Pont family, said to be among the largest taxpayers in the country.

BANKING.

Baltimore's banking facilities are in a more flourishing condition and have been affected less by the tight money market than at any previous time in her history, says Mr. Hunting A. Towne.

He found a summary of statements, issued on January 1, 1920, by 57 Baltimore banks and trust companies (exclusive of the private banking concerns) showing aggregate resources of \$522,783,000 and deposits amounting to \$414,453,000.

In these figures are included 15 mutual savings banks, with deposits totaling nearly \$118,000,000 and representing about 260,000 open accounts. Mr. Towne was informed in the matter of savings banks Baltimore easily ranked, on a per capita basis, head and shoulders above the rest of the large cities of the nation. In addition to the savings banks, and to the savings departments of other banks, there are over 600 building and loan associations.

The following summary gives the total resources and deposits on June 30, 1920:

No.		Resources	Deposits
14	National Banks.....	\$192,405,207	\$128,074,069
27	State Banks and Trust Companies..	173,071,784	131,498,902
15	Savings Banks.....	130,845,367	120,983,416
56		\$496,322,358	\$380,556,387

In 1919 Baltimore was the eleventh city of the country in bank clearings with a total of \$4,343,446,572, a gain of over 29.4 per cent. over the preceding year, and a phenomenal gain of 91.6 per cent. over 1917. Baltimore's steady gains in bank resources and clearings for the past five years are shown below:

Date	Total Resources	Bank Clearings	Year
January 1, 1916.....	\$334,369,000	\$1,833,648,997	1915
January 1, 1917.....	360,071,000	2,206,338,952	1916
January 1, 1918.....	401,830,000	2,266,071,013	1917
January 1, 1919.....	428,889,000	3,355,602,544	1918
January 1, 1920.....	522,783,000	4,343,446,572	1919
January 1, 1921.....	.....	4,896,046,381	1920

He found the bank clearings for the present year to be far ahead of those of last year, for the first ten months. Indeed, the October clearings were the largest for any month in the history of the city. Bank clearings for the first ten months of the current year total \$4,087,321,026, a gain over the corresponding period of 1919 of \$630,455,128; an increase of 14.9 per cent.

Mr. Towne was further informed there was every prospect of the establishment here in the near future of an institution to finance the city's foreign trade. Other national and state banks are considering additions to capital and surplus to take care of the rapid commercial and industrial expansion, which is greater than in any city of the United States.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Depositors in savings institutions, other than building and loan associations, in the city and state, received in 1920 interest in excess of \$11,000,000.

That Marylanders are becoming more thrifty is evidenced by the fact that over \$17,000,000 more was deposited in the various savings institutions in the state outside of building associations, this year 1920 than last. This estimate was given out by G. W. Page, state

bank commissioner. Mr. Page also said the total number of depositors in mutual savings and savings departments of state banks and trust companies in Baltimore would reach about 405,000, which number would indicate that more than half of the city's population had savings accounts.

Of course, some of the accounts are duplications, that is, the same depositor has accounts in two or more financial institutions, but these would probably number under 15,000. The total amount of money deposited by Baltimoreans will reach in the neighborhood of \$160,000,000, while the amount deposited in the remainder of the state would run about \$1,000,000 less, or a total of \$319,000,000 for the city and state.

"Maryland has always been known throughout the country as a thrifty state and its deposits this year will strengthen that opinion immensely," said Mr. Page. "When you stop to think that out of every five persons in Baltimore nearly three of them have regular savings accounts, and in the rest of the state practically one out of every two have savings accounts, then you may form a pretty good idea of the extent of thrift that is practiced here. Of course, this does not take into consideration the four or five hundred building associations which are located in the state. Many persons save regularly through this medium and if it were possible to get a complete list of their subscribers, and the amount, this would bring the state total up considerably."

Resources of the state banks, trust companies and mutual savings banks in Maryland show an increase of \$5,847,178 for the year ending December 31, 1920.

The total resources of the banks for 1920 were \$403,860,507, as against \$398,013,329 for the year 1919.

There are 193 state banks and trust companies, whose resources on the above date were \$267,648,738, as against \$266,985,617 in 1919.

The 17 mutual savings banks have resources amounting to \$136,211,769, as against \$191,037,712 in 1919.

LOCAL BANK CLEARINGS.

The excess of bank clearings in Baltimore for 1920 over those of 1919 were \$552,599,789. There was no month in the year just closed which did not show an excess of clearings over the corresponding month of the previous year. While these clearings do not always represent an actual and vital business transaction, still it is the best index obtainable of the business volume in any community. Therefore this large increase shows that Baltimore has at least held its position in the banking items which have passed through the local Clearing House. The comparison of these figures by months is as follows:

Month	1920	1919
January	\$414,217,937	\$369,891,008
February	326,380,672	293,572,686
March	412,330,661	330,738,055
April	393,131,859	315,959,751
May	393,380,469	302,597,990
June	427,805,095	353,449,086
July	431,588,887	405,505,800
August	428,563,223	394,687,352
September	419,609,008	380,726,441
October	440,313,214	409,737,728
November	397,840,545	369,956,957
December	410,884,806	416,623,713
Totals	\$4,896,046,381	\$4,343,446,592

SUMMARY OF STATE'S NEEDS AND REVENUES FOR 1921-1922.

Below is a summary of Governor Ritchie's budget which was submitted to the Legislature. Despite the increased cost of all governmental functions the estimated expenditures for 1921 and 1922 will make possible a cut of approximately 2 cents in the tax rate. The increase in the taxable basis and a substantial surplus carried over from the present year are factors in the reduction.

The Legislature may eliminate or reduce items in the budget, but cannot add to it.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, 1921.

	From General Funds	From Special Funds	Totals
1—Governmental Appropriations:			
Executive Department..	\$95,500.00	.....	\$95,500.00
Departments, Boards and Commissions.....	1,211,852.11	\$2,791,786.11	4,003,638.22
Public Schools.....	594,000.00	2,182,755.00	2,776,755.00
Public Debt.....	.....	2,650,000.00	2,650,000.00
Judicial Department....	201,800.00	.....	201,800.00
2—General Appropriations:			
State Institutions.....	1,374,641.43	496,111.04	1,870,752.47
State-aided Institutions.	907,500.00	.....	907,500.00
Miscel. Appropriations..	152,633.37	875,126.25	1,037,759.62
Total Estimated Exp..	\$4,537,926.91	\$8,995,778.40	\$13,533,705.31

ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1921, INCLUDING FISCAL
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

	General Funds	Special Funds	Totals
From Taxes.....	\$2,127,006.73	\$4,840,000.00	\$6,933,006.73
From Licenses.....	1,154,500.00	2,895,796.25	4,050,296.25
From Franchise Taxes....	155,000.00	75,000.00	230,000.00
From Fees, Fines, etc.....	192,600.00	.....	192,600.00
From Interest, etc.....	185,000.00	5,000.00	190,000.00
From State Hospitals.....	.....	377,500.00	377,500.00
From Miscellaneous Sources	395,610.73	836,482.15	1,442,592.88
From Estim't'd Excess, 1920	251,349.00	.....	251,348.00
From Bal'nce, 1919 (Actu'l)	775,692.33	.....	775,692.33
From Estim't'd Excess, 1920	251,348.00	.....	251,348.00
Total Est'd Revenues..	\$5,236,757.79	\$8,995,778.40	\$14,232,536.19

Estimated Balance of General Funds, Sept. 30, 1921.....\$698,830.88

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, 1922.

	From General Funds	From Special Funds	Totals
1—Governmental Appropriations:			
Legislative Department.	\$204,742.00	.....	\$204,742.00
Executive Department..	94,500.00	.....	94,500.00
Judicial Department....	201,800 00	.....	201,800.00
Departments, Boards and Commissions.....	1,610,526.83	\$2,937,796.11	4,538,322.94
Public Schools.....	642,000.00	2,145,730.00	2,787,730.00
Public Debt.....	.....	2,650,000.00	2,650,000.00
2—General Appropriations:			
State Institutions.....	905,611.00	474,100.00	1,379,711.00
State-aided Institutions.	905,500.00	.....	905,500.00
Miscel. Appropriations..	68,000.00	1,196,000.00	1,264,000.00
Total Estimated Exp..	\$4,632,679.83	\$9,393,626.11	\$14,026,305.94

ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1922, INCLUDING FISCAL
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

	General Funds	Special Funds	Totals
From Taxes.....	\$2,101,000.00	\$4,758,000.00	\$6,859,000.00
From Licenses.....	1,154,500.00	3,414,430.00	4,568,930.00
From Franchise Taxes....	160,000.00	75,000.00	235,000.00
From Fees, Fines, etc.....	192,600.00	.....	192,600.00
From Interest, etc.....	185,000.00	5,000.00	190,000.00
From State Hospitals.....	.....	377,500.00	377,500.00
From Miscellaneous Sources	432,515.00	763,696.11	1,196,211.11
From Balance, 1921 (Est'd)	698,830.88	.....	698,830.88
Total Est'd Revenues..	\$4,924,445.88	\$9,393,626.11	\$14,318,071.99

Estimated Balance of General Funds, Sept. 30, 1922.....\$291,766.05

STATE OFFICES.

For the first time since assuming the duties of Employment Commissioner, Mr. Yellott made public some of the results of his labors.

Maryland has 89 distinct state agencies, Mr. Yellott finds. They are being studied by him to determine which of the state employees shall be placed in the classified service.

The Federal Government has nine executive departments and 33 other establishments and commissions, a total of 42, as compared with Maryland's 89.

The state establishments are listed by Mr. Yellott as follows:

Departments (known as such).....	5
Boards and commissions.....	40
Offices (headed by a single executive).....	23
Educational institutions.....	9
Hospitals	8
Penal and reform institutions.....	4
<hr/>	
Total	89

Twenty-two of these agencies are concerned with public health affairs, 13 with public works, engineering and science; 10 with public education; nine with public finance and accounts, and seven with public welfare.

The Governor, Mr. Yellott finds, must appoint from two to 17 members of each of the 40 boards and commissions. He also appoints most of the department and office heads and selects the judges of a number of courts which are not included in the above tabulation.

The state has created 15 boards to issue licenses to do business in 15 different occupations, Mr. Yellott says. They include barbers, dentists, electrical contractors, horseshoers, physicians, moving picture operators, nurses, optometrists, osteopaths, pharmacists, plumbers, stationary engineers, undertakers and veterinarians.

Other boards and commissions under the state government are those for regulating boxing and wrestling matches, motion pictures, motor vehicles, steam boilers, hay and straw and many other activities.

PRISON CONTROL.

From the Warden's report for the Maryland Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1920, the population of that institution at the end of the year was 846, of whom 358 were white men, 13 white women; 424 colored men, and 51 colored women.

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 78 white men, one white woman; and 94 colored men, and an increase of one colored woman. The total decrease in population being 172. The greatest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 1,093, and the lowest number was 838; daily average, 995.85.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 81 male prisoners employed on state roads; 142 employed in the foundry, and 448 males and 56 females employed in the manufacturing of clothing.

In addition to the above, 119 were employed on necessary work of the institution.

The highest number employed on contracts during the year was 960; lowest number 720; daily average number, 866.38. The yearly per capita cost was \$270.78; daily per capita cost, .74; yearly per capita cost for food, \$67,565; daily per capita cost for food, .1846.

The earnings of the institution for the year (exclusive of appropriations and amounts earned by prisoners for themselves) was \$285,197.10, the expenses amounted to \$269,657.50, leaving a balance of \$15,539.60. The above figures show that this institution was not only self-supporting, but that the earnings exceeded the expenses by \$15,539.60.

The amount earned by prisoners for themselves by overtask and bonuses was \$119,685.69. This is \$48,539.65 more than they earned in 1919 and exceeds the total for any two years prior to 1919.

The wages received for prisoners working on road work ranged from \$2.07 to \$3.50 per day, and on contracts within the institution from .55 to \$1.35.

Prisoners employed on road work are paid 50 cents per day by the institution out of the contract price, and those working on contracts within the institution, 25 cents per day and for overtime by contractors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The number of prisoners in the House of Correction, September 30, 1920, was 350, of whom 129 were white men, 12 white women; 193 colored men, and 16 colored women. This is a decrease of 49 prisoners from September 30, 1919.

The number admitted during the year was 666, which included 151 men transferred to this institution from the Maryland Penitentiary. The number of prisoners employed on contract labor was 272 and on institutional work 78. The highest number of prisoners during the year was 403; lowest 287; daily average 349.

The total expenses of the institution for the year were \$148,191.86; daily per capita \$1.1601. The profits of the farm for the year as per Financial Clerk's report, amount to about \$13,000.

The summary of receipts and disbursements shows:

Balance, September 30, 1919.....	\$8,392.59
Total Receipts	218,636.44
	<hr/>
	\$227,029.03
Total Disbursements	193,459.68
	<hr/>
Balance on hand September 30, 1920.....	\$33,569.35

THE COST OF LIVING.

As stated in a report of the Industrial Information Service, commodity prices continue to decline. The precise extent of the downward movement is still a matter of estimate. The latest available official figures for the entire country indicate declines in retail prices of food in the autumn months. The cost of food to the

consumer, as measured by 22 articles making up the retail food index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 5 per cent. higher in October and 1 per cent. higher in November, 1920, than in the corresponding months of 1919. On the other hand, as compared to the previous month, cost of living had declined 3 per cent. in October and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in November, 1920.

Among 44 specified articles of food the retail prices of 26 were higher on October 15, 1920, and of 24 on November 15, 1920, than on the corresponding dates in 1919. But again, as compared in each instance to the previous month, on October 15, 1920, the prices of 30 out of 43 articles of food had declined by percentages ranging from a maximum of 24 per cent. downward, the majority of the decreases being very slight; and on November 15, 1920, the prices of 36 out of 44 articles of food had declined by percentages ranging from 12 per cent. on pork chops to 1 per cent. on 12 articles.

Figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board indicate that cost of living in December, 1920, had reached approximately the same level as prevailed during the month of February, 1920. This report, which considers the chief items in a workman's budget, states that the net average decrease for all items between July, 1920, when the peak prices were reached, and December, 1920, is 7.1 per cent. The average cost of clothing declined 22.9 per cent. between July, 1920, and December, 1920, a total decrease of 28.8 per cent. since April, 1920, when the peak of clothing prices was reached. Food prices were about 12 per cent. lower in December than in July, 1920. On the other hand, shelter showed about a 5 per cent. increase over July, 1920, fuel and light almost 21 per cent. increase, and sundries about 4 per cent. increase. The net average increase on all items in December, 1920, as compared to July, 1914, is 90 per cent., the largest increases being 105 per cent. for clothing and 100 per cent. for fuel and light.

The National Industrial Conference Board in a special report of March, 1920, on the average cost of all items required to maintain a fair minimum standard of living, is given in the following tables:

AVERAGE MINIMUM COST OF LIVING FOR A MAN, WIFE, AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE IN NORTH HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1920.

Budget Item	Average Weekly Cost		Average Yearly Cost	
	W. Hoboken and Union Hill	West New York	W. Hoboken and Union Hill	West New York
Food	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$728.00	\$728.00
Shelter	4.15	4.38	216.00	228.00
Clothing	5.94	5.94	308.50	308.50
Fuel, heat and light	1.26	1.26	65.65	65.65
Sundries	5.50	5.50	286.00	286.00
All items.....	\$30.85	\$31.08	\$1,604.15	\$1,616.15

AVERAGE INCREASE BETWEEN JANUARY, 1914, AND JANUARY, 1920, IN THE MINIMUM COST OF LIVING FOR A MAN, WIFE, AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE IN NORTH HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Budget Item	West Hoboken and Union Hill	West New York
Food	104%	104%
Shelter	30%	35%
Clothing	168%	168%
Fuel, heat and light	44%	44%
Sundries	69%	69%
Weighted average of all items....	87%	88%

AVERAGE MINIMUM COST OF LIVING FOR A WAGE-EARNING
WOMAN LIVING AT HOME IN NORTH HUDSON
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1920.

Item	Average Weekly Cost	Average Yearly Cost
Home expenses	\$7.10	\$369.29
Clothing	2.89	150.00
Sundries	2.40	124.80
All items	\$12.39	\$644.09

SUMMARY.

From the results of this brief survey of the cost of living and changes in the cost of living among employees in the silk mills of north Hudson county, New Jersey, it appears that on the basis of prices in January, 1920, \$30.85 a week or \$1,604.15 annually would be required to maintain a man, his wife, and three children under 14 years of age at a reasonable minimum standard of living in West Hoboken and Union Hill, while \$31.08 weekly or \$1,616.15 annually would be required in West New York, because of the slightly higher rents. These figures represent increases of 87% and 88%, respectively, since 1914. The cost of living for a young woman at home in January, 1920, would average \$12.39 a week, or \$644.09 a year. If she were paying board at current commercial rates the annual cost would be about \$300 more.

It should be remembered that these figures are based on the average requirements of a theoretical family of five persons with a single wage-earner. While this theoretical family of five is generally accepted as the unit of measurement in studies of the cost of living, there are groups of people of whom this unit is not representative. Where this is the case, it should be recognized that the addition of each child

under 14 years of age will mean an addition of approximately \$200 to the annual family budget in north Hudson county, and that where the family is smaller, the necessary cost of living may be correspondingly reduced. This is exclusive of the cost of shelter and of fuel, heat and light. An additional child would not necessitate a larger house, while a family of four, to be comfortable, would still require a minimum of four rooms.

RESULTS OF THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.

During the month of November, 1920, the Labor Bureau (Inc.), No. 1 Union Square, New York City, conducted an investigation to determine how much it would cost a worker's family of five in that city to live for one year on a level of health and decency, based on the then existing prices of commodities and services. The results of the investigation were to be used in connection with arbitration cases pending between a group of unions in the printing industry and the Closed Shop Branch, New York Association of Employing Printers.

The unions accepted this standard as satisfactory to themselves for the time being, and so it was decided to get prices on the "worker's family of five." Investigators were, therefore, sent into the field and instructed to get prices for all items—nearly 400—enumerated. They were urged to reject the highest prices in each case, and they were also told to get quotations in those stores only in which workers and their families actually dealt and only in those houses in which workers' families actually lived.

The district described above was sub-divided into three sections and about an equal number of quotations obtained in each, though, of course, more were collected where there was a greater concentration of shops and less where shops were rather sparse. At least three quotations were obtained for every item of food and of furnishings; at least four for each article of clothing; thirty-two for rent, light and heat; and

from one to four for the miscellaneous items. The result, after the proper computations were made, shows that at the price prevailing at the time of the inquiry a worker's family could not hope to maintain itself in health and decency with a modicum of comfort, and under conditions which would tend to encourage self-respect and under which children could properly be brought up for less than \$2,632.68 per year.

The following is a summary of the distribution of the \$2,632.68:

MINIMUM HEALTH AND DECENCY COST BUDGET, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER, 1920.

Food:

Meats	\$151.18	
Fish	18.57	
Dairy products	221.07	
Fats	26.43	
Eggs	51.00	
Cereals and their products.....	132.12	
Sugars	37.39	
Fruits, fresh	69.50	
Fruits, dried	9.72	
Fruits, canned	18.34	
Vegetables, fresh	78.09	
Vegetables, dried	5.39	
Vegetables, canned	8.41	
Miscellaneous	44.59	
Total		\$871.80

Clothing:

Husband	\$142.71	
Wife	166.33	
Boy of 12	95.09	
Girl of 6	77.17	
Boy of 2	48.66	
Total		529.96

Rent	437.35	
Light and heat	68.59	
Household equipment (\$988.98), annual cost (7 per cent.) ..	69.23	
Miscellaneous	655.75	

Grand Total \$2,632.68

A careful study of the details of each price quotation obtained, shown in tables which are not here reproduced, should prove conclusively that a worker's family of five could not live in New York City on a health and decency level on the basis of November 1, 1920, prices

for a sum less than \$2,632 per year, and it should also prove that a health and decency level is a very moderate and conservative one and one below which it can not be expected that a family could live for any length of time without danger of serious moral and physical deterioration. The budget has the sanction of impartial Government experts, and society at large should be educated to insist that no industry be allowed to exist that can not provide its workers with enough money to enable them to live at all times on a "health and decency" level.

STUDY OF COST OF LIVING.

This study of the cost of living, taken in the State of Ohio and reported by the *Labor Review*, is said to be an interim report, issued "in order to hold the interest of the members in spite of the inevitable delays in printing this section." The data on which this study was based were collected by 1,100 questionnaires sent out "to women in various occupations all over the State." They requested an estimate of the weekly expenditures necessary to keep oneself in health and decency. The preliminary report is based on 134 estimates. Few answered every item, but all material turned in was used with an idea that the average thus obtained would approximate the facts. The itemized expenditure made a total of \$19.16, which is in decided excess of the average wage rate. The items are as follows:

AVERAGE OF 134 ESTIMATES OF ITEMIZED AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES.

Board and lodging.....	\$7.17	Recreation	\$0.58
Clothing	4.88	Savings	1.59
Laundry .....	.52	Incidentals	1.02
Carfare .....	.58	Organization dues.....	.17
Doctor and dentist.....	.64	Insurance .....	.24
Church .....	.89	Self-improvement .....	.45
Newspapers and magazines..	.24		
Vacation .....	.69	Total	\$19.16

Even scaling this amount to \$18 it appears that in the county having the best paid wageworkers, 52 per

cent. received less, while the next best county showed 65 per cent. below the \$18 standard; two others show 95 per cent. of their adult female wage earners receiving under \$18, and one 96 per cent. It is suggested that the small pay received by so many of these women is the explanation "why so many budgets have omitted various items from their complete estimates which are considered necessary for a decent standard of living."

Judge Altschuler of the Federal Court in Chicago, acting as arbiter for the wage demands of the stockyard workers, stated that the cost of living for a family of five had increased 1.10 per cent. in the last few years, and Alfred Stergis, consulting engineer and statistician of Brookline, Mass., presented figures that showed that in 1907 it cost the average family of five \$900 for bare subsistence for twelve months, whereas in 1920 the figures had soared to \$1,890. Mr. J. C. Kennedy, a Chicago statistician, said a family of five could get by on \$733 in 1914, but in 1920 it cost them \$1,476. Mr. Sturgis added that if comforts were added to the bare living cost the figures would show a minimum expenditure of \$2,140 and a maximum of \$2,601.

Mr. John P. Mines, president of the Printing Press and Feeders' Union of New York, in presenting demands for an increase of wages in the printing trade, stated that a living wage for a family of five in New York City in November, 1920, is \$2,632.68. These figures were arrived at, he said, by an actual canvass of homes of printers and an analysis of current prices on 400 miscellaneous articles necessary to the average wage-earner's household. The expenditures were itemized as follows: Food, \$871.80; clothing, \$529.96; rent, \$437.35; light and heat, \$68.59; household equipment, \$69.25; miscellaneous, \$655.75.

PRICES OF FOOD AND COST OF LIVING.

The following figures are based on information received by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.

The retail prices of food for the United States on November 15th and December 15th, 1920, and on December 15th, 1919, show a decline in price of 22 articles during the month from November 15th to December 15th with the exception of eggs and raisins. For the year period December, 1919 to December, 1920, 28 articles show a decrease in price and 13 articles remained the same.

The cost of 22 food articles combined showed a decrease of 10 per cent. in December, 1920, as compared with December, 1919, and a decrease of 8 per cent. in December, 1920 as compared with November, 1920.

The percentage of increase in the cost of 22 food articles from December, 1913 to December, 1920 by cities is, Baltimore, 82; Buffalo, 84; Boston, 82; Chicago, 75; Detroit, 81; New York, 81; Philadelphia, 76; Pittsburgh, 80; St. Louis, 76; San Francisco, 72; and Washington, D. C., 86.

The percentage decrease December, 1920, compared with December, 1919, was, Baltimore, 9; Boston, 4; Buffalo, 8; Chicago, 12; Detroit, 12; New York, 9; Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 14; San Francisco, 5; and Washington, D. C., 9.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in Baltimore by years from December, 1914, to December, 1920:

Item of Expenditure	P. Ct. of Total Expenditure	Per cent. of Increase from December, 1914, to							
		Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920
Food	42.0	*4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6
Clothing:									
Male .....	...	2.5	23.0	49.6	98.7	122.1	175.9	188.9	158.3
Female .....	...	3.0	25.1	54.7	117.4	136.3	183.1	198.4	164.7
All clothing.....	15.1	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5
Housing	14.0	*.2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5
Fuel and light.....	5.0	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0
Furniture and furnishings	4.3	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9
Miscellaneous	19.7	*1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9
Total	100.0	*1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8

* Decrease.

PROGRESS TOWARD PREWAR PRICES.

One of the things that restricts buying and thus keeps business dull is the uncertainty in the public mind "as to whether the particular article wanted at the moment may not be bought at lower prices later on." And so, remarks *The Bache Review*, every one is wondering how far present prices are still above pre-war levels. The editor, therefore, reprints a table showing the relative wholesale prices of a large number of commodities on February 1 of the last seven years. These prices are compared with the average price on February 1 of the five years 1910-1914, this average price being par or 100. These are the figures as compiled by *The Bache Review* from statistics prepared by the Bankers' Economic Service:

Article	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Cotton	65	91	112	238	204	299	108
Wheat	156	133	161	218	234	234	146
Corn	136	131	158	206	193	224	106
Oats	148	123	126	192	137	203	100
Rye	113	134	189	280	192	221	187
Barley	119	108	162	224	130	198	89
Hogs	89	101	154	212	225	203	131
Cattle	137	147	165	210	334	299	143
Lambs	122	145	197	243	271	289	136
Pork	100	106	141	242	196	202	115
Lard	108	97	153	243	218	225	125
Sugar	110	128	143	158	191	329	147
Coffee	59	71	81	79	149	144	63
Silver	86	100	136	153	179	239	102
Copper	100	179	220	161	145	133	89
Tin	91	100	119	164	171	145	81
Iron	85	137	228	229	222	267	214
Steel	82	139	273	200	188	227	183
Spelter	131	320	163	134	112	156	86
Lead	86	143	190	161	115	197	112
Petroleum	103	99	99	132	145	198	198
Cottonseed-oil	106	121	184	305	264	320	121
Rubber	59	73	77	57	58	45	18
Hides	125	123	161	154	158	187	62
Tea	126	131	170	224	187	201	101
Rice	98	93	96	152	172	245	114
Wool	100	113	169	263	211	336	127
Silk	87	138	147	151	161	475	171
Coal, bituminous...	91	100	120	197	208	208	226
Brick	89	140	141	155	233	388	264
Cement	100	118	142	152	268	239	317
Lumber	85	86	122	180	185	207	222

It is noted that "building materials have not begun to approach normal, and the prospect is that a considerable period will elapse before such a state is reached." For instance—

Cement is still 217 per cent. above the pre-war average, brick 164 per cent., and lumber 122 per cent. Iron and steel, which have been adjusted a little further than these, are still 114 per cent. and 83 per cent. respectively in excess of the five-year average. Except for building materials, coal stands at the highest point, with petroleum second.

PRAISE CORN FOR FALLING PRICES.

"King Corn has led the way in the downward procession of prices," proclaims *The Wall Street Journal*, which declares that "the economic history of America can usually be read in that cereal." Since government reports forecast the biggest corn crop ever. The corn price barometer reads thus:

"On September 23 the December option for corn at Chicago went below the dollar-mark for the first time since it crossed that line in its upward movement. On July 2 of this year it stood at \$1.53 7-8. From that peak it turned downward, and on September 23 went below 99 cents at Chicago.

"In September, 1913, cash corn marked a high point of 73¼ cents. In August, 1917, it looked down from its position of \$2.36. In May of this year it was at \$2.17, and still trudging along the highway of deflation, passing the \$1.83½ post in July and \$1.69 in August. With but little hesitation it has kept downward to around \$1.27."

Why has corn done this? First, the size of the corn crop, forecasted by the Department of Agriculture at 3,216,000,000 bushels, or 91,254,000 bushels greater than the record crop of 1912. "The official return," comments *The Wall Street Journal*, "shows the finest corn crop the world has ever seen. September had twenty-six days of almost ideal weather for finishing. The result is to be seen in a condition of 89.1, which is

14.3 points above the average of the past ten years. The bulk of the corn will be hard, dry, merchantable grain. What little soft corn remains will be consumed by the farm animals and, later, will come into the market in a more valuable form." Moreover, this journal avers that "with the end of government control transportation has improved, and the supplies of old corn in the country can be better distributed. These are the two conditions that stand out in prominence; the ultimate result is an increase in the food supply, which also will be better distributed."

Other changes, so gradual as to escape the eyes of the public, seem to synchronize with the movements of corn. *The Wall Street Journal* specifies:

"Our exports of manufactured commodities are decreasing. Europe is buying raw materials and selling to us more goods than at any time since the war. Our supplies are increasing. Savings-bank deposits have been gradually increasing all over the country, plainly showing that the mad orgy of spending is on the wane.

"People will no longer buy everything in sight at any price the dealer may ask. The result is a damming up at the source of supplies. When consumption is reduced to needs, not wants, less is heard of scarcity of goods; labor is perhaps a little more efficient and distribution is better.

"On September 1 the *Bradstreet's* index showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the preceding month and 13.9 per cent. since February. Corn has shown these things, and the New York Stock Exchange long ago read them and began discounting them."

"From the farms of the country come the best of all supporters of business," we read further. "This help and the employment that can be seen and estimated should hearten every banker, manufacturer, and business man in the United States."

"Cheaper food prices," concludes this Wall-Street observer, "with a surplus to sell abroad, are forecast in the crops. Here is a powerful help in opening the way to a new era of business prosperity, with a better

spread worker's table than ever war-inflated wages brought."

We note that production figures on agricultural crops of the world outside of the United States, assembled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, show greatly increased yields for 1920 in almost every division. Wheat in the northern hemisphere is reported at 119.4 per cent. of 1919 production, 101.6 per cent. of a five-year average; in the southern hemisphere the wheat figures are 128.4 per cent. of 1919 production and 102.1 per cent. of a five-year average.

In an editorial headed "The Downward Shoot of Prices," the New York *Herald* points out that the fall in the prices of corn, wheat, and cotton means that "here, in merely these three items, is a potential living-cost relief at the rate of some \$35 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the United States—more than \$200 a year for the average American family." While optimistic about the decrease in living costs, *The Herald* sympathizes with the farmers who must sell their products while the market is low.

STARVED INTO LEAVING THE MINISTRY.

[From *The Literary Digest*.]

Poor pay is chief among several causes of a serious leakage in the ministry. Victims of the high cost of living, many clergymen are forced to forego the life to which they had hoped to dedicate themselves. According to statistics gathered by the Interchurch World Movement, which have been widely quoted, the average wage of ministers throughout the United States is \$937 a year. In only ten States does the average minister get more than \$1,000 a year, while in six States he gets less than \$700 a year. According to the United States income-tax returns, we are informed by the same authority, one lawyer in five, one doctor in seven, and one engineer in ten has an income of more than \$3,000 a year, while only one minister in a hundred has such an income. And we are reminded that this includes

income from all sources, usually including any income the wife may have, which would tend to prove that considerably less than one minister in a hundred receives as much as \$3,000 a year from the church he serves. "In fact, unless we except the lower branches of teaching, for the most part performed by single women with no dependents, there is no kind of profession, skilled or unskilled labor, so underpaid as the ministry." The Interchurch report reveals that in sixteen denominations 4,829 ministers received less than \$500 in 1918; 14,423 others received between \$500 and \$1,000, and 12,873 ministers received between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Averages are misleading because the greatest number of ministers are in the small-salary list, writes J. T. Brabner Smith in *The Christian Herald*. "The largest salaries make the average a maximum amount for most of them. The average of salaries below \$1,000 would be much less than \$700." Several denominational averages given are: Episcopalian, \$1,242; Presbyterian, \$1,177; United Presbyterian, \$1,096; Reformed Church (Dutch), \$1,170; Methodist Episcopal (North), \$1,176; Congregational, \$1,042; Baptist (Northern), \$950. In more detail:

"After eliminating stated supplies and occasional pastors the Congregational Church in 1916 paid to one-half of its entire ministry less than \$1,000 a year. The Protestant Episcopal Church usually pays its clergy better than do other denominations, yet half of them receive less than \$1,500 a year. In New England, the Middle West, and on the Pacific Coast, 28 clergymen receive less than \$500 a year; 53 receive from \$500 to \$750; 84, from \$750 to \$1,000; 506, from \$1,000 to \$1,500; and only 58, including bishops and general officers, receive \$3,000 or more. The Methodist Episcopal Church North reports that in 1918 there were 1,932 ministers who received less than \$500 and 4,136 ministers who received from \$500 to \$1,000, and only 48 who received from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The churches of the Northern Baptist Convention pay only 8 per cent. of their ministers as much as \$1,500 a year; and

with the exception of a few men residing in large cities the average salary is \$638, or one-third of the present wages of an untrained, unskilled foreign-born laborer, according to the survey.

“As a result, and in one denomination, 3,388 congregations did not have regular pastoral care. In another there were 994 fewer ministers than in 1914. In a denomination having 963 congregations only 627 had settled pastors. Another denomination needs a thousand ministers a year to fill the gaps.”

The remedy suggested is the provision of an adequate salary for the minister's active years and a retiring pension for his old age. The best young men are not deterred from coming into the ministry from fear of sacrifices during their active years, we are informed, “but they are unwilling to face poverty at the end of their career.” Adequate pensions will drive from mind “the grim specters of a minister's life—unemployment, disability, and death—and their consequences to those dependent on him. Until something is done to take the minister out of the position of humiliating dependence in old age, desertions to more lucrative professions may be expected.” Plans for salary increases, based on a minimum salary, are being developed in several denominations, but—

“Had payments by Christian laymen for the support of the ministry increased in proportion to increased wealth, salaries could have been doubled, and millions provided for the extension of the kingdom. More important than all, hundreds of high-grade, well-trained, effective ministers would not have been forced into secular pursuits in order to provide for their families; and young men of parts and learning, seeing that the laymen were willing to share their prosperity with them, even as in the past the ministers shared the poverty of the laymen, would not have had the lure of their call clouded by the forecast of a helpless and dependent old age, and many a fine, high-minded, devoted young man would have invested his life in the Christian ministry.”

STATISTICS

1920 CENSUS.

The growth of the great cities as published in the Literary Digest.

"We have just begun to grow," smiled sunny Los Angeles when awarded the population palm of the Pacific coast. A hundred years ago the city was a little mission *pueblo*, "the town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels"; now it is the tenth city of the United States, and the largest west of St. Louis. But Detroit, with a numerical increase greater than any other city except New York, claims a large portion of the census spot-light by reason of being the only city of more than a hundred thousand population that doubled in numbers during the past ten years. The *Montgomery Advertiser*, however, claims that "of all the American cities, the story of Chicago is most amazing." We are reminded that "Chicago is much younger than either Philadelphia or New York; barely eighty years of age." "Its greatness," adds *The Advertiser*, "is due to the natural greatness of the great agricultural section of the West and the Middle West."

With Detroit recognized as the fourth city of the land, and Cleveland as the fifth, the definite ranking of our eighteen largest cities has been established. St. Louis is now in sixth place, Boston in seventh, Baltimore in eighth, and Pittsburgh in ninth place, only 12,613 ahead of Los Angeles. The phenomenal advance made by that city, declares the *New York Tribune*, "was due to natural advantages," whereas "the automobile made Detroit and rubber made Akron," which shows a 201.8 per cent. increase for the past ten years. This extraordinary showing of the region about Lake Erie leads *The Tribune* to assert that "no part of the country grew faster in the past decade than northern Ohio and southeastern Michigan." Detroit, Toledo, Canton, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Buffalo all show substantial increases over 1910 census figures, while the percentage of increase in the population of Chicago during the last

ten years was less than during any other ten-year period in the city's history. The New York *Tribune's* explanation of these figures is as follows:

"These Erie Basin cities have drawn labor from all parts of the United States, and, therefore, haven't felt the check in alien immigration which has kept down population in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Illinois.

"The bigger cities are no longer outstripping the smaller cities. Immigration isn't clogging up the chief centers of population. And the war has had the effect of artificially distributing growth, the large gains occurring in places where there were exceptional facilities for war-production or a good undeveloped labor market."

Chicago, even if she has been numerically outclassed by Detroit in recent years, "gives an impression that she is vital, capable, and energetic," remarks the *Montgomery Advertiser*, and we read on:

"Perhaps no agricultural section was ever developed so swiftly and made money so rapidly as did the great Middle West. Chicago, as the capital of that section, and as the city almost midway between the East and West, has become one of the industrial marvels of the past century. In the decade just closed Chicago gained more than a half-million people. In other words, Chicago acquired to herself in ten years enough people to make an American city of the second rank."

Boston, through *The Herald* of that city, declares the growth of Detroit is nothing short of phenomenal, yet argues that 'if Boston did what New York long ago did, we would today be fourth in population in the United States; census Boston, comprising forty-nine square miles to Los Angeles' 356 square miles, is no more all Boston than is Manhattan Island New York.' On the Pacific coast, Los Angeles is happy enough to congratulate San Francisco upon being 'the second largest city west of St. Louis.' But "it is the hardest blow of all to be beaten by Los Angeles, the foster-mother of the movies," remarks the *New York World*.

"Twenty years ago it was decreed that San Francisco was to be the gateway to the Far East and Alaska, then the Panama Canal raised it to new power and greatness," adds *The World*. But now, exults the *Seattle Times*, Seattle is the gateway to Alaska, and has been since 1900, "and soon she will be the gateway to the Far East, for the simple reason that Seattle is nearer the Orient, over the 'great circle,' and because the development of coal deposits in Alaska will enable vessels to stop midway at some point on the Alutian Peninsula for coal, thus saving valuable cargo space and millions of dollars each year."

Of the salubrious climate of Los Angeles, its fruits and its flowers, of its desirability as a place of residence, all have heard. But, says *The Times*, of "the town of Our Lady," etc.:

"Strategic location with reference to trade by land and sea, ability to manufacture and market in enormous quantities the commodities that people demand, and a surrounding territory of great agricultural productivity—these are the foundation-stones upon which mighty cities are reared. Los Angeles has them all."

Coming back to Detroit, we find that "more than a million people live within the city limits of the city," according to the *Detroit News*. The apparent discrepancy in the census estimate and the figures of *The News* is explained by the odd fact that the city of Highland Park, with 46,599 inhabitants, and the "village" of Hamtramck, with 48,615, are entirely surrounded by Detroit. In the last twenty years, we are told, Detroit has quadrupled in population; now, asserts *The News*, it is "the chief industrial and manufacturing community in the North-American continent." We read further that "there were only 5,741 negroes in Detroit in 1910; there are at this time 70,000 there, or an increase of more than 1,000 per cent." The *Baltimore News* thinks the city has "grown a little too fast for comfort," and that "if anything happens to the automobile industry, Detroit will blow up like a

'busted' tire," but the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* opines that if anything "happens" to the automobile industry, "it will be standardized in a decade or so, and the number of manufacturers reduced to about twenty-five." In which case we may be sure that Detroit will continue to turn out "automobiles and Fords," in the words of the newspaper paragrapher.

City	Population			Increase			
	1920	1910	1900	1910-1920		1900-1910	
				Number	Per Ct.	Number	Per Ct.
New York City.	5,621,151	4,766,883	3,437,202	854,268	17.9	1,329,681	38.7
Chicago	2,701,212	2,185,283	1,698,575	515,929	23.6	486,708	28.7
Philadelphia ...	1,823,158	1,549,008	1,293,697	274,150	17.7	255,311	19.7
Detroit	993,739	465,766	285,704	527,973	113.4	180,062	63.0
Cleveland	796,836	560,663	381,768	236,173	42.1	178,895	46.9
St. Louis.....	773,000	687,029	575,238	85,971	12.5	111,791	19.4
Boston	747,923	670,585	560,892	77,338	11.5	109,693	19.6
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	508,957	175,341	34.4	49,528	9.7
Pittsburgh	588,193	533,905	451,512	54,288	10.2	82,393	18.2
Los Angeles....	575,480	319,198	102,479	256,282	80.3	216,719	211.5
San Francisco..	508,410	416,912	342,782	91,498	21.9	74,130	21.6
Buffalo	505,875	423,715	352,387	82,160	19.4	71,328	20.2
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	285,315	83,290	22.3	88,542	31.0
Washington ...	437,414	331,069	278,718	106,345	32.1	52,351	18.8
Newark	415,609	347,469	246,070	68,140	19.6	101,399	41.2
Cincinnati	401,158	363,591	325,902	37,567	10.3	37,689	11.6
New Orleans...	387,408	339,075	287,104	48,333	14.3	51,971	18.1
Minneapolis ...	380,498	301,408	202,718	79,090	26.2	98,690	48.7

AMERICA'S THREE LARGEST CITIES.

About one-tenth of the people of the United States live in the cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, while more than one-quarter live in 67 cities having a population of 100,000 or more.

The three cities with populations of 1,000,000 or more—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—have a combined population of 10,145,521, showing an increase of 1,644,347, or about 19.5 per cent., in the 10 years since 1910.

Cities having 500,000 to 1,000,000 have increased from five in 1910 to nine this year, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Buffalo having advanced into this class.

There was a net increase of two in the cities of the 250,000 to 500,000 class with a total of 13, although six cities advanced into this classification. They are Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Indianapolis, Rochester, Portland, Ore., and Denver.

There are 42 cities of from 100,000 to 250,000 this year, a net increase of 11, although 17 have shown increases bringing them into this class.

LIST OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE.

The list of cities having a population of 100,000 or more, some of which have been revised since first announced, is given below in their order of rank with the designation of the 1910 rank and their 1920 population:

City	1910 Rank	1920 Population
New York.....	1st	5,621,151
Chicago	2nd	2,701,705
Philadelphia	3rd	1,823,158
Detroit	9th	993,739
Cleveland	6th	796,836
St. Louis.....	4th	772,897
Boston	5th	748,060
Baltimore	7th	733,826
Pittsburgh	8th	588,193
Los Angeles	17th	576,673
San Francisco	11th	508,410
Buffalo	10th	506,775
Milwaukee	12th	457,147
Washington	16th	437,571
Newark	14th	414,216
Cincinnati	13th	401,247
New Orleans	15th	387,219
Minneapolis	18th	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.....	20th	324,410
Seattle	21st	315,652
Indianapolis	22nd	314,194

City	1910 Rank	1920 Population
Jersey City	19th	297,864
Rochester	25th	295,850
Portland, Ore.	28th	258,288
Denver	27th	256,491
Toledo	30th	243,109
Providence	23rd	237,595
Columbus	29th	237,031
Louisville	24th	234,891
St. Paul	26th	234,595
Oakland, Cal.	32nd	216,361
Akron, O.	81st	208,435
Atlanta	31st	200,616
Omaha	41st	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	33rd	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	36th	178,270
Richmond, Va.	39th	171,667
Syracuse, N. Y.	34th	171,717
New Haven, Ct.	35th	162,519
Memphis, Tenn.	37th	162,351
San Antonio, Tex.	54th	161,308
Dallas, Tex.	58th	158,976
Dayton, O.	43rd	162,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	49th	143,152
Houston, Tex.	68th	138,076
Hartford, Ct.	51st	138,036
Seranton, Pa.	38th	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	44th	137,634
Paterson, N. J.	40th	132,358
Youngstown, O.	67th	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	60th	129,563
Des Moines, Ia.	62nd	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	53rd	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	42nd	120,485
Trenton, N. J.	52nd	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	45th	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah.	57th	118,110
Camden, N. J.	56th	116,300
Norfolk, Va.	82nd	115,777
Albany, N. Y.	50th	113,334
Lowell, Mass.	46th	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	61st	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	47th	109,694
Reading, Pa.	55th	107,784
Fort Worth, Tex.	75th	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	48th	104,482
Kansas City, Kan.	65th	101,177
Yonkers, N. Y.	66th	100,226

HOW THE STATES RANK.

This table shows the population ranking of the various States in the last three censuses:

States	1920	1910	1900
New York	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	2	2
Illinois	3	3	3
Ohio	4	4	4
Texas	5	5	6
Massachusetts	6	6	7
Michigan	7	8	9
California	8	12	21
Missouri	9	7	5
New Jersey	10	11	16
Indiana	11	9	8
Georgia	12	10	11
Wisconsin	13	13	13
North Carolina	14	16	15
Kentucky	15	14	12
Iowa	16	15	10
Minnesota	17	19	19
Alabama	18	18	18
Tennessee	19	17	14
Virginia	20	20	17
Oklahoma	21	23	30
Louisiana	22	24	23
Mississippi	23	21	20
Kansas	24	22	22
Arkansas	25	25	25
South Carolina	26	26	24
West Virginia	27	28	28
Maryland	28	27	26
Connecticut	29	31	29
Washington	30	30	31
Nebraska	31	29	27
Florida	32	33	33
Colorado	33	32	32
Oregon	34	35	36
Maine	35	34	34
North Dakota	36	37	40
South Dakota	37	36	38
Rhode Island	38	38	35
Montana	39	40	43
Utah	40	41	42
New Hampshire	41	39	37
District of Columbia	42	43	41
Idaho	43	45	46
New Mexico	44	44	44
Vermont	45	42	39
Arizona	46	46	47
Delaware	47	47	45
Wyoming	48	48	48
Nevada	49	49	49

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Population of the United States on January 1 this year, as enumerated in the fourteenth census, was 105,708,771, as announced today by the Census Bureau for certification to Congress as the basis for re-apportionment of the members of the House of Representatives from the various states. This shows a gain of 25,662 over the preliminary figures of October 7.

With the outlying possessions the population is 117,857,509, the outlying possessions totaling 12,148,738. These possessions are:

Possession	Population	Possession	Population
Alaska	54,899	Military and Naval	
American Samoa.....	8,056	Service Abroad....	117,238
Guam	13,275	Philippine Islands...	10,350,640
Hawaii	255,912	Virgin Islands of the	
Panama Canal Zone..	22,858	United States.....	26,051
Porto Rico.....	1,299,809		

These are the final population figures of the country and states, the statistics announced early in October having been the preliminary compilations. The population of the states follows:

State	Population	State	Population
Maryland	1,449,661	Washington	1,356,621
District of Columbia..	437,571	Wisconsin	2,632,067
Delaware	223,003	Wyoming	194,402
Virginia	2,709,187	Arkansas	1,752,204
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	California	3,426,861
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	Colorado	939,629
Alabama	2,348,174	Connecticut	1,380,631
Arizona	333,903	Kansas	1,769,257
Florida	968,470	Kentucky	2,416,630
Georgia	2,895,832	Louisiana	1,798,509
Idaho	431,866	Maine	768,014
Illinois	6,485,280	Massachusetts	3,852,356
Indiana	2,930,390	Nevada	77,407
Iowa	2,404,021	New Hampshire.....	443,082
Michigan	3,668,412	New Jersey.....	3,155,900
Minnesota	2,387,125	New Mexico.....	360,350
Mississippi	1,790,618	New York.....	10,384,829
Missouri	3,404,055	North Carolina.....	2,559,123
Montana	548,889	South Carolina.....	1,683,724
Nebraska	1,296,372	South Dakota.....	636,547
North Dakota.....	645,680	Tennessee	2,337,885
Ohio	5,759,394	Texas	4,663,228
Oklahoma	2,028,283	Utah	449,396
Oregon	783,389	Vermont	352,428
Rhode Island.....	604,397		

GROWTH OF NATION'S POPULATION.

The growth of the country's population, exclusive of the outlying possessions, is set forth briefly in the following table:

Census Year	Population	Increase	Per Cent
1920	105,683,108	13,710,842	14.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	.....	....

UNITED STATES HAS POPULATION OF 35.5 PERSONS
PER SQUARE MILE.

The density of population in the United States increased nearly five persons to the square mile the last 10 years, according to figures announced by the Census Bureau.

In 1920 there were 35.5 persons to the square mile, as compared with 30.9 in 1910, and 25 in 1900.

The report shows Maryland has 145.8 inhabitants per square mile.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

“The large falling off in the rate of growth for the country as a whole, as shown by these figures, is due mainly to an almost complete cessation of immigration for more than five years preceding the taking of the census in January last; and in some degree also to an epidemic of influenza and to the casualties resulting from the World War.

“The result of the census of population in 1920, at first glance, may seem disappointing and open to question possibly, but the substantial accuracy of the enumeration in January is fully borne out by comparison with estimates based upon the probable excess of births over deaths throughout the decade and the excess of immigration over emigration. From all available data it may be roughly estimated that the annual excess of births over deaths throughout the United States is approximately 1 per cent. This rate compounded would indicate an increase of approximately 10.5 per cent. during the decade. Thus, the nearly 92,000,000 persons present in the United States in 1910 might be expected to increase to about 101,700,000 in 1920.

THE FOREIGN INFLUX.

“In addition, the excess of immigration over emigration during the decade was approximately 3,733,000. Since the bulk of these foreign-born only 3.1 per cent., and if the comparison is extended to cover the two

classes of rural territory it appears that that portion living in incorporated places of less than 2,500 in rural territory of 1,518,016, or persons came to the country during the first four years of the decade it may be roughly estimated that the increase due to excess of births over deaths in their families was about 10 per cent. Thus the population of the country may be assumed to have been augmented by about 4,100,000 during the decade through excess immigration over emigration.

CITIES HAVE 51.4 PER CENT. OF POPULATION.

For the first time in the country's history, more than half of the population of the continental United States is living in urban territory. Persons living in cities and towns of more than 2,500 when the 1920 census was taken numbered 54,318,032, while those living in rural territory numbered 51,390,739. The population of the cities and towns in 1920 showed a gain of 5.66 per cent. over that in 1910 and was 51.4 per cent. of the total population of the country. The urban and rural population of Southern and Eastern states follow:

States	Urban	Rural
Alabama	509,317	1,839,857
Connecticut	936,339	444,292
Delaware	120,767	102,236
Florida	355,825	612,645
Georgia	727,859	2,167,973
Kentucky	633,543	1,783,087
Louisiana	628,163	1,170,346
Maryland	869,432	580,239
Massachusetts	3,650,248	202,108
New Jersey	2,482,289	673,611
New York.....	8,589,844	1,794,985
North Carolina.....	490,370	2,068,753
Pennsylvania	5,607,815	3,112,202
Rhode Island.....	589,180	15,217
South Carolina.....	293,987	1,389,737
Tennessee	611,226	1,726,659
Virginia	673,984	1,635,203
West Virginia.....	369,007	1,094,694

COLORED RACE GOING AHEAD.

An article in the current number of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle says there are now in the United States 12,000,000 negroes. They constitute one-seventh of the working force of the country. Of the 3,000,000 men, 800,000 are farmers and 1,000,000 farm laborers. Eighty per cent. of the women are in necessary home and industrial life.

In 1866 negroes in this country owned 12,000 houses, operated 20,000 farms, conducted 2,100 businesses and had \$20,000,000 of accumulated wealth. In 1916 the number of houses had increased to 600,000, the operated farms 981,000, the businesses to 45,000 and the wealth to \$1,110,000,000.

Seventy banks are directed by negro financiers. Over 400 periodicals are owned by negroes. They even conduct an "Associated Negro Press."

Four hundred thousand negroes were called to the colors during the recent war, and 200,000 of them saw service overseas.

There is less illiteracy proportionately, the Chronicle says, among the negroes in 1921 than there was among the white population of the United States at the time of the Civil War. In Alabama the colored population contributed \$430,000 toward the \$1,133,000 cost of establishing 720 Rosenwald schools.

CENSUS COST \$23,765,000.

The annual report of the Census Bureau, which was made public by Director Rodgers, estimates that the recent nation-wide enumeration covering a period of three years ending June 30, last, cost \$23,765,000.

As but \$22,550,000 was appropriated by Congress for the purpose, the bureau will be required to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,215,000.

WORLD WAR.

The following article appeared in the *Literary Digest* for October, 1920:-

When hungry Europe turns westward for an answer to its prayers for "daily bread" charitable

America instantly responds; but to the American business man the oft-hinted "forgive us our debts" from across the Atlantic seems at least unbusinesslike. From the surprise and disappointment evoked by the speech of our unofficial representative at the Brussels financial conference, say the correspondents, it was evident that there was still hope in Europe that America might cancel existing debts and freely extend further credits both governmental and private. For this reason American editors agree that Mr. Boyden did a valuable service in clearing the air when he told the delegates at Brussels that our Government would furnish no more credits and that American business men were not likely to invest largely in Europe until Europe made itself a good business risk. Europe now owes the American Government \$10,000,000,000, as a speaker at Brussels noted, while European debts to private individuals in this country amount to some \$4,000,000,000 more. This means, as one press writer puts it, that "Europe will practically be in pawn to America for thirty years to come." The money owed to America is, of course, but a small part of Europe's enormous war-debt, as may be seen by a glance at the accompanying table showing the debts of some of the principal nations of the world. According to the Banker's Trust Company of New York the combined national debt of the belligerents in 1914 was \$28,500,000,000; by 1919 it had increased to \$241,000,000,000. At Brussels, notes *Bradstreet's*, Germany's showing attracted the greatest attention among the various national balance-sheets submitted. Besides the increase in the national debt shown in the table, it was reported that Germany has the huge sum of \$18,000,000,000 of paper money in circulation. The outstanding features of the financial statements made public at Brussels were, according to an Associated Press Dispatch, "the optimism of the new states, which without exception see a bright future ahead, provided capital necessary for development can be obtained, and the pessimism of the European neutrals, which complain

of trade restrictions and dwell upon increased debt and the need of capital at home."

But "no balance-sheets and inventories," comments the *Providence Journal*, "are necessary to inform any reasoning person that Europe is in a very bad way." And so Mr. Boyden implied when he told the delegates that our Treasury Department had definitely declared against further government loans to Europe and that though American business men may do business with Europe, "Americans will find it difficult to convince themselves in large numbers and to great amounts that Europe under present conditions is a good business risk." After noting that American capital has always been fully occupied at home and that present conditions in Europe do not attract investors, the speaker continues:

"If America could see an advance toward economic union among the different states of Europe, if it could see gradually coming about a decrease in the hostility which reigns to a large extent among these different states, you would then find the psychology of the American business man much changed as to conditions over here."

Mr. Boyden's attitude is "correct," asserts the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and the *Boston Herald*, noting also Mr. Otto Kahn's recent advice to Europe not to depend on America for financial rehabilitation, goes on to explain:

"Europe should understand that while we escaped the physical destruction of war we did not evade the financial burden. . . . In America, moreover, as in Europe, industry was diverted to war-production on a gigantic scale, and the transition back to a peace basis has involved a further drain upon capital here as well as over there. Let us bear in mind also that our resources in the way of available capital have not increased in recent years at the prewar rate. The excess-profits tax, the surtaxes on large incomes, and the inheritance taxes have taken for government use what would have been added to the private capital of the country.

“So long as the business men of this country have to pay seven and eight per cent. for money borrowed from their own local banks it is hard to see how we can furnish billions of dollars at any practicable rate of interest to finance the privately owned industries of Europe.”

Similarly the Chicago *Daily News* is persuaded by the conclusions reached by its correspondent, John F. Bass, in his recent cable dispatches on European conditions “that loans to Europe now are only too likely to be dissipated in further military adventures and that credits without plan will be diverted to uses not of substantial benefit to Europe as a whole.” In the opinion of the Chicago daily, “political regeneration of Europe must precede economic recovery,” and—

“This implies not so much the need of new governmental forms as changes in the personnel of European leadership, amelioration of the present public temper, and a review of those compacts on which is based much of the self-destructive sectionalism. The fact that America stands to lose the \$10,000,000,000 loaned by it to Europe gives this country the right—it is a duty as well—to supervise in a measure the economic recovery of those countries and also to restrain so far as possible their dangerous diplomacies.”

Turning to the financial press, we note a reminder from *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, that when the Brussels conference was called last January it was suggested that public loans for the needy countries might be raised in the wealthier states. But since then a severe money stringency has developed, and countries like Norway and Switzerland have had to pay as much as eight per cent. for long-term loans raised here. So that large-scale popular loans to Europe would now be “utterly impracticable.”

But Mr. Boyden's views are disputed in other papers. The New York *Evening Post* wonders that he, a mere “observer,” presumed to lecture the Europeans and to speak for all American business men. And the New York Herald thinks he has quite mis-

interpreted the feeling of business America, and says in part:

“In the last few months American investors have over-subscribed a \$50,000,000 Belgian loan, a \$100,000,000 French loan, and now an offering of \$20,000,000 Norwegian bonds is snapped up in three hours with four times the amount of subscriptions required. Besides these there have been loans to Denmark and Poland as well as extensive private commercial credits to other European countries. One of the outstanding features since the armistice has been the marvelous recovery by England, without external aid, and her forehanded measures, which have resulted in economic resuscitation on the Continent. . . .

“Mr. Boyden himself may not believe all he is quoted as saying. Certainly American bankers, American investors, and American traders do not believe it.”

While Europe's difficulties were fully recognized at Brussels, there was also much optimism, and plans for solving financial and monetary problems were outlined. The French delegate said that his country's revenue was meeting expenses, and extra funds were being raised entirely for reconstruction purposes. An Italian declared Italy's labor troubles to be “of a purely economic origin and nearing a settlement.” The German representative did not consider Germany's financial prospects desperate: “The people there are gradually finding their way back to order and willingness to work is reviving everywhere in the country.” Many speakers emphasized the need for economy and hard work on the part of the people, and an end to political instability and war moves on the part of governments, as prerequisite to financial stabilization. A number of plans were suggested for world-credit organizations, an international clearing-house, and a world currency, although several authorities feared that such things would only create new and unnecessary complications.

COST ALLIES \$139,000,000,000 TO CONQUER IN WORLD WAR.

The gross cost of the recent World War exceeds \$177,000,000,000, according to figures compiled under the direction of Senator Spencer. The credit indemnity amounts to \$38,000,000,000. This leaves a final loss, distributed among the participating nations, of \$139,000,000,000. The compilation submitted by Senator Spencer brings the World War account up to January 1, 1921. The table follows:

Nation	Gross Cost	Credit Indemnity	Final Loss
United States.....	\$44,173,948,225	\$2,300,000,000	\$41,873,948,225
Great Britain.....	51,052,634,000	9,850,000,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	16,000,000,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	3,500,000,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	5,700,000,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	100,000,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,618,000	250,000,000	231,618,000
Total	\$177,402,269,225	\$37,700,000,000	\$139,702,269,225

The net cost of the war to the American Government was fixed by Secretary Houston at \$24,010,000,000. This, he said, represented the "adjusted" expenditure of the Treasury, excluding all other outlay which had no relation to the actual prosecution of the war during the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, last, which he said covered the extremes of the government's war-time fiscal operations.

Total expenditures by the government during the period covered, excepting only postal disbursements from postal revenues, were \$38,830,812,895, Treasury figures showed. Of this amount \$16,078,844,097 was obtained in taxes and revenue from sources other than borrowed money.

Mr. Houston said a deduction of \$9,523,000,000, the amount loaned to foreign governments, should be made from the grand total since these loans will be repaid

and consequently can not be charged as an actual expenditure. The Secretary made other deductions aggregating approximately \$4,500,000,000 which, he said, represented the excess cost of actual governmental operations over what they would have been in normal times.

UNCLE SAM'S SHINING CONTRAST.

In his able speech on the sundry civil appropriation bill, Chairman Good, who is one of the most intelligent members of Congress, presented interesting figures of the debts that burden the nations. Figures of this character have varied so much of late, and have come from so many sources, that it is worth while to listen to what Mr. Good has to say, for the reason that he has taken due care to secure accurate information.

When the World War began Great Britain, as contained in the British Isles, had a national wealth of about \$69,000,000,000; "that was the value of all the banks and all the factories and all the farms and everything owned by the people of Great Britain." At the close of the war Great Britain's national debt was more than \$38,000,000,000, or 60 per cent. of its wealth before the war.

Before the war the national wealth of France was less than \$23,000,000,000,000. After the war its national debt was more than \$44,000,000,000, and the interest charge on this debt requires every year over \$2,300,000,000.

Before the war Italy's national wealth was less than \$23,000,000,000. After the war its national debt was over \$17,000,000,000.

Excepting the neutrals, these are the nations of Europe which are best off. Therefore, the contrast with the United States is all the more startling. This country today has a national debt of \$24,000,000,000, but against it is national wealth of \$240,000,000,000.

Great Britain owes more than half of all she owns. France owes almost four-fifths of all she owns. Italy owes more than four-fifths of all she owns. The indebtedness of the United States is only one-tenth of its wealth. And yet with all the favor which our peo-

ple enjoy, the complaint over taxes is sharp and universal. And it is well that it is so. The increase in the cost of Government should be a constant prod to economy, and there will be no economy unless the taxpayers complain. We should not hold up Great Britain, France and Italy in order to boast of our own fine fortune; rather should we see in their burdens the result of what may happen to any nation that may be overtaken by war, or that may not make constant effort to keep its house in order.

COST OF WORLD WAR IN LIVES ESTIMATED AT 35,320,000.

The cost of the European war in real and potential lives was equal to one-third the present population of the United States, according to a report received by the American Red Cross from the Society for Studying the Social Consequences of the War, of Copenhagen.

This organization reports the human loss at 35,320,000 persons.

Of the loss, 9,819,000 are listed as "killed in war."

When the war was started in 1914, the fighting nations had a total population of 400,850,000. Under normal conditions, it was said, this population would have increased during the war period to 424,210,000. Instead, there was a decrease resulting from the war, so the total at the end was 389,030,000.

In addition to those who died as the direct result of the war, 5,301,000 additional deaths were due to war epidemics and economic blockades. The fall in the birth rate, due to the mobilization of 56,000,000 men between the ages of 20 and 45, was 20,200,000. The three totals make the grand total of 35,320,000.

The countries included in the investigation were Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia and Russia in Europe.

UNITED STATES HAD 34,249 KILLED AND 224,089 WOUNDED
IN WAR.

Final figures on army casualties in the World War are contained in the annual report of Surgeon-General Ireland, showing 34,249 killed and 224,089 wounded.

The proportion of killed to wounded is about the same as in the Civil War, although mortality from gunshot wounds in the World War was only 8.26 per cent., as compared with 13.6 per cent. in the Civil War.

Deaths from wounds totaled 13,691, or slightly more than 6 per cent., while 158,585 of the wounded, or 70.7 per cent., were returned to duty, the remainder being invalided home for treatment or discharge. More than 4,400 soldiers lost a part of one or more extremities; 66 lost the sight of both eyes; 44 lost the partial sight of both eyes, and 644 lost one eye or the sight of one eye.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Argentine	France	Peru
Republic	Greece	Persia
Australia	Guatemala	Poland
Belgium	Haiti	Portugal
Bolivia	Hedjaz	Roumania
Brazil	India	Salvador
British Empire	Italy	Serbia
Canada	Japan	Siam
Chile	Liberia	South Africa
China	Netherlands	Spain
Colombia	New Zealand	Sweden
Cuba	Norway	Switzerland
Czecho-Slovakia	Panama	Uruguay
Denmark	Paraguay	Venezuela

Ecuador is considering the treaty of peace in the current Congress. Nicaragua has ratified, but the formalities of depositing the ratification are not yet complete. Honduras has completed the parliamentary stage of ratification. The United States is eligible to original membership.

AMERICA'S WAR RECORD.

From July 4, 1776, until 1783 we were fighting the English. In 1798 came the war with France. In 1803 we fought the Tripolitans and in 1811 we fought the Indians. The year 1812 witnessed the beginning of another war with Great Britain, which ended in 1815

at the Battle of New Orleans. The second Seminole War started in 1835 and in 1846 we fought the Mexicans. Ten years after the Mexican War a squadron of the United States Navy bombarded and destroyed Canton, China. Tired of killing foreigners and of being killed by them, we Americans in 1861 sought variety by commencing to kill each other, and continued to do so until 1865. In 1876 we fought the Sioux Indians and in 1898 we went to war with Spain. In 1899 we fought Aguinaldo and his Filipino forces; in 1917 we entered the World War, and immediately that was over, and as if that in itself had not been enough, we began in North Russia to fight the Russians.

American independence has been in existence 144 years and during that time has fought 14 wars, or, roughly, one war every 10 years.

PENSION BILL IS CUT \$14,000,000.

Carrying \$14,000,000 less than was appropriated for the year 1920, the annual pension bill was reported out by the House Appropriations Committee. The total in the bill is \$265,500,000.

The estimated pension disbursements in the bill as given by the committee follow:

Civil War, \$251,612,192; War of 1812, \$21,145; Mexican War, \$840,439; Indian Wars, \$2,168,915; Spanish-American War, \$5,844,360; World War, \$36,734; regular establishment, \$4,476,215.

During the year the number of pensioners decreased 32,237 and the subcommittee said this accounted for the cut of \$14,000,000 as compared with this year's total.

The subcommittee estimated that in addition to the \$265,500,000 carried in the pension bill, the government during the next fiscal year would expend an additional \$309,985,490 in war risk compensation, maintenance of soldiers' homes, medical and hospital treatment for war veterans and vocational training.

It is also estimated that by the end of the coming fiscal year the government will have paid out \$5,830,-815,717.04 in pensions since 1790.

1920 FOREIGN TRADE COMPARED WITH 1914

(From *The Americas*)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1914 AND 1920 IN WHICH WEIGHT CAN BE STATED*

	Weight in Pounds—		Per Cent. of		Stated Value of Articles for Which		Value of 1920 Quantities at 1914 Prices
	1914	1920	1914	1920	1914	1920	
Imports	34,992,000,000	57,978,000,000	65.6	\$1,163,000,000	\$3,999,000,000	243.9	\$1,977,000,000
Exports	110,409,000,000	148,693,000,000	34.6	1,667,000,000	5,474,000,000	224.4	2,308,000,000

* Includes all articles having a valuation of more than one million dollars in 1914, for which weight can be determined, and represents about 70 per cent. of the total trade of the years named.

TEN PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF FOOD, RAW MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURES; FISCAL YEARS 1914 AND 1920 (000 Omitted)

FOODSTUFFS—

	Pounds—		Value—		Value of 1920 Imports at 1914 Prices
	1914	1920	1914	1920	
Sugar	5,063,932	7,587,195	\$102,436	\$688,127	\$151,744
Coffee	1,001,328	1,414,228*	110,725	310,702	155,865
Tea	91,130	98,274	16,735	25,800	17,984
Cocoa	176,267	420,331	20,798	72,946	46,942
Meats, fresh	197,473	60,928	17,079	9,947	5,240
Breadstuffs	1,762,300	1,389,600	24,120	53,250	21,100
Fruits and nuts	5,137,000	4,560,000	39,100	105,400	75,500
Vegetables	430,000	845,000	8,400	35,200	13,600
Vegetable oils	235,000	769,000	20,200	115,000	62,100
Food animals	738,113	489,028	18,697	45,081	12,387
Total	14,832,543	17,633,584	\$378,290	\$1,461,453	\$562,462
	Increase, 18.5%		Increase, 286.3%		

MANUFACTURING MATERIALS—

Cotton	123,347	345,314	\$19,457	\$156,918	\$51,797
Fibers	937,288	875,974	54,350	86,630	47,302
Silk	28,595	47,133	97,828	437,951	161,244
Wool	237,649	427,578	53,191	212,848	95,349
Rubber	131,996	632,393	71,220	274,156	335,168
Hides	561,080	798,570	120,290	376,892	167,700
Tobacco	60,108	94,105	35,029	78,164	54,711
Tin	100,177	131,084	39,122	73,641	51,581
Copper	394,000	465,000	54,300	89,300	63,500
Soda, nitrate.....	1,263,470	2,031,772	17,950	40,315	28,445
Total	3,837,710	5,848,923	\$563,037	\$1,826,815	\$1,056,797
		Increase, 52.6%	Increase, 224.3%		

MANUFACTURES—

Cotton cloths.....	15,408	32,296	\$11,845	\$44,090	\$24,545
Cotton yarn.....	6,418	9,020	3,877	19,510	5,412
Woollen cloths.....	12,385	5,095	12,794	12,858	5,258
Burlaps	124,576	541,114	11,038	88,020	43,239
Jute bags.....	57,035	38,246	4,627	5,280	3,098
Steel ingots.....	14,151	30,818	775	845	1,664
Steel bars.....	48,307	25,718	814	1,252	411
Paper, printing.....	562,837	1,322,890	11,076	51,210	25,135
Wood pulp.....	1,150,000	1,630,000	17,100	53,400	24,900
Silk yarn.....	2,759	2,990	3,461	13,477	3,757
Total	1,973,876	3,638,187	\$77,407	\$289,942	\$137,419
		Increase, 84.3%	Increase, 275.7%		

TEN PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF FOOD, RAW MATERIAL, AND MANUFACTURES: FISCAL YEARS 1914 AND 1920
(000 Omitted)

	Pounds—		Value—		Value of 1920 Exports at 1914 Prices
	1914	1920	1914	1920	
FOODSTUFFS—					
Breadstuffs	8,982,000	17,513,000	\$156,900	\$756,000	\$311,000
Meats	1,146,000	2,128,000	176,500	614,400	278,000
Milk	16,151	710,533	1,341	104,862	58,995
Fish	94,000	149,000	8,265	26,286	12,175
Fruits and nuts	428,000	442,000	15,600	41,500	19,200
Sugar	50,896	1,444,430	1,840	131,771	52,274
Oil cake	1,530,362	846,782	21,668	30,611	11,982
Vegetables	141,000	425,000	2,600	21,700	10,500
Vegetable oils	211,000	175,000	15,200	38,400	12,200
Food animals	7,390	79,083	515	11,522	5,516
Total	12,606,799	23,912,828	\$400,429	\$1,777,046	\$771,842
	Increase, 98.5%		Increase, 344.2%		
MANUFACTURING MATERIALS—					
Cotton, raw	4,761,000	3,544,000	\$610,475	\$1,381,707	\$454,378
Copper	864,602	622,643	128,137	127,354	92,151
Nickel, oxid, etc.	28,895	2,392	9,043	1,144,000	748
Tobacco	446,944	632,774	53,903	271,941	77,524
Hides and skins	19,837	24,100	2,801	10,689,900	3,399
Paraffin	186,358	360,808	6,516	31,404	12,592
Lead	117,443	69,781	4,502	4,207	2,673
Zinc	133,000	316,000	8,750	26,100	21,300
Resin	677,000	370,000	11,217	24,847	6,147
Iron ore	2,250,000	2,178,000	3,401	4,579	3,293
Total	9,482,079	8,125,498	\$838,751	\$1,370,604	\$674,210
	Decrease, 14.3%		Increase, 60.7%		

MANUFACTURES—

Locomotives	45,960	184,730	\$3,693	\$12,979	\$13,698
Steel rails.....	758,493	1,240,646	10,259	32,207	16,782
Steel bars.....	459,557	1,555,366	7,392	53,843	25,041
Steel billets.....	105,114	646,835	1,042	17,887	6,417
Tin plates.....	105,899	457,796	3,643	34,205	15,748
Leather, sole.....	29,190	71,530	7,475	35,406	18,311
Cotton cloths.....	103,715	216,822	28,844	211,958	60,776
Binder twine.....	109,418	59,472	9,426	9,805	5,100
Automobiles	104,800	381,200	26,400	150,400	90,000
Cement	899,186	1,195,510	3,382	9,599	4,496
Total	2,721,332	6,009,907	\$101,556	\$598,289	\$256,369
			Increase, 495.3%		
			Increase, 120.9%		

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 1920.

Exports from the United States in 1920 were the largest in any calendar year in the history of the country.

The total for the year was \$8,228,000,000. That was 4 per cent. more than the 1919 total, which was \$7,920,000,000. The 1920 total was three and a third times that of 1913.

Imports into the country also broke all records in 1920. The total was \$5,279,000,000. That was an increase of 35 per cent. over 1919, when the total was \$3,904,000,000. The 1920 total was nearly three times that of 1913.

Exports exceeded imports in the year by \$2,949,000,000. The excess of exports in 1919 was \$4,016,000,000, but the average for the calendar years 1916, 1917 and 1918 was \$3,000,000,000, which is approximately that of 1920.

The Government's income for the fiscal year ending June 30 exceeded its expenses for the first time in three years.

While the annual operations of the Government showed a surplus of \$291,221,547, the more important change, Treasury officials said, was the cutting of \$1,185,184,692 from the gross public debt during the year. The national debt aggregated \$24,299,321,467 on June 30 and \$25,484,506,160 a year previously, but in the meantime the obligations of the nation had mounted to their highest point — \$26,596,701,648 on August 31—due to the operations incident to the handling of maturities of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Thus a reduction of \$2,297,380,180 from the peak is shown.

Outside of the transactions involving the gross debt, Treasury receipts for the year aggregated \$6,694,565,388, while expenditures totaled \$6,403,343,841. The statement revealed, however, that the surplus was due largely to a partial liquidation of the assets of the War Finance Corporation.

Exclusive of the special income from that source there was a deficit of \$71,879,072 in the actual handling of income and expenditures.

HOUSTON'S STATEMENT.

"The operations incident to the handling of the maturities of treasury certificates from June 15 to July 15 have now been completed," the statement said, "and have resulted in further reductions in both the gross debt and the floating debt of the United States. The gross debt on June 30, 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to \$24,299,321,467, as against \$25,484,506,160 at the end of the previous fiscal year on June 30, 1919, and \$26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919, when the gross debt was at its peak. In other words, the gross debt on June 30, 1920, has been reduced by \$2,297,380,180 from its peak on August 31, 1919, and by \$1,185,184,692 from the figure on June 30, 1919.

On July 20, 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, the gross debt amounted to \$24,264,309,321, showing a further reduction of about \$35,000,000 after taking into account the \$201,061,500 face amount of Treasury certificates issued under date of July 15.

"The floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmatured) on June 30, 1920, amounted to \$2,485,552,500, as against \$3,267,878,500 at the close of the previous fiscal year on June 30, 1919, and \$3,938,225,000 on August 31, 1919. On July 20, 1920, the loan and tax certificates outstanding amounted to \$2,453,946,500, showing a further reduction of about \$31,000,000 as the result of the redemption of loan certificates since the close of the fiscal year 1920 in the amount of some \$232,000,000, and the issue of loan and tax certificates dates July 15 in the amount of some \$201,000,000.

"Further issues of Treasury certificates will be offered as necessary from time to time to provide for the current requirements of the Government and to meet maturities of Treasury certificates now outstanding. The amounts of these issues will depend in

large measures upon the extent of the burdens imposed upon the Treasury by the Transportation act, 1920, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control, including particularly the liability on the guaranty, which is as yet unascertainable.

“While, as the result of new issues of Treasury certificates in the intervals between the large income and profits’ tax installments there may be temporary increases in both gross debt and floating debt, the Treasury expects, although it is impossible to speak positively, that both gross debt and floating debt will, during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year, be reduced below the figures outstanding on June 30, 1920, and that unless additional burdens should be imposed by legislation there will be an important further reduction in the last two quarters of the fiscal year.”

FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS.

The nation’s greatest tax bill—\$5,410,284,874—was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Official figures showed that the tax paid in the last 12 months had exceeded all estimates, congressional and official, by approximately \$300,000,000 and was nearly 75 per cent. larger than the total of taxes paid in either of the war years of 1918 or 1919. The 1918 tax levy yielded \$3,694,619,638 and the taxes in 1919 aggregated \$3,839,950,612.

Collection of this record-breaking assessment cost the Government \$29,750,000 or about 55 cents for each \$100.

Revenues derived from income and excess profits taxes alone were \$3,944,555,737 for the 12 months, which is nearly \$1,250,000,000 larger than collections from the same sources in either of the last two years. An increase for this year also was shown in the receipts from miscellaneous taxes, which brought in \$1,465,729,136. These taxes totaled \$1,243,941,909 and \$855,591,700 for 1919 and 1918, respectively.

New York State continued to maintain its record of leading the nation as a taxpayer. Its tax burden

amounted to \$1,416,939,276. Of this amount \$1,135,097,403 came from the financial heart of America—the Wall Street district.

Pennsylvania was the second state in the amount of tax paid, with \$555,725,086.

The Chicago district paid all but \$40,315,758 of the total Illinois taxes of \$442,233,070. Next following Illinois was Ohio, with taxes of \$372,319,548, and Massachusetts, with \$350,928,233.

North and South Dakota, both in one collection district, were called upon to pay only \$9,541,683 from their combined areas and with the exception of the Philippine Islands, were at the foot of the list.

The district of Maryland, which includes Delaware and the District of Columbia, reported a total of \$120,752,457.82, of which \$77,582,741.06 was from income and profits tax, while the remainder—\$43,169,716.76—was from miscellaneous taxes.

Total collections by other states or by groups of states in cases where more than one state comprises a district, were announced as follows: Alabama and Mississippi, \$29,560,235; Arkansas, \$12,233,887; California and Nevada, \$179,749,805; Colorado and Wyoming, \$39,569,496; Connecticut and Rhode Island, \$151,318,761; Florida, \$15,336,538; Georgia, \$42,665,792; Hawaii, \$11,927,545; Illinois, \$442,233,070; Indiana, \$73,608,766; Iowa, \$39,019,378; Kansas, \$40,630,194; Kentucky, \$47,793,022; Louisiana, \$50,984,323; Massachusetts, \$350,928,233; Michigan, \$283,748,648.

Minnesota, \$76,997,401; Missouri, \$148,609,325; Montana, Idaho and Utah, \$20,757,741; Nebraska, \$24,211,475; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, \$41,596,651; New Jersey, \$153,559,234; New Mexico and Arizona, \$8,396,283; New York, \$1,416,939,276; North Carolina, \$169,206,007; North and South Dakota, \$9,541,683; Ohio, \$372,319,548; Oklahoma, \$25,595,084.

Oregon, \$27,264,123; Pennsylvania, \$555,725,086; South Carolina, \$26,653,541; Tennessee, \$36,138,127; Texas, \$103,004,360; Virginia, \$69,312,348; Washington and Alaska, \$42,179,655; West Virginia, \$33,332,-

383; Wisconsin, \$92,923,352; Philippine Islands, \$1,423,478. Postoffice sales of internal revenue stamps (11 months), \$22,538,551.

PER CAPITA CASH IS \$56.70.

Money in circulation on July 1 totaled \$6,084,854,578, while the total on July 1 of last year was \$5,841,026,528 and \$6,102,162,244 on June 1 of this year. Based on an estimated population of the country of 107,155,000 persons, the circulation of money per capita was estimated at \$56.70, compared with \$54.28 on July 1 of last year and \$56.99 on June 1 this year. The general stock of money in the United States on July 1 was estimated to total \$7,887,181,586, against \$7,588,473,-771 on July 1 of last year.

Money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government totaled \$485,057,472 on July 1 of this year and \$578,848,043 on July 1 last year. Money held by Federal reserve agents and banks against issues of Federal reserve notes totaled \$1,317,269,536 on July 1 of this year and \$1,168,589,200 on July 1 of last year.

RAILROAD DEFICIT NEAR BILLION.

The operations of the Railroad Administration in all its various departments were carried on at a net loss of \$900,478,756.56, according to the annual report of Swagar Sherley, director of the Division of Finance.

This total loss comprises the losses sustained in the operation of the railroads, the inland waterways, the deficit which accrued in the operation of the American Railway Express Company and various other items, including the interest on deferred compensation. The loss in the operation of the "Class 1" railroads was \$677,513,151.56; on inland waterways was \$2,449,-738.69; on the express company, \$38,111,141.60, and smaller railroads, \$43,011,129.36.

Mr. Sherley, in his report shows how the railroads repeatedly refused to accept equipment ordered for them by the Railroad Administration, how the railroads insisted the equipment was purchased at an ex-

cessive war cost and how it was not needed to carry on the business of the railroads. The situation today, when there is a great demand for just such equipment and at much higher cost, justifies the Railroad Administration in the stand that the railroads should have taken the equipment without question at the time it was offered to them, the report contends.

The report shows the financial difficulties under which the Administration operated. Due to the failure of Congress to make appropriations to meet the immediate necessities, repeatedly the most stringent economies had to be effected and financial assistance had to be requested from other sources.

A climax in this situation was reached in January and February of 1919, when, because of payments for equipments and allowances to the roads to meet current bills, the total balance in the Treasury was only \$14,795,894, and it was estimated there were outstanding vouchers and payroll checks aggregating \$258,000,000, while the roads had cash on hand to pay them amounting to only \$129,500,000. Congress refused to make appropriations requested by the President and the Railroad Administration had to scurry around to get the money.

The railroad condition, in so far as finances were concerned, gradually improved until during the summer and early fall, Mr. Sherley says, and it was hoped no further deficits would be had. But immediately the steel strike began and later the coal strike came on so that the deficit grew instead of decreased.

Referring again to the acute situation caused by the lack of equipment, Mr. Sherley says:

“The failure of the Congress to appropriate moneys requested in the latter part of January, 1919, prevented any large undertakings in the way of additions and betterments during the first quarter of the year, and the reduction by \$450,000,000 of the amount requested of the Congress at the special session, with the limited funds being received from operations, together with almost complete inability of the carriers

to pay for any additions and betterments, made necessary the elimination of all projects for capital expenditures not of the most necessary and pressing character.”

Mr. Sherley shows how there were ordered in 1918, 100,000 freight cars, 1,330 locomotives and how later an order for 600 additional locomotives was entered. This equipment, when obtained, was refused by the roads until it became absolutely imperative that they accept it.

FAILURES DURING 1920.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s record of failures for 1920 showed 8,881 commercial failures through the country, with \$295,121,805 in indebtedness, as against 6,451 failures in 1919 involving liabilities of \$113,291,237.

The increase of 2,430 in number of commercial insolvencies last year, as compared with those of 1919, is relatively much smaller than the expansion of \$181,800,000 in liabilities, showing the rise in number of failures to have been 37.7 per cent. and of indebtedness, 16.05 per cent., the report said.

After four successive years of diminishing commercial mortality, it continued, business reverses of 1920 increased sharply. This was said to be “not unnatural” in a period marked by general economic readjustment.

“Separated according to occupation, the 1920 insolvency statement reveals increases, both numerically and otherwise, in manufacturing, trading and other commercial branches, as compared with the returns of 1919,” the report said. “Numbering 2,635 and involving \$127,992,471 of liabilities, the manufacturing defaults are 41.3 per cent. larger in number and 148 per cent. heavier in amount of indebtedness than the 1,865 similar reverses for \$51,614,216 of 1919, while the 5,532 trading failures for \$88,558,347 are 37.9 per cent. more in number and 135.1 per cent. greater in liabilities than the 4,013 insolvencies for \$37,670,443 reported among traders during the earlier year.

“The class designated as ‘other commercial,’ which embraces defaults that cannot be properly included in either manufacturing or trading, shows 714 reverses for \$78,570,987, or a numerical increase of 24.6 per cent. and an expansion of 227.3 per cent. in the indebtedness over the 573 such failures for \$24,006,578 in 1919. It thus appears that relatively the most unsatisfactory numerical exhibit is made by the manufacturing division.

“Geographical analysis of the past year’s statistics of failures shows a country-wide trend increase in the business mortality. The year’s insolvencies are 9.2 per cent. larger than those of 1919 in New England; 62.5 per cent. heavier in the Middle Atlantic States; 45.4 per cent. greater in the South Atlantic section; 44.8 per cent. more numerous in the South Central States, and 18 per cent. larger in the Central East, while increases of 57.3, 16.2 and 27 per cent. respectively are reported by the Central Western, Western and Pacific States.

“In respect of the liabilities, heavier amounts appear in each of the eight geographical divisions, there being an increase of 237.6 per cent. in the Middle Atlantic States; 179 per cent. in the South Atlantic States; 111.9 per cent. in the South Central group; 109.7 per cent. in the Central East; 230.9 per cent. in the Central West; 139.4 per cent. in the Western States, and 102.3 per cent. on the Pacific Coast. The smallest increase in the indebtedness is one of 58.6 per cent. in New England.”

Failures in the eight sections of the country were reported as follows:

New England—Eight hundred and thirty-three failures, involving \$20,334,092 of liabilities, against 812 insolvencies for \$12,812,487 in the year immediately preceding.

Middle Atlantic—Two thousand six hundred and forty-four failures, supplying an indebtedness of \$136,280,875, contrasted with 1,627 defaults for \$40,365,599 in 1919.

South Atlantic—Nine hundred and forty-one commercial insolvencies, with liabilities of \$22,203,693, compared with 647 defaults for \$7,957,599 in 1919.

South Central—One thousand and thirty-eight failures, involving \$20,765,115, as against 717 insolvencies for \$9,800,585 in 1919.

Central East—One thousand three hundred and seventy commercial failures, for \$48,771,311 of liabilities, compared with 1,161 insolvencies for \$23,253,597 in 1919.

Central West—Seven hundred and thirteen business reverses, for \$18,582,300, compared with 447 defaults, for \$5,615,022 in 1919.

Western States—Three hundred and fifteen failures, with an indebtedness of \$5,784,601, compared with 271 insolvencies, for \$2,416,341 in 1919.

Pacific States—Nine hundred and seventy-seven commercial failures for the year 1920, with an aggregate indebtedness of \$22,390,818, contrasting with 769 defaults in 1919 for \$11,070,007.

BUSINESS FAILURES MARK THE END OF WAR-TIME
PROSPERITY.

[From *The Literary Digest*.]

For several months the financial authorities have been calling attention to the increasing frequency of business disasters. Previous to that failures had been growing less from month to month so steadily that some writers were led to believe that failures were ceasing to be valuable as an index to business conditions. For about six months there has been a sharp rise in the business-failure curve on the charts showing industrial conditions. In October, according to *Dun's* figures quoted in *The Analyst*, there were 923 commercial failures, involving \$38,914,659. The number of failures was greater than for any previous month since March, 1918, and the money involved was greater than for any preceding month since April, 1915. But, continues the writer in *The Analyst*, in the present wave of failures, the total liabilities are increasing far

out of proportion to the number of failures. This is one of the most notable features of the situation. It reflects, we are told, "the tremendous inflation and high prices of the present, or, to be more precise, of the immediate past." At the end of October, as *Bradstreet's* notes, there appeared a slight proportionate increase in the number of failures. The depression dates from last May or early June. It was about that time, as readers will recall, that the department stores in a number of cities started their price-cutting movement. How marked this re-adjustment had been is indicated, we read in *The Analyst*, by the fact that "in the first five months of the current year the average monthly number of commercial failures was 535, and the money involved was \$10,750,000. The second five months' period of the year the average number of failures was 726, involving \$30,350,000 each month." The disproportionate rise of the total liabilities curve in the latter period is partially explained by the fact that "there was an unusually large number of 'big failures,' failures of concerns having liabilities of \$100,000 or more"—what we might perhaps term a period of high infant mortality among the commercial "war-babies." The writer in *The Analyst* notes that "in the last half of 1919, when 'everybody was making money,' " the failure curves touched their lowest, the average monthly number being only 498 and the sum total of liabilities being but \$7,430,000, a low record for many years. This writer goes on to consider this failure record as a graphic history of our "war-prosperity."

From 1912, which is far enough back to be considered as a thoroughly "normal" year, to the beginning of the war, in July, 1914, commercial failures moved along on a fairly even keel. The low record for that period was \$12,847,711, in June, 1912, and the high to December, 1913, made in the last-named month, was \$31,480,961. Then the prewar influence began to manifest itself. It was not readily recognized at that time, if, in fact, it was recognized at all, but, viewing it from

this distance, it is evident that the war was then beginning to lay its hand on American business.

There was, for one thing, a big gold export movement started in the early part of 1914, started in defiance of all recognized rules of such movements and in the face of a foreign-exchange market which pointed toward the import of gold rather than to an export movement. France, in the last week of January, 1914, contracted for \$16,000,000 of the metal, to be delivered at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week for eight weeks, and, almost before the contract was filled, additional engagements were arranged.

Our overseas trade, due, economists agree, to the alteration of the tariff in 1913, was moving against us. We were importing more goods and exporting less than we had been accustomed to in preceding years, but the swing of trade balances had not gone against the country in the visible balance and shipments of gold in payment of goods seemed remote. Yet the gold was going. It is perfectly clear now why — Europe was buying it, without regard to price.

The first half of 1914 was a period of uncertainty. The security markets began to feel the influence early, and declining prices were the order of the day. And commercial failures began to mount. In January of that year they totaled in value \$38,374,347, but fell off again after that to slightly more than \$20,000,000 a month until June, when they reached the record volume of \$57,881,264. That figure still stands as the high record. In July they declined again to around \$20,000,000, but they were up to \$43,468,116, and stayed high thereafter, touching \$49,640,575 in January, 1915; \$43,517,870 in April of that year, and then pointing downward very rapidly.

By the latter part of April, 1915, the "war-prosperity" was here. Stocks began to boil along, the "war-stocks" came into being, huge orders were placed for all sorts of goods, and inflation of credit and currency got under way. The inflation then was "gold inflation," but, while not of the unfavorable character

of "paper inflation," its effects on general prices were as positive as the effects of paper inflation later.

The drop in failures was as notable as any of the other indications of prosperity and inflation. After the high total for April, 1915, the failures fell off rapidly. They were above \$21,000,000 the following month, but were under \$20,000,000 for each succeeding month until October, when they were \$25,522,380, then under \$20,000,000 again, until January, 1916, when they about equaled the preceding October figures, but after that, with the exception of August, 1916, they did not again equal \$20,000,000 until June of this year, when they suddenly rose to \$32,990,965.

Thus, from June, 1915, to June, 1920, there was an almost unbroken movement of contraction in the value of commercial failures. In that five-year there was unquestioned prosperity, of a sort, and steadily rising prices and equally steadily increasing credit. First, it was the influx of gold from abroad. Then it was the great credit expansion occasioned by our own entrance into the war. And business profited enormously during the interval. It was a simple matter for the average merchant to make money. From the way the record appears, it seems that it was quite difficult for one not to make money. Some skeptic, looking over the chart, has remarked that failure became "almost a lost art."

Now the swing is in the opposite direction. Curtailment of credit, lower prices, the withholding of purchases by the general public, or at least a considerable portion of it, has changed the commercial situation. The "lost art of failing" seems to be in a fair way of being regained. If there is to be further contraction and price-cutting, there can be little doubt that commercial failures will increase. That is the way it has always been in the past.

It will be interesting to note the relation between money values involved in commercial failures and the number of corporations and partnerships which go under each month. In recent months, say in the last

ten or fifteen, there has been progression in both, but the progression in money has been much greater than the progression in numbers. In October of this year, for instance, the 923 failures for \$38,914,659 gave an average of about \$42,200, while in the same month of last year the average for each failure was \$15,000. Taking the present year to date, the average by months starts with \$12,700 for January, \$19,800 for February, \$22,400 in March, \$26,200 in April, \$19,800 in May, \$49,000 in June, \$32,100 in July, \$42,100 in August, \$43,600 in September, and \$42,200 in October. In October, 1918, the average was \$21,200; the year before that, for that month, it was \$12,000, and in October of 1916 it was down to \$8,700.

As is viewed by the experts whose business it is to interpret it, the expanding tendency in commercial failures is likely to continue until the average for each commercial demise comes down to the proportions, or to something approximating the proportions, of pre-war years. This theory is constructed on the idea that easy credit and high prices make for inflation and the diminished purchasing power of the dollar. Thus, with a greater number of dollars times first become good and then, when the satiation point is reached, they turn bad. As they turn bad, failures usually are large, individually, because of the abundance of dollars and their diminished individual value. And when the dollar gets back to something like its normal worth the money value of failures will shrink, but the number of individual failures will increase, thus reducing the average per failure.

AN AUTOMOBILE CENSUS.

[From *The Literary Digest*, November 20, 1920.]

We are the world's motor-country. We own over seven and a half million automobiles, or about one to every fourteen persons. In great regions of the Middle West there is one to every six persons. There are more than half a million cars in each of the States of New York and Ohio, and nearly that in California, in Penn-

sylvania and in Illinois. The greatest motor "density" is not in the cities, but in the rural districts, being highest in South Dakota, closely followed by Nebraska and Iowa. New York is thirty-seventh in a list arranged in order of density, and Pennsylvania is thirty-sixth. All these facts appear from a census of automobiles made by Andrew Linn Bostwick, of the Research Department of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, using the resources of that institution. As sent out by the compiler, the results, in tabular form, are as follows:

AUTOMOBILE DENSITY, UNITED STATES, 1920.

States	Number of Automobiles Jan. 1, 1920	Population per Automobile (1920 Census)
South Dakota	104,628	6.1
Nebraska	200,000	6.5
Iowa	363,079	6.6
California	477,450	7.2
Kansas	227,752	7.77
North Dakota	82,885	7.79
Nevada	9,305	8.3
Colorado	104,865	9.0
Wyoming	21,371	9.1
Washington	148,775	9.12
Oregon	83,332	9.16
Minnesota	259,743	9.19
Montana	59,324	9.23
Idaho	42,220	10.2
Wisconsin	236,290	11.1
Michigan	325,813	11.26
Ohio	511,031	11.27
Arizona	28,979	11.5
District of Columbia	35,400	12.4
Utah	35,236	12.8
Indiana	227,255	12.9
Vermont	26,807	13.1
Connecticut	102,410	13.48
Rhode Island	44,833	13.481
Illinois	478,438	13.6
Delaware	16,152	13.8
Missouri	244,363	13.9
New Hampshire	31,652	14.01
Oklahoma	144,500	14.03
Texas	331,310	14.1
Maine	53,425	14.4
Maryland	95,634	15.2
Massachusetts	247,182	15.6
New Jersey	190,873	16.5
Florida	55,400	17.4
Pennsylvania	482,117	18.1
New York	566,511	18.3
New Mexico	18,082	19.9
Georgia	137,000	21.1
South Carolina	79,143	21.3
North Carolina	109,017	23.5
Virginia	94,100	24.5
Kentucky	90,008	26.8
Tennessee	80,422	29.1
West Virginia	50,203	29.2
Louisiana	51,000	35.3
Arkansas	49,450	35.4
Mississippi	45,030	39.8
Alabama	58,898	39.9
	7,558,848	14.0

10,000 KILLED BY AUTOS IN ONE YEAR.

[From the *New York Times*.]

While the rate of steam railway and street car fatalities has decreased in the 13-year period from 1906 to 1918, automobile fatalities have increased so rapidly as to offset the reduction in mortality from other highway accidents. Frederick S. Crum writes in the *Spectator* that automobile fatalities have increased from a rate of 4.1 for each million of population in 1906 to a rate of 91.9 in 1918. Basing his assumption on the registration area covered by the census office, Mr. Crum says there were nearly 10,000 persons killed in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, during the year 1918.

Steam railway fatalities have decreased from a rate of 168.9 in 1906 and 178.4 in 1907 to 105.2 in 1918. Similarly, street railway fatalities have decreased from a rate of 35.4 in 1906 and 43.7 in 1907 to 28.9 in 1918. Fatalities from all other vehicles have decreased from a rate of 36.3 per million of population in 1906 to a rate of 27.3 in 1918.

In a comparative table of auto fatalities are included the following figures:

Cities	Rates Per 1,000,000 Population		
	Rate 1915	Rate 1919	Per Cent of Increase
Brockton, Mass.....	48.4	274.1	466.3
Baltimore, Md.....	27.5	146.2	431.6
Washington, D. C.....	41.1	148.1	260.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	33.4	119.2	256.9
Boston, Mass.....	81.3	173.4	113.3
New York, N. Y.....	66.1	137.5	108.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	86.9	172.5	98.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	74.9	126.2	68.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	91.7	145.5	58.7
Chicago, Ill.....	86.7	120.0	38.4
Detroit, Mich.....	112.4	142.7	27.0
Thirty-eight cities combined.....	77.9	142.3	82.7

Nearly five and one-half times as many people were killed by automobiles in Baltimore in 1920 as in 1915. Among American cities for which comparative figures on automobile fatalities are available, Baltimore had the second largest increase in the four-year period.

Baltimore's percentage was 431.6, based on census office figures. The percentage of increase in New York was 108, in Boston 113.3 and in Jacksonville, Fla., 6.2. In 1915 the rate in Baltimore was 27.5 per million population. Last year it was 146.2.

FATALITIES IN 1919.

The Census Bureau announced in a statement offering suggestions for traffic improvements, that a total of 3,808 persons were killed in automobile accidents or died as a result of injuries therefrom during the year 1919, being a death rate of 14.1 out of every 100,000 population. The statement goes on to say:

Youngstown, Ohio, heads the list of big cities in the auto death rate, with 28.5 per 100,000, but showed a decrease from the previous year, when the rate was 31.9. Richmond, Va., had the lowest rate, with 5.9, but showed a slight increase over 1918, when it was 5.4.

New York had the largest total number of deaths with 780, an increase of 89 over the previous year and more than double the number in 1915. New York's automobile death rate was 14.0 per 100,000 persons.

Chicago's total deaths numbered 328, an increase of 37, with a death rate of 12.3.

Statistics for other cities of 250,000 or more population follow:

Cities	Total	Increase	Rate
Philadelphia	191	*35	10.6
Detroit	138	14	14.4
Cleveland	126	*42	10.0
St. Louis.....	105	12	13.7
Boston	125	17	16.8
Baltimore	106	4	14.6
Pittsburgh	94	*11	16.1
Los Angeles.....	119	28	21.1
San Francisco.....	85	11	16.9
Buffalo	68	*22	13.6
Milwaukee	60	12	13.2
Washington	58	44	13.4
Newark	82	20	20.0
Cincinnati	67	8	16.7
New Orleans.....	36	8	9.4
Minneapolis	38	5	10.1
Kansas City.....	42	*22	13.1
Seattle	50	16	16.0
Indianapolis	26	*1	8.4
Jersey City.....	40	10	13.5
Rochester	32	7	10.9
Portland, Ore.....	31	†..	12.1
Denver	41	*2	16.1

* Decrease. † No change.

105,000 KILLED BY ACCIDENTS ANNUALLY.

The battle of the Marne was only a skirmish compared to the every-day hazards of peace, according to members of the Health and Accident Underwriters' Association. It was stated that 11,037,000 persons are injured and 105,000 are accidentally killed every year. During the war 31,000 Americans were killed in battle, whereas right here at home, with no battle going on, 126,000 Americans died of accidents during the same period.

Life insurance distribution in 1919 by organizations operating in the United States and Canada totaled \$1,843,500,000. Of this total, \$879,118,000 represented claims, awarded by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Other organizations paid out \$964,382,000, of which \$672,686,000 were death claims, matured endowments and annuities, and \$291,969,000 were payments for

premium savings and for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.

The largest amount of insurance paid on a single life this year was \$400,000, carried by the late Henry C. Frick, of New York and Pittsburgh. The next largest was \$334,000 on the life of John Lennox, of Hamilton, Ontario.

A GENERATION OF WONDERS.

Nations celebrate their centennials and men their birthdays. There remains one anniversary which could best be celebrated right now. It is the end of a generation, and the celebrants would be all men born 33 years ago. They have seen more than their share.

Some of the marvels of the generation had their beginnings before, but in effect these things have happened in the last 33 years: The cities have passed from horse cars to cable cars, and from cable cars to electric traction and in various instances from surface to underground transportation. The motor-car has superseded the horse and has made two miles in less than a minute; the passenger capacity of American motor-cars is greater than that of American railroad trains. Airplanes have mounted about 30,000 feet in the air; airplanes and airships have crossed the Atlantic; perhaps 50,000 airplanes were used in the World War; mail, passenger and express air services have been established. Submarine war vessels came near driving surface fighting ships from certain sections of the sea.

By the wireless telegraph and telephone men can communicate across the sea. By the talking machine they can hear in their own homes the voices of great singers, the music of bands and orchestra. In its motion-picture theatre every hamlet sees noted men and women enacting the situation of picture drama. Electricity has succeeded gas in the home. The bathtub and open plumbing have succeeded the Saturday night washtub on the kitchen floor. Upon the farm have come the tractor, the telephone, the electric milker.

Science, which dowered the generation with these things, gave it also the infinite curse of poison gas warfare, but did much to square the bill by developing the X-ray, by the discovery and utilization of radium, by identifying the vermin carriers of malaria, typhoid, yellow fever and bubonic plague and by almost wiping yellow fever from the earth.

Man, as the so-called social animal, has "struck 12" in this generation, killing or disabling 40,000,000 of his brothers in the World War and burning up 60 per cent. of the accumulated wealth of the ages. Every autocracy has been consumed in the conflagration; about 50,000,000 heretofore submerged Europeans have governments of their own; American women have the vote; 180,000,000 Russians are inmates of a political madhouse with keepers rather than rulers.

2,814 VESSELS PASSED THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.

Commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal during the calendar year 1920 numbered 2,814, aggregating 10,378,000 net tons and carrying a total cargo of 11,236,000 tons.

The volume of traffic established a new high record, exceeding that of the previous calendar year by approximately 50 per cent.

Tolls collected during the month of December, amounting to \$1,007,875, exceeded those of any month in the history of the Canal, except last September. Tolls collected for the year totaled \$10,295,000.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE BOARD OF
LABOR AND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.**

SALARIES Chapter 406, Acts 1916	Appro- priation	Ex- pended	Unex- pended Balance
Chairman, Charles J. Fox.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	
Advisory Member, Aquilla T. Rob- inson	500.00	500.00	
Advisory Member, Louis Setlen....	500.00	500.00	
Medical Examiner, Dr. S. A. Keene	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Medical Examiner, Dr. A. S. Aber- crombie	1,750.00	1,750.00	
Phychiatrist, Dr. Francis L. Dun- ham	1,166.68	1,166.68	
Nurse, Clara L. Schultze.....	666.64	666.64	
Stenographer, Mary M. Wootten...	1,166.68	1,166.68	
Assistant Officer, Max Herzog.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Permit Officer, Monica McCarthy..	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Permit Officer Assistant, Kathryne Phelan	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Inspector Street Traders and News- boys, Harry Le Brun.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Factory Inspector, Wm. D. Bloom.	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Factory Inspector, August W. Miller	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Child Labor Inspector, Mary A. Richardson	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Child Labor Inspector, James E. Magill	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Child Labor Inspector, Benjamin C. Green.....	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Inspector, William H. Hohn.....	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Assistant, Margaret Drennen.....	600.00	400.00	\$200.00
Child Labor Inspector, Toledo R. Schulz	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Assistant, Margaret Welsh.....	600.00	600.00	
Ten-Hour Law Clerk, Catherine Hughes	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Filing Clerk, Selma B. Cone.....	900.00	900.00	
Stenographer, Extra Service.....	720.00	640.00	79.50
Stenographer, Bessie R. Fallin....	720.00	600.00	120.00
Boiler Inspector, William A. Mc- Sweeney, Chap 584, 1906.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Boiler Inspector, Henry Helmrich, Chap. 584, 1906.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Mine Inspector, Lawrence Dunn, Chap. 406, 1916.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Totals	\$31,390.00	\$30,990.50	\$399.50

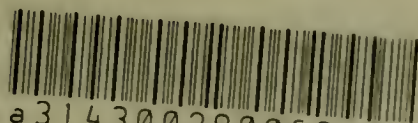
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR.—(Continued).

EXPENSES	Appropriation	Ex-pended	Unex-pended Balance
Rent	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	
Postage and Sundries.....	360.50	359.80	\$.70
Office Supplies.....	300.00	299.22	.78
Printing	4,195.00	4,192.55	2.45
Books and Periodicals.....	49.35	45.95	3.40
Newsboys' Badges.....	208.00	207.80	.20
Doctors for Permits.....	1,010.00	1,008.50	1.50
Furniture	200.00	200.00	
Telegraph, Telephone and Express.	300.00	297.77	2.23
Traveling Expenses.....	2,718.00	2,715.09	2.91
Towel, Ice and Drinking Water...	126.50	126.50	
State Boiler Inspectors' Expenses..	600.00	597.04	2.96
State Mine Inspector.....	345.00	343.44	1.56
Totals	\$12,452.35	\$12,433.66	\$18.69
Total Appropriation, including \$8.00 received from sale of newsboys' badges.....	\$43,842.35	.....	.....
Total amount expenses for salaries and expenses.....	.....	\$43,424.16	.....
Total amount reverted to State....	.....	.....	\$418.19

In addition to the above, the Bureau has forwarded to the Comptroller \$1,693.00 collected by the State Boiler Inspectors: \$182.91, interest on deposits: \$12.50, refund from Federal Employment Bureau: \$67.94, from sale of furniture, and \$170.00, received from the issuance of permits for children to appear on the stage, making a total of \$2,127.35, and making the net expenses of the Bureau to the State for the fiscal year \$41,715.00.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

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